The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5396.—VOL. XXXV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. PRICE THREEPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALMAIN.—Notice.—The Balmain steam ferry boats now run from the Gas Company's Wharf.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Company's steamer EAGLE is open to engagements for towing vessels in the harbour and to sea.
Terms, &c., can be ascertained at the Company's Offices, from Messrs. Lane and Co.; Mitchell and Co.; Michael Metcalf, Custom House; or from the Harbour pilots.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY, FOUR TIMES A DAY.—The VICTORIA at 10, 12, 2, and 4, from Campbell's Wharf; from Watson's Bay at 11, 1, 3, and 5. Saloon, 2s. 6d.; fore cabin, 1s. 6d.; children half-price.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Twice daily, Sunday excepted, from Sydney at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; from Parramatta at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. Phoenix Wharf.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The accommodation steamer BEN BOLT, R. L. PATTISON, commander, for Morpeth, MONDAY, 2nd October, at 9 p.m.
For freight or passage apply at Kellick's Wharf.
H. H. HALL, Manager.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The COLLAROY, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 30th September, 1854.

STEAMER to WOLLONGONG.—The new iron steamer ILLAWARRA, 154 tons, of 84 horse power, built expressly for the trade between Sydney and Wollongong, will make her trips as follows:—
From Sydney every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
From Wollongong, on the alternate days, at 12 at noon.
Phoenix Wharf, August 24.

STEAMER to CLARENCE RIVER.—The WILLIAM IV. will leave for the above district, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th October, at 6 p.m. Phoenix Wharf, September 29

STEAM to MORETON BAY.—The A S.N. Company's new iron screw steamship BOOMERANG, HENRY O'REILLY, commander, will in future be despatched for the above port every alternate THURSDAY, commencing from THURSDAY, the 5th October next, leaving the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 23rd September.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE THIS DAY.—
FARES:
Saloon .... £7 10s.
Second Cabin .... 3 0s.
Passengers landed on the wharf free of any other charge.
The S. and M. S. P Company's steamship LONDON, 800 tons, 600 horse-power, WILLIAM WATTS, commander, will leave the wharf punctually at 3 p.m. Horses' shoes must be removed previous to embarkation
For passage apply at the Company's Offices, Campbell's Wharf.
September 30. JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
Saloon £7 10 0
Intermediate 5 0 0
Fore Cabin 3 0 0
Inclusive of Provisions, Tax, and Fees.
The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOODIE, commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th October, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 P.M.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 28th September, 1854.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The GREAT BRITAIN (s. s. s.), 3500 tons register, 500 horse power, JOHN GRAY, commander, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 4th October, at 4 p.m.
FARES.
After saloon £7 7 0
Fore ditto 5 5 0
Third cabin 3 3 0
For further particulars apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The new and splendid screw steamship WILLIAM DENNY, 600 tons, 250 horse power, carrying her Majesty's mails, will be despatched for Auckland on FRIDAY, 20th October, at 3 P.M., returning direct to Sydney.
The steamer Nelson plies regularly from Auckland to the various settlements.
Parties desirous of shipping live stock will please make early application.
For freight or passage apply to Captain MAILLER, at the Office of ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.
All accounts against the above vessel to be sent in duplicate immediately.

GREAT BRITAIN S.S.S.—WOOL.—Shippers will oblige by completing their parcels on MONDAY; after which none can be taken on board.
GOLD AND SPECIE will be taken on board at 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, and bills of lading given immediately thereafter.
PASSENGERS are requested to pay the balance of their passage money on or before TUESDAY, at noon, and must be on board at 2 P.M., WEDNESDAY, the 4th. Those desirous of joining the ship at Melbourne, will be sent down afterwards by coasting steamers, at ship's expense.
ACCOUNTS must be sent in on TUESDAY, in duplicate, before 4 P.M., for signature.
BILLS OF LADING will be given to shippers on application.
CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.
Sydney, 30th September.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL.—The GREAT BRITAIN, S. S. S., 3500 tons register, 500 horse power, JOHN GRAY, commander, will leave Sydney for Melbourne on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, at 4 p.m.; and Melbourne for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, the 28th October.
Passengers for Liverpool will be forwarded to Melbourne at the ship's expense in time to join her before her departure.
Freights to Liverpool.
Wool, 1½d. per lb, and 5 per cent. primage
Measurement goods, £6 6s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 5 per cent. primage
Gold, 6d. per oz., delivered at the Bank of England, London
Specie, ½ per cent.
Wool designed for London will be conveyed thither at ship's expense, the shippers paying 4s. per bale in Sydney.
Liberal advances will be given on all shipments to the care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool; or Messrs. Anty, Gibbs, and Sons, London.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.
N.B. Bills of lading of the ship to be obtained at the office, and no others will be signed.
Oil, Tallow, or Hides will not be taken.
286, George-street, Sydney, September 18.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with FRANCE and ENGLAND via ALEXANDRIA.—French National Mail Steam Packet Company, under contract with the French Government.—The steamers belonging to the above Company ply regularly between Marseilles and the various ports of the Mediterranean, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. These vessels, well-known for their speed and superior accommodations, leave Alexandria bi-monthly on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails, at the same time as the Austrian Boats going to Trieste and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Boats to Southampton. They complete the run from Alexandria to Marseilles via Malta in less than seven days. Passengers for England will find this an eligible route, inasmuch as the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats entail a sea passage of fourteen days to Southampton. It is further desirable as it permits passengers visiting Italy to stop at Malta, where, after remaining only 24 hours, in quarantine, they can take passages on board the Company's boats, leaving Malta the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of every month, calling at Messina, Naples, Civita-Vecchia, Livorno, and Genoa, and arriving at Marseilles the 8th, 18th, and 28th. A steamer also leaves, every month, Marseilles, for the various ports of Spain and Portugal. Passengers desirous of proceeding by these vessels embark at Alexandria in the steamers belonging to the Company. All the Company's vessels are commanded by officers selected from the Imperial Navy, carry surgeons specially appointed by the French Government, and all possible comforts and luxuries are provided for passengers.
The rates of passage-money, including victuals for the first and second classes are as follows:—

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Alexandria to Malta	280	180	110	70
Messina	326	204	128	77
Naples	372	228	140	85
Civita-Vecchia	418	262	155	95
Livorno	454	286	170	100
Genoa	480	305	180	105
Marseilles	498	312	190	120
Syra	458	300	182	115
Barcelona	548	350	3d & 4th class	112
Valencia	592	383		161
Carthagena	634	414		180
Malaga	684	452		202
Gibraltar	730	464		209
Cadis	719	478		217
Lisbon	798	538		202

Passengers can stop at any of the intermediate ports, and await the arrival of the ensuing steamer. Families taking passages will be entitled to 20 per cent. discount on amount of passage money, as also single passengers taking return tickets, and families taking return tickets, will be entitled to an additional discount of 10 per cent.
For further particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. Sydney, November 24.

FOR MORPETH (Hunter River), MORPETH LASS, THIS EVENING.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN, will leave Shoobert's Wharf, Erskine-street, South side, THIS DAY, at noon

FOR the RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner MARGARET and MARY, G. EASTON, to sail on TUESDAY, October 3rd.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street; or to Mr. WILLIAM NORTHWOOD.

FOR CARRINGTON, Port Stephens.—The schooner SACRAMENTO, 64 tons, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
For freight or passage apply at the Australian Agricultural Company's Office, Church-hill.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The splendid schooner PROSPECTOR will leave the Commercial Wharf, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, and being the first vessel leaving for the above port, offers a most favourable opportunity to shippers by this vessel. All freights payable by the shippers in Sydney.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The fine schooner LIBERTY, 80 tons burthen, Captain SCAPELHORN (late of the Herculean), will be ready to receive cargo on TUESDAY.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to JOHN CURTIS and SON, Albion Wharf, Market-street.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trader MIDSHIPMAN, Ketch, JOSEPH EDMISTON, master, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, foot of Erskine-street.
All freight to be paid in Sydney. September 28th, 1854.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—The schooner SARAH ANN, 200 tons, FRANCIS, commander, is now loading, and the greater portion of her cargo being engaged, will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The fine brig PALERMO, 200 tons, H. WYBORN, commander, will commence loading on THURSDAY next, and have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine street.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—The A1 brigantine FAWN, 200 tons, Captain TREVETHAN, sails on TUESDAY.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The A1 schooner SOUVENIR, 100 tons, MANSFIELD, master, clears at the Customs THIS DAY.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The regular trader GIPSY will sail again on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to the Master, at the Commercial Wharf; or to Messrs. HARPER, BROTHERS, 418, George-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and PAMBULA, calling at Burramaquey to land passengers, and the nearest conveyance to the Omeo gold diggings.—The regular trader clipper schooner QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, BARTER, master, will positively be despatched to the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October. Shippers are informed that goods will be received and stored at Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street, and a receipt given for the same.
For freight or passage apply at Marsden's Wharf, or to JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place.

FOR PORT FAIRY and PORTLAND BAY.—The fine clipper brig SARAH, 200 tons burthen, JAMES SIMPSON, master, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR MELBOURNE direct, landing all her cargo on the Wharf without lightering.—The favourite clipper schooner VIXEN, 93 tons register, T. CUBBON, commander, is now at the Flour Company's Wharf, and, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch.
For freight only apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The A1 clipper brig MARIA, J. M'LEAN, commander, hourly expected, and, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177 (late 489), George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine A1 British-built barque NEW FOREST, 157 tons register, RICHARD ATLEC, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Shepperd and Alger, Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The splendid clipper packet brig DART, GEORGE BENNETT, commander, will have immediate despatch.
For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, right up.—The A1 British-built brig SPORTING LASS, 183 tons register, has room for a few tons only of measurement goods, if sent down by Saturday, 30th. This vessel has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and her accommodations are comfortably furnished with every convenience.
For freight or passage apply to HARRIS and BARLOW, Kellick's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

OCCATOR FOR GEELONG.—This fine vessel has room for a few tons only.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR GEELONG direct, landing all her cargo on the Wharf without lightering.—The favorite clipper brigantine NORA, 150 tons register, W. M. ARNOLD, commander, is now at Williams' Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, and having a large part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board; or to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

FOR GEELONG, direct.—Has room for a few tons of light freight only, the A1 clipper barque MONARCH, R. M. JACKSON, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For a few tons of light freight or passage, having most superior accommodation, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177 (late 489) George-street; or to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—Fast loading.—The A1 schooner ENGLISHMAN, 200 tons, Captain CONWAY.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The favorite clipper brigantine MARGARET, J. HASLINGDEN, commander, being now nearly a full ship, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY next, 3rd October.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation (of which inspection is invited), including also a well fitted steerage, apply on board, at the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street; or to T. and W. DAY, Agents, Sussex-street.

A CHARTERED VESSEL.—For ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 fast-sailing brigantine WARBLER, 169 tons, THOMAS GRAY, master, is now fast loading, and will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The A1 clipper brig KATE KEARNEY, Captain HOUSTON (having a portion of her cargo engaged), will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Albion Wharf, to MORRIS and CO.; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177 (late 489), George-street.

NO FOR AUCKLAND.—Now loading at Macnamara's (late Buchanan's) Wharf, and having a great portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to J. C. COHEN Circular Quay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct—a chartered Ship—will sail on or about the 6th proximo.—The splendid ship HASHEMY, 523 tons register, JOHN ROSS, commander.
For passage only, apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine schooner CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will clear at the Customs to-morrow morning, and sail positively on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class teak-built barque PSYCHE, 300 tons, to sail 10th October. Has excellent accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—For gold and passengers only. The EDWARD, having all her cargo engaged, and nearly all on board, will sail positively on the 30th instant. Has one poop cabin and a few intermediate berths vacant.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail positively on the 15th October.—For gold and passengers only.—The fine fast-sailing frigate-built ship PLANTAGENET, A1, 806 tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, commander. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board; to YOUNG and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE. September 13.

FOR LONDON.—To sail the 15th November.—The fine first-class British-built ship CHINA, 631 tons register, J. A. COX, Esq., commander. This ship has excellent accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, and carries a Surgeon.
For freight or passage, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street; or to Captain COX, at their office.

WHITE STAR LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—Persons desirous of sending for their friends in England can obtain certificates of passage, cabin, second cabin, or steerage, by any of the clippers belonging to this celebrated line, by applying at this office.
The advantages offered to emigrants are, the remarkable short trips made by the ships of this line, moderate rates of passage, and punctuality in sailing. As a proof of this, we mention the performances of three of these liners that have just left this port:—
The Golden Era, 1635 tons register, 84 days out; 532 passengers; was discharged, loaded, and despatched for sea within thirty days.
The Red Jacket, 2460 tons register, with 470 passengers, made the run in 67½ days under canvas (the shortest ever known), and discharged and loaded about 1800 tons of cargo, &c, and sailed again in 15 days after arrival; and
The Mermaid, 1300 tons register, with 410 passengers, arrived in 74 days, and sailed again in four weeks' time. Making a total of 1412 passengers, all of whom were landed in good health. Thus showing an average passage of 75 days, and average time in port of 24 days, which despatch has not been equalled by any passenger ships to this country.
These packets are all first class; have been built by their enterprising owners, Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson, expressly for the Australian passenger trade; are commanded by men of experience; and have unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. A liberal dietary scale is provided, of the best quality of provisions, and a qualified surgeon is appointed to each ship. Their cabin accommodations are superb, being fitted up with rich cabinet wood; and the second-class berths offer every inducement to the immigrant. The 'tween decks are spacious and most conveniently arranged; and we believe we shall not be contradicted by saying that parties sending for their friends cannot procure a more desirable conveyance.
The most extensive arrangements have been made to issue certificates from any part of Great Britain to any of the Australian colonies.
Several new clippers have been contracted for, among which are the White Star, the Blue Jacket, and the Antipodes, all of which are of the largest size, and of the Red Jacket's model.
For plans of cabin passage, certificates, bills of exchange, and every information relative to the White Star line of packets, apply to GEORGE F. TRAIN and CO., 7, Queen-street, Melbourne, or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.
Sydney, September 28.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PASSENGERS.—FOR CALLAO.—The A1 clipper-built barque METEOR (now lying at Campbell's Wharf) sails for CALLAO about the 10th of October, and has splendid accommodations for cabin passengers.
For particulars apply to the Captain, on board; or, to A. DREUTLER and CO., Agents.

FOR CHARTER to Port Phillip, a Barque of 209 tons register, now lying at Newcastle, and ready to receive cargo. Apply to SCOTT and CO., Harrington-street, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—A schooner of 40 tons burden, at a draught of water 5½ feet. Address FREIGHT, *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE.—The fine first-class clipper brig WORKINGTON, 150 tons register; carries nearly 300 tons at a light draft of water. This stanch and faithfully built craft is well adapted either for the Melbourne or New Zealand trade, is well found in stores, sails, &c., and can be sent to sea on discharge of her inward cargo from Melbourne without any expense.
For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR SALE, the new schooner PILOT, of about 45 tons burthen, copper-fastened, chenamed, wood and copper-sheathed to the walls, and of the following dimensions, viz.—

	ft.	in.
Length,	46	0
Breadth,	15	1
Depth,	5	7

suitable for bar harbours or a pilot vessel, being of about the same burthen as those belonging to Cowes, in Isle of Wight. Can be seen and all particulars ascertained by applying to JOHN W. RUSSELL, Shipbuilder, Pyrmont.

TEAK BRIG CORSAIR.—For sale, the brig Corsair, built at Moulmein, just launched from the patent slip, where she has been refastened, cleansed, sheathed, and coppered. She is a thorough good vessel, and well found. Apply to MITCHELL and CO.

BARQUE MARIA ADRIANA.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to take notice, that having obtained permission to work from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., the agents will not be responsible for any goods not taken off the wharf after the usual hours. KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

BARQUE CELINA, from BOURDEAUX.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that her cargo will be discharged at the Circular Wharf, and will much oblige by causing entries to be passed at once. Goods impeding the discharge will be entered and landed at expense and risk of consignees, and the ship will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BARQUE BELLA ISLENA, from Liverpool.—Consignees of goods by the above vessel are requested to pass their entries immediately for the Circular Wharf. Any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered by the undersigned, and stored at the risk and expense of the consignees. The ship will not be accountable for any goods after being landed on the wharf. CRAWLEY and SMITH, George-street.
Captain Wilson will not be accountable for any debts the crew of the above vessel may contract. Sydney, 28th September.

SHIP CORNELIA and HENRIETTA, from London.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House entries immediately, for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed, and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

WANTED, Vessels for the Chincha Islands, and thence with guano to London, Liverpool, or a safe port in the United Kingdom. Ships of large tonnage preferred.
CRAWLEY and SMITH.

WANTED TO CHARTER, first-class Vessels, of any size over 200 tons, to load at "Akyab" for Europe. For particulars apply to R. TOWNS.

WANTED to charter, a first class vessel, of not less than 500 tons, to load from Calcutta for London or Liverpool. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and Co., Spring-street.

WANTED, a Vessel to load for London. JOY and LEATHES. N.B. No objection to take joint interest with respectable parties.

TONNAGE Wanted, to proceed to Hokianga, New Zealand, and remove from 500 to 600 loads of timber to Hobart Town. Particulars can be obtained on application to KIRCHNER and CO., No. 1, Wynyard-street.

CANTON, from Rotterdam.—All accounts against the above vessel, must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, before noon this day. GERRAULD, RUBENS, and CO., Agents, 8, York-street. September 30.

MORPETH and MAITLAND.—Notice is hereby given to shippers of goods by the vessels connected with the undersigned, that all freights must be paid in Sydney before the goods are shipped. GEORGE D. CRAIG.
Brodie and Craig's Wharf, September 28.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
MISS CATHARINE HAYES has the honour to announce to the public of Sydney that her LAST GRAND CONCERT in this city will be given at the above Theatre,
On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1854.
On which occasion she will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists, Madame SARA FLOWER; Monsieur COULON; Mr. FRANK HOWSON; Mr. JOHN HOWSON; and an enlarged and efficient Orchestra, conducted by Mr. LAVENU.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture .... Rossini.
Aria—"Cruda funesta smania," (Lucia di Lammermoor) .... Donizetti.
Mons. EMILE COULON.
Ballad—Mr. JOHN HOWSON.
Ballad—"On the Banks of Guadalquiver," (Loretta) .... Lavenu.
Miss CATHARINE HAYES.
Scena and Air—"She comes in all her Loveliness," (Matilda of Hungary) .... W. V. Wallace.
Mr. FRANK HOWSON.
Ballad—"Terence's Farewell to Kathleen," ......
Madame SARAH FLOWER.
Air—"Drum Major," .... Thomas.
Mons. EMILE COULON.
Celebrated Irish Ballad—"Savourneen Deelish,"
Miss CATHARINE HAYES.
PART II.
Overture .... Auber.
Grand Duett—"Da quel di," (Linda di Chamouni) Donizetti.
Miss C. HAYES and Madame S. FLOWER.
Ballad—"The Ship is Parting from the Shore."
Mr. FRANK HOWSON.
Irish Ballad—"The last Rose of Summer" .... T. Moore.
Miss CATHARINE HAYES.
Duett—"Gently sighs the Summer Breeze"
Madame SARA FLOWER and Mr. J. HOWSON.
French National Hymn—"La Marseillaise" .... De Lille.
Monsieur EMILE COULON.
Celebrated Rondo Finale Sonnambula—"Ah non giunge" .... Bellini.
Miss CATHARINE HAYES.
Finale Instrumentale ....
Conductor .... Mr. LAVENU.
Leader .... Mr. J. GIBBS.
Books containing the words of the songs and the programme will be for sale at the Theatre.
The piano used on this occasion is one of Broadwood's grand action, and is kindly furnished by Messrs. Johnson and Co., Pitt-street.
USHERS will be in attendance to show persons to the proper seats, on their exhibiting their numbered checks.
The prices of tickets will be as follows—

	£	s.	d.
Dress boxes	1	1	0
Parquette and orchestra	1	1	0
Upper boxes	0	15	0
Pit	0	10	0
Gallery	0	5	0

Tickets may be had at the front entrance of the Theatre, on This Morning, at 10 o'clock, where a diagram of the house may be seen.
No seat or box will be sold till the opening of the office, and then the first applicant will have the first choice.
Doors open at half-past 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
N.B.—The entrance to the parquette and orchestra will be down the gateway, next to Mr. Haigh's, linen draper.
VIVAT REGINA. A. TORNING, Sole Lessee and Manager.

ST. MARY'S CHORAL SOCIETY.—The THIRD CONCERT of the present year to be given by this Society, will take place in St. MARY'S HALL, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, 1854, to commence at eight o'clock precisely.
Conductor .... I. NATHAN, Esq.
PROGRAMME.
Part I.
1. Chorus—From Oberon in Fairy Land .... Stevenson.
2. Quartetto—Dal tuo stellato soglio .... Rossini.
3. Hebrew Melody—She walks in Beauty .... Nathan.
4. Cavinan—Callino, an ancient relic, harmonized by Mathew Lock, as it was supposed to be sung by the Keeners of Ireland, about the year 850 .... Unknown.
Quartetto and Chorus—Viva Enrico .... Pucitta.
5. Quartetto—Mi manca la voce .... Rossini.
7. Hebrew Melody—On Jordan's Banks .... Nathan.
8. Canon—Perfida Clori .... Cherubini.
9. Solo and Chorus—The Storms and Perils .... Nathan.
Part II.
1. Solo and Chorus—Long Live Victoria .... Nathan.
2. Glee and Chorus—Britons, strike home .... Purcell.
3. Duet and Chorus—Rule Britannia .... T. Arne.
4. Trio—Gia fan ritorno .... Mozart.
Glee—Happy Land .... Rimbault.
6. Laughing Trio—Vadasi via di qua .... Martini.
7. Duet—Vederlo sol bramo .... Paer.
8. Solo, Trio, and Chorus—The Chough and Crow .... Bishop.
9. Finale—"God save the Queen," National Anthem, harmonized by NATHAN .... John Bull.
Extra Visitors' Tickets, 4s. each; Family Tickets (for four persons), 12s. each, may be obtained at the Musicsellers and Booksellers.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on this Institution, respectfully intimates that, in consequence of the solicitation of numerous families, he has determined on opening the Institution for afternoon exhibitions on Saturdays at half past three o'clock; as fresh novelties are now being brought out weekly, the afternoon exhibitions will form a most delightful entertainment. Admission as usual.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—In progress, and to be shortly exhibited, the Cantelonian System of Incubation, for hatching all description of poultry, game, &c.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The Oxy-hydrogen Microscope will now shortly be exhibited on a scale of great magnificence, with the most extraordinary objects.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THIS AFTERNOON, a Concert of vocal and instrumental performances, and dissolving scenery, concluding with a new series of chromatropes. Commencing at half-past 3 o'clock.

AUX FRANCAIS.—Un Monsieur veut demeurer à une pension Française respectable. Il faut que les termes soient modérés. Addressez à D. L., *Herald* Office.

FAMISHING JEWS IN PALESTINE.—Subscription List in aid of the famishing Jews in Palestine.

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously advertised	2351	9	1
Mr. W. R. Moore	5	0	0
Joseph Thompson, senior	5	0	0
A. Morris, M.C.	5	0	0
Rudd, watchmaker	1	0	0
J. G. Waller	1	1	0
P. J. Burns	1	0	0
Charles Scott and Co.	10	0	0
M'Nab Brothers	5	5	0
Mr. Wells, broker	2	0	0
A. Cochrane, Mudgee	1	0	0
J. Slayter	1	0	0
Lamb, Spry, and Co.	5	0	0
Mr. E. H. Statham	[illegible]	1	0
T. H. Louis	1	0	0
E. H. Knapp	1	0	0
H. Farmer, Braidwood	3	3	0
W. Fanning, J.P.	10	0	0
W. Wyatt and Sons	2	2	0
Mr. Richard O'Connor	2	2	0
R. M. Robey, J.P.	5	5	0
Wicks Norton	1	0	0
E. S. Hill	2	2	0
Benjamin Palmer	1	1	0
G. H. Rogers	1	1	0
J. N. Shuttleworth	3	3	0
N. Mandleson	10	0	0
Per Mr. Hyams, Shoalhaven.—			
Mr. M. Hyams	5	5	0
J. Waddington	1	0	0
Isaac Green	1	0	0
John Moss	5	5	0
William Robson	3	3	0
J. C. Clarke	1	1	0
James Graham	1	0	0
C. Murray, jun.	1	0	0
W. Hayes	0	10	0
E. Demestre	1	0	0
Henry Moss	5	5	0
P. Ryder	0	10	0
Donald Macpherson	1	0	0
John M'Guire	0	5	0
Wm. Ratrell	1	0	0
John Forsythe	0	10	0
John Gibson	1	0	0
Robert Pollock	1	0	0
John Ballentyne	1	0	0
John Matherson	0	10	0
Rt. Owen, jun.	1	0	0
Percy Owen	1	0	0
Henry Glanville	0	5	0
W. Gollen, jun.	1	0	0
Thomas Hale	0	10	0
George Legg	1	0	0
Robert Strethen	0	10	0
Robert Conde	1	0	0
Duncan Robson	1	0	0
William Miller	1	0	0
John Walters	0	10	0
Bernard Brown	0	10	0
James Boxhom	1	0	0
George Anderson	1	0	0
James Robinson	0	10	0
Angus Munroe	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Per S. and H. Solomons, Manero:—			
H. H. Solomons	10	10	0
Mr. M. Solomons	3	3	0
Chas. Solomons	2	0	0
Samuel Shannon	2	0	0
John Crawford	1	0	0
Thomas Curney	1	0	0
Thomas Kelley	1	0	0
John Harnett	2	0	0
H. Nichols	1	0	0
W. A. Broadribb, J.P.	2	0	0
A. Hamilton, J.P.	2	0	0
S. W. Cullen	1	0	0
T. Clifford	2	2	0
M. Harriott	2	2	0
W. Patterson	1	0	0
O. Lamppye	1	0	0
James Bartn	1	0	0
David Delves	1	0	0
James Kelly	1	0	0
Joseph Rawson	1	0	0
Jos. Smith	1	0	0
Jos. Ward	2	0	0
John Nevett	2	0	0
W. Goodwin	1	0	0
Geo. Goodwin	1	0	0
James Tinwell	1	0	0
Wm. Stewart	0	10	0
James Gilbert	1	0	0
E. Heyley	2	2	0
Thos. Pendergrass	1	0	0
John Driscoll	1	0	0
Geo. Lewis	0	10	0
Robt. Hilidy	0	10	0
Thos. Fox	0	10	0
W. Thompson	1	0	0
R. Dawson	1	1	0
W. Laurence	1	0	0
A. Macdonald	1	0	0
S. Lucas	1	0	0
C. Rootsy	2	0	0
Alex. M'Donald	1	0	0
John Lumbie, J.P.	2	2	0
Henry Agnew	1	0	0
John M'Manus	1	0	0
John Lewis	1	0	0
James Murphy	1	0	0
James M'Murn	1	0	0
John Cosgrove	2	2	0
James Haines	1	0	0
H. Turner	1	0	0
Thos. Walls	0	10	0
John Mathews	1	0	0
James Agnew	1	0	0
Charles Walters	0	10	0
Wm. Dawson	1	0	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mr. James Thompson	1	0	0
John Struth	5	5	0
F. Lee (Canterbury)	3	3	0
T. Ryan (Berrima)	1	0	0
S. Emanuel (Goulburn)	5	5	0
M. Emanuel, sen., (Goulburn)	1	1	0
Thomas Peate	2	0	0
A. H. Richardson	1	0	0
Total	£2804	12	1

Further subscriptions will be received by the following gentlemen, who form the Committee:—
Mr. Isaac Levy, George-street
Phillip Hart, ditto
Jacob Marks, ditto
Jacob Lazarus and Co., ditto
Cohen and Co., ditto
Benjamin and Moses, ditto
Abraham Cohen, Castlereagh-street South
Henry Cohen, Kent-street South
David Cohen, Wynyard-square
S. J. Cohen, Jamison-street
P. J. Cohen, Hunter River Wharf
L. and S. Spyer and Co., Spring-street
A. and M. Moses, Bridge-street
J. G. Raphael, George-street
Rawack Brothers and Co., Spring-street
Joseph Simmons, sen., Pine Cottage, South Head Road
A. Elias, Bathurst-street.
And at the various Banks in the colony.
M. H. SOLOMON, Secretary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE EXHIBITION.—Palestine, Egypt, Edom!
This magnificent series of landscapes and architectural subjects, from drawings by David Roberts, R.A., together with many other choice and beautiful works of art, may, on and after Monday next, be seen in the spacious room lately used as the Exchange.
This will be the most interesting collection of Pictures yet seen in Sydney.
Prospectuses of the Fine Arts Distribution, and Catalogues of the Music are obtainable on application.
WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 555, George-street.
The Exhibition will be opened on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

CASH RECEIPT.—The receipt of the following sums from an unknown donor, through the Post, is hereby acknowledged:—
Bible Society £5 0 0
Island Missions 5 0 0
JAMES COMRIE, Miller's Point.

APPLICATIONS for the situation of Assistant Harbour Master, at Port Jackson, are to be sent to the Port Master's Office within 14 days after the date of this notice, accompanied by such testimonials as the candidates may deem expedient. Applicants are requested to attend the Board Meeting at 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 13th October.
THOMAS JAMES BLAIR, Secretary.
Pilot Board Office, Sydney, 29th September.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS having a few hours still disengaged, wishes to meet with an afternoon engagement. Address M. A., care of Mr. F. KORFF, Church-hill, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Wanted, Shepherds for lambing, and Bullock-drivers. Apply to JOHN P. RIDLEY, A. A. Company's Office, Church Hill.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR. Wanted, an Assistant Tutor. A gentleman who can teach drawing will be preferred. Apply by letter to the Rev. H. CARY, Windsor.

GROOM.—Wanted, by a gentleman, a thorough good Groom. Apply at CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO.'S Office, Bridge-street.

INSTRUCTION on the PIANOFORTE.—A lady visiting Woolloomooloo, Miller's Point, and the Glebe, wishes to increase the number of her pupils in those localities. Terms very moderate. Address B., care of Mr. KERN, Stationer, 7, Hunter-street.

LEGAL.—Wanted, a competent Clerk, accustomed to the routine and management of a solicitor's office. THURLOW, DICK, and BROWN, 308, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL.—Required, in a country district, a qualified medical practitioner, who would command a paying practice by assiduity, activity, and attention. Apply, between 10 and 11 a.m., at Mr. JOHN WATKINS', York-street.

No 54—715.
NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Wanted, Teachers for the Schools under the superintendence of the Board of National Education. Married couples will be preferred. Particulars may be obtained at this office.
By order of the Board of National Education,
W. C. WILLS, Secretary.
National Education Office, Sydney, 26th September, 1854.

PRINTING BUSINESS.—A Turnover and an Apprentice wanted. 3, Park-street.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A highly respectable person, of considerable colonial experience among sheep and cattle, is desirous of obtaining a situation as superintendent of a station or stations, where he would have the entire management and responsibility. The highest reference will be given. Letters addressed to A. B., care of Mr. W. R. Riley, Estate and Commission Agent, Clifford-street, Goulburn, will meet with prompt attention.

STORE Accommodation wanted, for a considerable quantity of case and bale goods, with one or two rooms attached, or close at hand for offices. A central locality preferred. Address, No. 1000, *Herald* Office.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a respectable Young Lady, as Milliner; one who has been accustomed to a first-class London trade preferred. Good references indispensable. Apply to GOLDSMITH and ROW, 244, George-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, several first-rate Hands, to make drawn bonnets, out of the house. Constant employment to those thoroughly proficient in their business. Satisfactory references required. GOLDSMITH and ROW, 244, George-street.

TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Wanted respectable Agents for all the country districts. Apply to Messrs. CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and Co., Sydney.

TO TAILORS.—The alterations to the premises of the undersigned being now complete, several more hands can be taken on.
266, George-street. WM. JOINER.

VARIOUS People, both Wanted and Disengaged, at BRIMMER'S Registry Office, George-street.

WANTED, a plain Cook, an American preferred. Apply to La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

WANTED, one Coachsmith. A competent workman can have constant employment. No others need apply. ROBERTSON and M'MULLEN, Coachbuilders, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, by two Gentleman, a Room, without board, in the neighbourhood of the Post Office. Address letter C., Post Office.

WANTED, a Cook. Apply at No. 3, Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a Daily Governess, to instruct two little boys. Apply to Mrs. WALKER, Fort-street.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a situation as Saleswoman. Address THERESA, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to W. F. HULLE, Pork Butcher, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a general House Servant. Apply at S. POTTER'S, Essex House, 481, George-street.

WANTED for the Carangara Copper Company, a Smelter who understands the converting of Copper Ore into Regulus. Apply to ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary, 57, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

WANTED, to join a respectable Firm, or to obtain a Partner, with capital, residing in Sydney, for the erection of a Steam Saw Mill in one of the Northern districts, where there is abundance of pine cedar, and silky oak. Also to contract for the delivery of any of the above timber in the square in Sydney, or contiguous to a good harbour for shipment. Apply to, or address No. 7, care of Mr. C. KERN, Hunter-street, where plans and specimens of the wood may be seen up to the 15th October.

WANTED, a respectable steady Woman, as Laundress and Cook, in a family of two, where two other servants are kept. Good character indispensable; but the situation will be found worthy the attention of respectable servants. For address, apply to T. O'LAUGHLIN, Phillip-street, near St. James's Church.

WANTED, an active Youth, to drive a light cart and make himself useful in a grocery store. Apply to THOMAS M'KEON, 246 (late 105), Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart active Man, who understands a Horse and Cart. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Milch Goat. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, at Mrs. Monteith's, Bligh-street.

WANTED, Bush Laborers. Apply W. REDMAN, 10, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.

WANTED, a Female, as General Servant. Apply to Mrs. SAMUEL JONES, Bourke-street, Surry Hill, near the Boundary Stone Inn.

WANTED, a Man, to work in the Garden, and to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. S. JONES, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone Inn.

WANTED, a Female Servant, as Cook. Apply to Mrs. R. W. MOORE, 84, George-street North.

WANTED, one or two Rooms, in a pleasant part of Balmain, furnished or unfurnished (the latter preferred), with partial board. Address, with terms, R., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, an experienced Overseer and Bushman, to take charge of a Heard of about 600 head of cattle overland from New England to the Port Phillip district. Apply before the 2nd proximo to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange-buildings.

WANTED, good Slop Hands. Apply to H. J. HUMPHREY, No. 101, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, in a Family residing four miles from Sydney, a good Cook. To a thoroughly competent party, producing good references, the best wages will be given. A Parlour-maid also required. A Man and his Wife would not be objected to—the Man as Butler, the Woman as Cook. Apply at Mrs. CAPP'S Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, immediately, by the Rev. R. T. BOLTON, of Hexham, an Assistant Tutor. References as to character and attainments are required.

WANTED, either immediately or any time during the next three months, a Range of Stores, in a central part of the city, at a reasonable rental. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to JAMES COMRIE, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a Governess, a short distance from Sydney, capable to instruct the usual branches of education, (music indispensable), for three young children. Apply to F. MADER, 174, George-street.

WANTED, a Parlourmaid, also a Female Cook. Apply to Mrs. WM. LONG, Tusculum, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply at the Counting-house of Messrs. G. THORNE and CO., Wynyard-square.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a Situation as Stewardess, or to look after a small family, on board a vessel returning to London. Reference if required. Address N. A., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Journeyman Baker. Apply to JAMES WEIR, William-street.

WANTED to RENT, a Blacksmith's Shop, in a central part of Sydney. Apply by letter, stating particulars and terms, to J. G., care of Nott and Edwards, 415, George-street.

WANTED, a Cook. Apply to the Captain, on board the brig Kate Kearney, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, a Housemaid, who can do plain washing. Apply to Mrs. W. R. SCOTT, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a Young Female, for a country store, to assist at needlework and occasional household affairs, not menial. Apply to JOHN WATKINS, 104, York-street, before ten o'clock.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for one two single men, where no other lodgers are kept. Apply at 119, Cumberland-street.

A HANDSOME Drawing-room and Bed-room to let. Apply 2, Wynyard-terrace.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with Board and Residence, or partial board, in a small private family. Apply at 40, Crown-street North, between William and Woolloomooloo streets. Terms, moderate; references if required.

A CARD.—A Gentleman of quiet and regular habits can be comfortably suited with partial board and residence, in a small private family, on moderate terms if for permanency. For cards of address, please apply at Mr. BUTLER, Draper, 71, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Reference exchanged if deemed necessary.

A GENTLEMAN or two friends can be accommodated with Board and Residence, in the house of a private family, residing near Woolloomooloo Bay. Apply to Mr. MADER, George-street.

BOARD, &c., REQUIRED, as a permanency, within five minutes' walk of Church-hill, by a respectable young man, in a private family, or where only a few lodgers are taken. Terms 25s. per week. Apply by letter to W., *Herald* Office.

BEDFORD FAMILY HOTEL, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.—Comfortable Board and Lodging for single gentlemen. Bed-room and drawing-room to let.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Residence at Mrs. COUSEN'S, 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, obtainable in a private family, on application to Mr KERN, Stationer, Hunter-street.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, 127, Cumberland-street.—Board and Residence at Mrs. NESBITT'S.

HOUSE to be LET.—A good dwelling house, 130, Liverpool-street, at present occupied by J. Anderson, Esq. Apply to Mr. M'DONNELL, Medical Hall, corner of Pitt and Liverpool-street.

ILLAWARRA.—To be Let, for five or seven years, 200 Acres of excellent Land, within three miles of Wollongong, one-half of which is cleared and growing clover in sufficient quantity to dairy 30 cows, with a constant supply of good water. For further particulars apply to Mr. GEARD, Auctioneer, Wollongong. Wollongong, September 26.

NO. 10, Bourke-street, Woolloomoolo.—To Let, a comfortable Sitting and Bed Room, with use of kitchen.

OFFICES to LET,—the New Building, 216, George-street.

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.—Mr. DELOHERY, of Bathurst-street, has been instructed to dispose of the Goodwill, Lease, License, Fixtures, &c., &c., of a most desirable House within the City. The situation is good, connection large and unexceptionable, and as no expense has been spared in rendering the establishment complete in all its arrangements, both as regards convenience and comfort, Mr. D. feels no hesitation in saying that this house is peculiarly adapted for any respectable family wishful of embarking in a lucrative business.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, at Mr. O'REILLY'S, 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church Hill.

STORES TO LET.—To Let, those large and commodious premises, situated in George and Bathurst streets. For particulars apply to CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO., Bridge-street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated, in Balmain, with Board and Residence, in a private family. Enquire at Post-office, Balmain.

TO LET, furnished, at Balmain, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with a plentiful supply of water, and garden well stocked with vines and fruit trees; rent, £2 12s. Enquire at the Steam Ferry.

TO LET, on the South Head Road, a House, containing 4 Rooms and Kitchen, between Crown and Reily-streets, No. 64. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a newly finished House, pleasantly situated in Woolloomooloo Bay, containing four rooms, with kitchen, &c. Apply to M. CAFFREY, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, 20 Allotments for 15 years' lease, from £5 to £20 a-year. The plan may be seen at the Billy Blue, W. CHUTER'S, North Shore.

TO be LET, Furnished, with immediate possession, a five-roomed house in Crown-street, Surrey Hills. Rent, £3 10s. per week. Apply to ERLAM and WILLIAMS, King-street.

TO LET, a commodious Family Residence, in Sussex-street, containing ten or twelve rooms, detached kitchen, servant's room, two-stalled stable and coach-house, hay loft and store room, with water laid on, large yard, &c. Apply to W. B. HAIGH, Labour Agent, 197, George-street.

TO LET, Unfurnished Apartments, suitable either for a private residence or offices. Apply 193, George-street.

TO LET, the Premises lately occupied by the Sydney Machine Company, on Brodie and Craig's Wharf. Apply on the wharf, to Mr. PATTRICK.

TO LET.—An excellent House in the best part of Crown-street, within three doors of Burton-street, near the South Head Road; well adapted for a shop or house of business. It contains six good rooms, detached kitchen with cooking-stove, a large yard with back entrance. Apply to Mr. MAGUIRE, Land Agent, 55, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, Houses in Bay-street, Glebe, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, fitted with every convenience; good water. Rent, £2 per week. Apply to JOHN GARSED, Box 80, or ERLAM and WILLIAMS, King-street.

TO LET, a first-rate two-stalled Stable and Harness Room; also, Board and Lodging for three Young men. Apply at Mrs. SLATER, 47, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, a large Sitting and Bedroom, furnished, with the use of kitchen. Apply at 67, Lower George-street, below the *Herald* Office, with or without office attached.

TO LET, unfurnished, two rooms, with use of kitchen. Apply W. Abraham's, Chemist, 63, Cumberland-st.

TO LET, a Bedroom, furnished. Enquire of Mr. TERRY, Grocer, South Head Road.

TO LET, at Camperdown, a Slaughter-house, with every convenience. Apply at the above Post Office.

TO CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.—To be Let, the Shop and Room, No. 78, King-street, lately occupied by Mr. James Henry, chemist and druggist, with fittings, counters, gas, &c., complete. Apply to THOMAS R. RUDD, Watchmaker, next door.

TO AGRICULTURISTS, GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To LET, on very advantageous terms, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Berrima, in the county of Camden, 63 FIRST-RATE FARMS. Several of these farms are bounded on one side by the Great South Road, and are within a mile and a half of Berrima; others have been laid out on the rich flats of the Wingeecarribbee River; and many of them cannot be surpassed for richness by the celebrated dairy farms of Illawarra.
For further particulars apply either by letter or personally to Mr. H. M. OXLEY, Berrima; or to Mr. J. N. OXLEY, Kirkham, Camden.

TO BE LET, a House situate in William-street, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office, containing four good rooms, with store room, servant's room, kitchen, and outoffices. Apply to A. H. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a four-roomed House, with detached kitchen, well of water, &c. Enquire at Mr. WILSON'S, Landsdowne-street, Surry Hills. N.B.—A pianoforte for sale on the premises. Price, £35.

TO LET, Apartments. Apply at Mr. BRIMMER'S Registry Office, opposite Royal Hotel, George-street

TO LET, a House [illegible] for workshops. Apply at 85, Goulburn-street, near Pitt-street.

TO WINE MERCHANTS and OTHERS.—To be Let, in a central position, one of the finest, dry, cool Cellars in Sydney, with or without other conveniences. Apply at No. 6, Barrack-street.

TO LET, a stone House, with balcony, delightfully situated in Victoria-street, Paddington, containing five rooms, pantry and kitchen, well of excellent water, &c. Apply to Messrs. ERLAM and WILLIAMS, King-street; or to Mr. PLUMMER, Paddington, near the Inn.

TO LET, the whole or part of a double-fronted Shop and House, containing 6 rooms, detached kitchen, with yard and back entrance, water and gas laid on. Apply at 122, Lower George-street.

WYBONG CREEK, County Brisbane.—To be Let, for five, seven, or ten years, 2500 Acres of Land, granted to J. P. WEBBER, situated as above. Tenders will be received by R. A. A. MOREHEAD and M. YOUNG, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

WOLLONGONG.—Sea View House.—Furnished Apartments to Let—One large parlour and two bedrooms; one parlour, three bedrooms, and pantry, with the use of stable, coach-house, and kitchen, for any term that may be agreed upon. This establishment commands a view of the ocean, is near the post office, contiguous to a delightful promenade along the eastern beach, and is also within a convenient distance of the landing-place. For full particulars apply to JOHN MOORE, Sea View House, Wollongong. Wollongong, September 13.

WATERSIDE RESIDENCE to Let, in one of those beautifully situated houses, Tupo-terrace, over the new wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay. The two upper floors, containing drawing room with balcony, three other rooms, use of kitchen, water, &c. Suitable to a respectable family. The centre house, or reference to Mr. C. TIBBEY, Market-street.

THE *ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS*, of this day (Saturday), 30th September, will contain engravings of
1. First Appearance of Miss Catharine Hayes at the Victoria Theatre, on Tuesday evening.
2. Rush for Tickets for Miss Catharine Hayes' Concert at the Victoria Theatre on Monday.
3. Drill of the Artillery Volunteers at Fort Macquarie.
4. Great Bush Fire near Sydney.
5. View of Silistria.
And foreign and colonial intelligence.
Publishing Office, 199, George-street.

MELBOURNE EXPRESS, by Steam-packet, THIS DAY, not later than half-past 10 o'clock. Parcels and valuable packages forwarded and delivered. Orders executed. Bills and accounts presented and collected. BURDELL and CO., Express, Ship, and General Agents, 40, Lower George-street.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A General Assembly of the Members of the above Corps will take place periodically every SATURDAY afternoon, at Fort Macquarie, at half-past 3 o'clock. The hours of attendance for drill on the other days of the week being from 6 to 8 o'clock a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m., as at present ordered.
(Signed) GOTHER K. MANN, Captain and Commandant.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURES.—On TUESDAY EVENING next, the 3rd October, the first of a course of Two Lectures on "The Literature of Working Men," will be delivered in the Hall of the Institution by W. G. PENNINGTON, Esq. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely. Each Member of the Institution has the privilege of introducing two ladies. S. W. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF ROXBURGH AND WELLINGTON.—Gentlemen, Mr. W. H. SUTTOR having resigned his seat as your representative in the Legislative Council, I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.
You are already aware I have been a resident in the Western District of the colony for many years, and have for some time past resided in the town of Bathurst, during which I have been actively occupied in developing the mineral resources of this part of the colony. Those who have watched the progress of the mines with which I have been connected will award me some credit in endeavouring to place the Western District in a prominent position as regards the production of copper, an article of export which must add materially to its importance, and which has contributed so much to the wealth and prosperity of one of the sister colonies.
Having at all times taken a lively interest in the political movements of the Western Districts, and having both at public meetings and on other occasions placed my opinions on record, it is the less necessary that I should come before you with an avowal of my political sentiments. Suffice it for the present to say that I am an advocate of progress, and am anxious that this country should be fully and faithfully represented.
Few men in the present age of enlightenment have the hardihood to avow themselves protectionists, and in announcing myself a Free Trader I would apprise you that it will be my constant study, in the event of becoming your representative, to extend its blessings by engrafting the principles of Free Trade upon such commercial measures as may come under the consideration of the House.
Whilst declaring myself favourable to the National System of Education, I am disposed also to encourage the Denominational System. It appears to me that the concurrent operation of the two systems, by exciting a spirit of emulation, will benefit the educational interests of the community.
Under the present circumstances of this district and the colony generally, the question of an improved system of internal communication appears to possess an importance second to none other, and one which, should you honour me with your confidence, will occupy my attention until the means of safe and rapid transit are provided.
Should you do me the honour to elect me, I shall not fail to scrutinise on all occasions the proposed expenditure of the Executive, so that the Government of the colony may be conducted with a strict regard to economy, and I shall exert myself to the utmost of my ability in promoting your local improvements, as well as in forwarding your interests generally.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
SAUL SAMUEL.
Bathurst, September 26.

JUDGE AND JURY COURT.—SATURDAY Evening at the Masonic Hall.—Regina, at suit of War Office, v. Hannibal Spindleshanks (a volunteer), for breach of discipline. Chief Justice Terribull on the bench; counsel, Serj. Bumpus (from the Chief Baron's Court, Bow-street), for the prosecution; Serj. Queeroon (late Queen's Bench), for the defence.

NOTICE to Chelsea, Greenwich, and East India Company's Pensioners.—Notice is hereby given to those pensioners who usually attend personally at this Office to receive their pensions, that they will be required to attend at the Brigade Office, Macquarie-street, between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m., on the 2nd and 3rd OCTOBER NEXT, for inspection by a staff officer previous to payment of their pensions. Those pensioners not appearing on the above days will be required to produce a certificate from a staff officer that they have been duly inspected, without which no payment of pension will be made.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 25th September, 1854.

NOTICE.—If JOHN DOER does not release the Sheep left under my charge since the year 1848, and pay the expenses upon the same, they will be sold.
(Signed) JAMES BRUCE.
Mudgee, Sept. 25th, 1854.

NOTICE.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., National Tailors, Clothiers, Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, 60 (late 57), King-street, will be closed on Monday, October 2, resuming business on Tuesday morning.

NOTICE to the Purchasers of the sugar cones, stands, tanks, &c., will be sold by auction, at their risk, at the late Sydney Sugar Company's Wharf, Bathurst-street, on TUESDAY, October 3rd, if not paid for and removed previous to the above date, and parties will be held liable for all expenses incurred. JOHN GARSED.

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to me are requested to pay immediately the amount of their bills delivered, to Mr. G. S. DAVIDSON, at the Glebe, who I have this day appointed to collect all outstanding debts and rents. His receipt will be quite sufficient.
(Signed) S. P. JESSON, Surgeon.
All claims against Dr. Jesson are to be presented to Mr. G. S. Davidson, for liquidation.
Glebe, September 29th, 1854.

NOTICE.—MR. ALFRED A. ROBINSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.,
Sydney, September 28, 1854.

NOTICE.—I beg to inform the public in the districts of Penrith, Richmond, Windsor, and South Creek, that I have this day, Monday, 18th September, 1854, bought from Mr. James Roberts, of Blacktown, Richmond Road, all his House Stock running in the above neighbourhoods. R. FAWCETT, Clydesdale, near Windsor.

MARINE HOTEL, Watson's Bay.—C. SMITH begs to inform private families and pleasure parties, that the Hotel is now replete with every comfort. Dinners always ready at ten minutes' notice, and a Table d' Hote at 3 o'clock daily. There is now one suite of apartments vacant.

THE CRAVEN HOTEL, Craven-street, Strand by Trafalgar-square, London.—The above Hotel will be found centrally situated, and well adapted to the comfort of families and gentlemen returning to England. It partakes of the convenience of the great thoroughfares, combined with the quiet of a private street, and presents an equal facility of access to the city, the west end, and to all the railways.—N.B. The Australian papers will be found on the tables.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Ariel, schooner, 151 tons, Holder, at Flour Company's Wharf; J. Malcom, agent.
Alert, barque. 450 tons, Stewart, at Botts' Wharf; Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Acasta, barque, 327 tons, Bruce, at Circular Wharf; Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Admiral Zoutmann, Dutch ship, 718 tons, Nap, at Botts' Wharf; Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents.
Alpha, barque, 357 tons, ——, at Towns' Wharf; R. Towns, owner. Refitting.
Arabian, barque, 278 tons, ——, at Towns' Wharf; R. Towns, owner. Refitting.
Avon, barque, 260 tons, ——, at Towns' Wharf; R. Towns, owner. Refitting.
Alan Ker, barque, 620 tons, Kelso, in the stream; How, Walker, and Co., agents. For Callao.
Adela, French schooner, 105 tons, Walsh, at Albion Wharf; Mackintosh and Hirst, agents.
Almeda, schooner, 191 tons, Gray, at Cuthbert's Wharf; Buyers and Learmonth, agents.
Auckland, barque, 204 tons, Nelson, in Darling Harbour; Campbell and Co., agents. For San Francisco
Agricola, barque, 340 tons, Bell, at Botts' Wharf; Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Augusto and Melina, Bremen barque, 300 tons, Lubeck, in the Stream; Captain, agent.
Bella Isleña, Peruvian barque, 505 tons, Wilson, in the Stream; Crawley and Smith, agents.
Cornelia and Henrietta, Dutch ship, 740 tons, Gollards, in the Stream; Brierley, Dean, and Co, agents.
Canton, Dutch barque, 371 tons, Tweehnys, at Macnamara's Wharf; Gerbaulet, Rubens, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Caroline, barque, 280 tons, Kendal, at Botts' Wharf; G. Rees, agent.
Celina, French barque, 118 tons, Menard, in the Stream; Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Cheshire Witch, brig, 157 tons, Hilden, in the cove; J. C. Milner, agent. For Charter.
Countess of Elgin, ship, 1204 tons, Venus, at Circular Wharf; R. T. Ford, agent. Discharging.
Corsair, brig, 127 tons, Barnett, off the Slip; Captain, agent. For sale.
Columbia, American ship, 1300 tons, Jenkins, at Circular Wharf; Captain, agent.
Coquette, schooner, 74 tons, Gary, at Williams' Wharf; J. C. Williams, agent.
Cheetah, schooner, 118 tons, Joyce, at Flour Company's Wharf; Buyers and Learmonth, agents. For Wellington.
Curlew, brig, 116 tons, ——, at Albion Wharf; E. M. Sayers, agent.
Dart, brig, 154 tons, Bennett, at Flour Co.'s Wharf; Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Melbourne.
[illegible] Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Delmar, Chillian barque, 300 tons, ——, near Gas Wharf; M. E. Murnin, agent.
Dragon, American barque, 290 tons, Dunn, in the Stream; Captain, agent.
Edward, barque, 412 tons, Evans, in the Cove; Morris and Co., agents. For London.
Emma, barque, 376 tons, Lilley, at Circular Wharf; Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents. For London.
Englishman, schooner, 128 tons, O'Dowd, at the Albion Wharf; Morris and Co., agents. For Hobart Town.
Eblana, barque, 152 tons, Hall, in Darling Harbour; Captain, agent.
Favorite, barque, 198 tons, Mortimer, in the Cove; Buyers and Learmonth, agents.
Foam, barque, 360 tons, Martin, in the Stream; L. Michaelis, agent.
Genii, brig, 180 tons, Davidson, at Towns' Wharf; R. Towns, agent.
Golden Spring, brig, 190 tons, M'Veigh, at Cook's Wharf; J. Cook, agent.
Gazelle, brig, 285 tons, Downie, at Buchanan's Wharf; R. T. Ford, agent.
Great Britain (s.s.) 3500 tons, Gray, in Darling Harbour; Crawley and Smith, agents. For Liverpool.
George Cuvier, French barque, 500 tons, De Marely, at Moore's Wharf; Captain Radou, agent.
Governor, brig, 147 tons, Gilroy, off Towns' Wharf; R. Towns, agent.
H.M.S. Calliope, 28 guns, Fitzgerald, in Farm Cove.
Henrietta, brig, 198 tons, Allen, at Flour Company's Wharf; G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents. For sale.
H.M.S. Torch, 9 guns, Lieutenant Chimmo, in Farm Cove; Refitting.
Hashemy, ship, 760 tons, Ross, in Darling Harbour; Buyers and Learmonth, agents. For Port Cooper.
Herder, Bremen barque, 332 tons, Von Hagen, at Smith's Wharf; Brierley, Dean, and Co. agents.
Hanover, ship, 1000 tons, Henry, at Campbell's Wharf; Lyall, Scott, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Hannah, ship, 484 tons, Brown, in the Stream; Smith, Campbell, and Co., agents.
Ino, barque, 232 tons, Aldrich, at Cuthbert's Wharf; Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. Refitting.
Jeune Lucie, schooner, 98 tons, Pigneat, off Smith's Wharf; C. Smith, agent. Refitting.
John Ormerod, brig, 187 tons, Sevier, off Flour Company's Wharf; Ebsworth and Co., agents.
Julia Percy, brig, 101 tons, Lewis, at Towns' Wharf; R. Towns, agent.
Jessie, schooner, 99 tons, Budgen, at Victoria Wharf; Rossiter and Lazarus, agents.
Kate, brig, 260 tons, in Darling Harbour; T. Dawson, agent.
Kate Kearney, brig, 146 tons, Houston, at Albion Wharf; Morris and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Lady Elgin, ship, 851 tons, Irons, in the Stream; R. Towns, agent.
Lalla Rookh, brig, 155 tons, Leece, in Darling Harbour; J. C. Williams, agent.
Lancaster, barque, 789 tons, Gilks, at Circular Wharf; Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. Discharging.
L'Intrépide, French barque, 365 tons, Canton, in the Stream; Bellet, Sons, and Co., agents.
Louis Napoleon, French ship, 1330 tons, Gardet, in Darling Harbour; Captain Sparkes, agent.
Maria Adriana, Dutch barque, 729 tons, Vandersfeldt, at Botts's Wharf; Kirchner and Co., agents. Discharging.
Meteor, Hamburg barque, 709 tons, Williken, at Campbell's Wharf; Peterson and Co., agents.
Monarch, barque, 191 tons, Jackson, at Albion Wharf; E. M. Sayers, agent. For Melbourne.
Margaret, barque, 246 tons, White, in the Stream; Captain, agent, for Hongkong.
Margaret, schooner, 142 tons, Haslingden, at Bethel Wharf; T. and W. Day, agent. For Melbourne.
Melanie, barque, 136 tons, Nixon, in the cove; Captain, agent. For sale.
Menelaus, ship, 510 tons, Quirk, at Campbell's Wharf; G. A. Lloyd, agent. For Guam.
Nora, schooner, 130 tons, Arnold, at Williams' Wharf; A. Wilson, agent. For Melbourne.
New Forest barque, 158 tons, Alten, at the Flour Company's Wharf; Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Melbourne.
Oceator, schooner, 145 tons, Young, at Flour Company's Wharf; Captain, agent.
Patriotess, barque, 287 tons, Russell, at Circular Wharf; Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Panthea, ship, 511 tons, Hinson, at Patent Slip; R. R. and P. Tooth, agents. Refitting.
Phœnix, steamer, 240 tons, —— in Darling Harbour; —— agent. Refitting.
Psyche, barque, 256 tons, Bevan, in Darling Harbour; J. Cook, agent. For London.
Plantagenet, ship, 806 tons, Pollack, in the Cove; Young and Co., agents. For London.
Pocklington, brig, 140 tons, ——, at Smith's Wharf; Smith, agent.
Phœnix, schooner, 146 tons, Bannister, in Darling Harbour; Captain, agent.
Portia, barque, 331 tons, Bromban, at Circular Wharf; Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Richard and William, brig, 163 tons, Brigstock,; in the cove; J. B. Metcalfe, agent.
Schooderloo, Dutch barque, 474 tons, Marmailstein, at Circular Wharf; L. and S. Spyer, agents.
Splendido, Peruvian brig, 210 tons, Hacker, in the Stream; Adams and Co., agents.
Sporting Lass, brig, ——, 183 tons, at Kellick's Wharf; Harris and Barlow, agents.
Sorata, barque, 373 tons, Johnston, in the Stream; How, Walker, and Co., agents.
Selma, barque, 341 tons, Pike, in Darling Harbour; Captain Pike, agent.
Star of the East, ship, 500 tons, Stirling, in Darling Harbour; Marsden, agent.
Sea Bird, ship, 700 tons, Winter, in the Stream; J. Macnamara, agent. For Manila.
Sarah, brig, 135 tons, Simpson, in the Stream; Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.
Tantivy, ship, 1041 tons, Brewster, in the Cove; Captain, agent. Discharging.
Tinto, ship, 489 tons, Jones, in the Stream; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents.
Tuscarora, barque, 372 tons, Smith, in Darling Harbour; R. Towns, owner.
Tory, barque, 483 tons, Livingston, in the Stream; Willis, Merry, and Co., agents. For Charter.
Uncle Tom, barque, 150 tons, Lancaster, off Cuthbert's Wharf; Buyers and Learmonth, agents.
Unicorn, steamer, 700 tons, ——, off Phœnix Wharf; E. Manning, agent. For Hongkong.
Vixen, schooner, 93 tons, Cubban, at Flour Co.'s Wharf; A. Wilson, agent.
Velox, brig, 141 tons, Holford, at Flour Company's Wharf; M. E. Murnin, agent.
Venture, brig, 124 tons, Mullen, in Darling Harbour; Captain, agent.
Wanderer, brig, 174 tons, Robbins, in the Stream; Captain, agent.
William Alfred, schooner; 118 tons, Tinley, at Flour Company's Wharf; M. E. Murnin, agent.
Woodlark, barque, 250 tons, —— in Darling Harbour Flower, Salting, and Co., agents.
Warbler, schooner, 167 tons, Gray, in the Stream; Captain, agent.
Yarmouth, brig, 161 tons, Arnott, in the Stream; Lindsay, Matheson, and Co., agents.
Zemindar, ship, 1000 tons, Forder, at Town's Wharf. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; agents. Discharging. For Madras.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Anglo-Saxon, June 29.
Admiral Baird, April 26
Ardjoena, June 19.
Berhampore, June.
Bolton, June.
Caroline (emi.), June 27.
Commerce, June 18.
Challenger, 550 tons, June 16
Coromandel, 766 tons. June 16
Calloe, 667 tons, June 26
Cherusker
Countess of Seafield, 492 tons, June
Drie Gebroeders, June 26.
Earl of Hardwick,
Fava,
Guyon. March 10.
Georgiana,
Glendalough, 2000, Howson.
Gloucester, 591.
Graaf Van Nassau, 700 tons June 26
General List, June.
Helen, May 4
Havering.
Historia, 850, Mowett,
Harvest Home, June.
Jannetye, 850,
Kate
Kinderdyk, 676 tons, June
Lancaster, 1400, April 4.
Louisa, 474, Loadman.
Lady Ann, (emi.) June 14
Lady Elizabeth, 496 tons.
Marcu Jacoba, 572.
Mohawk, 412, Liddell, June 10.
Menam, 472 tons, June
Omega,
Overston, 650, Wrangles,
Pyrenees, 832 tons, Freeman.
Pictura, June 28
Resolute, 800 tons, Lewis.
Royal Lily, 462 tons, June 26
[illegible], May 30
*Speculation, 420, Seaford.
Sovereign of the Seas, June.
Solo, (Dutch).
Thomas Royden, 890, Whyte.
Victory, June 10
Victoria, June 27
Vriendschap, May 6
*Vimeira, 1037 tons, July 20
William Stewart, 576 tons, June, 10

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Ellenborough, 1035, (emi.) July 15
Calcutta, (s.s.), August 4

FROM LIVERPOOL.

*Australia, 1470, May 20.
*Bride of the Seas, 1350 tons
Cornelius Houtman, June.
*Constance, 2500 tons
Claudius Civilis, June.
Estafette, June.
*Fitzjames, 1206 tons, May 20
Forest Queen, 840 tons, June 28
*Golden Fleece, 1800 tons
*Herald of the Morning, 174 tons, June 10
Johannah Maria, 475 tons
*John Lucy, 1235 tons, May 20
*Morning Star, 1333 tons, May 20
Oliver Lang, 1275 tons, June 28
*Queen of the East, 2380 tons, May 31
Rembrandt Van Rhyn, 344 tons
Rabernaupt, June.
*Star of the East, 1500 tons, June 20
Savana,
Scottish Maid, 522.
Waterlily,
William Money, 835
Watergeus, June.

FROM HAVRE.

Alice et Raymond
Bengall
Francis Theodore

FROM BORDEAUX.

*Francois Casimer

FROM HAMBURGH.

Edward, June 7
Alfred, Brahus,
Iserbrook, Meyer.
Maria, brig

FROM CALCUTTA.

Christina.
Crishna
Cyclone
*Hyderabad

FROM SINGAPORE.

[illegible], August 8
Packet, June 18

FROM CHINA.

Bride, May 11.
Amelia
Tremelga
Splendido
Whampoa, barque, 474 tons, Goale.
Juno, H.M.S.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Wild Irish Girl, 127, Todd

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Christina, brig, 142 tons, Rees
Jane, schooner, 131 tons, Rae
Susan, brig, 179 tons, Gentle
Ellen and Elizabeth, schooner, 168 tons, Johnston.
Emmalage, schooner, 143 tons, Burnell
Gertrude, brig, 119 tons, Georgian
Henry, schooner, 101 tons, Casson.
Stanhope, schooner, 110 tons, Johnson
Onkanaringa, brig, 130 tons, Burnham
Gil Blas, brig, 175 tons, Stone
Content, brig, 148 tons, Robertson
Spitfire, schooner, 114 tons, Fletcher.
Victoria Packet, barque, 170 tons, Moffatt
Vanquish, schooner, 123 tons, Scott
Emma, barque, 191 tons, Gourlay
Wanderer, brig, 140 tons, Rosss

FROM HOBART TOWN.

North Star, brig
Francis, schooner
Emma, brig

FROM MAURITIUS.

Balkan, schooner, 192 tons, Wainwright
Michel Montaigne
Susannah Christina,

FROM LAUNCESTON.

Lizzie Webber, brig, 214 tons, M'Kinlay.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Marmora, schooner, 130 tons, Kelly
Waterlily, schooner, 155 tons, Robinson
Eliza, schooner, 97 tons, Howell
Hargraves, brig, 198 tons, Keller
Otago, schooner
Titan, schooner, 161 tons, Davidson
Galatea, barque
James Gibson
Spray, brig, 148 tons, Scott.
Heather Bell, brig, 191 tons, Jones.
Maria Theresa, schooner, 116 tons, Upton.
Waterwitch, barque, 253 tons, Addams
Daniel Webster, barque, 290 tons, Dunning

FROM MADRAS

Palmyra, ship,

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Terror, schooner, 95 tons, Hood
Oberon, cutter, 69 tons
Independence, brig, 200 tons, Cook
Juno
Phantom, brig, 157 tons, D'Almaigne
Triumph, schooner, 160 tons, James Cole
Royal Sovereign
Ocean, brig
Black Dog, schooner, 142 tons, Bowles
Post Boy, schooner, 96 tons, Blake
Spec, brig, 168 tons, Blair.
Star, barque, 153 tons, Fairclough.
Vulture
Eliza, barque, 117 tons, Verney

FROM MANILA.

Arrogant, ship, 900 tons, Day,
Oscar Vidal,

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

WITH THEIR LAST REPORTS.

Australian, barque, 306 tons, Wiles, hence March 18; Buckland, agent.
Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Eury, hence, September 23; R. Towns, agent.
Daniel Watson, brig, 164 tons, Phelps, hence, May 4, Captain Smith agent.
Fortune, brig, 227 tons, Brazier, hence September 16, 1853. Reported by the Erin off Howe's Island, January 5, 1850. Clean. Thornton and Church, agents.
London Packet, barque, 366 tons, T. Lees, hence, August 9; R. Towns, agent.
Royal Sovereign, schooner, 150 tons, G. Prince, hence, July 16; spoken on the 5th of August, by the Governor; Clean; R. Towns, owner.
Regis, brig, 181 tons, Johnston, hence, October 10, 1853, reported by the Arrow, off Howe's Island, 26th December, with 70 barrels.
Woodlark, barque, 237 tons, Fields, hence August 13, 1853; spoken by the River Chief, May 8, with 250 barrels oil. Blaxland, owner.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

On the 28th June, the eighteenth annual general meeting of the Proprietors of this Company was held at their offices in New Broad-street, Edward Divett, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Miller, the manager, read the report, of which the following are the most important portions:

"The accounts for the past year, made up in the colony to the 31st October, and in London to the 30th April last, present a satisfactory result. A careful review of the value of the company's property has been made by Mr. Giles, in concert with the local board of advice, and after mature consideration they have increased the value of a portion of the lands to the extent of £15,086 5s., making the total valuation at the 31st October, 1853, amount to £342,311 10s. 11d. This sum comprises the value of all the company's property in the colony, consisting of 120½ acres in the city of Adelaide, with the buildings thereon; 49,650½ acres of country land, including five small townships; 11,964 acres of mineral land, including the township of Kanmantoo, and 486 acres at the port; wharves and warehouses at Port Adelaide, steam dredge, wild cattle and buildings on Kangaroo Island, and sundry stores and other property in Adelaide and at the Port. The addition to the value has been made chiefly to the town acres, and to some portions of the country lands where the leases were about to expire, and an advance of rent would in consequence be obtained, and to those sections where the right of purchase existed, to which rates the value has been raised, the right being almost certain to be exercised. In advising these valuations Mr. Giles observes, 'it is the opinion of the board of advice that the sums fixed are not more than two-thirds of their present worth, it being thought advisable to leave a broad margin to meet fluctuations in the value.' The directors are fully borne out in stating that the present valuation is far below its actual worth by the fact that, while the average value of the country and mineral lands is little more than £3 per acre, the price of £5 10s. 3d. per acre has actually been obtained for the sections sold to tenants, who have exercised their right of preemption. In many instances also £3 to £4 per acre and upwards have been paid at the government land sales, during the year, for waste lands of far inferior quality. The income for the past year from rents and from the wharves and warehouses shows an increase of £1209 8s. 9d. over the amount of the preceding year, the total being £22,438 13s. 5d. Since the closing of the accounts in the colony at 31st October, a further increase of £1175 16s. has been made to the permanent income, by leases of country lands, re-lettings at advanced rents, and from leases rising into the second and third terms, and by a considerable advance of rent obtained on re-letting several of the town properties, and extending the term of others. 3123 acres of the country, and 1062 acres of the mineral lands have been let during the year; of the former, 1237 acres for agriculture at 4s. and 5s. per acre, and 1886 acres temporarily let for pasture at 1s. per acre. The mineral lands are let principally as dairy farms at 2s., but portions suited for agricultural purposes at 4s. per acre; renewals of some sections of lands, suburban to Adelaide, have been granted for seven years, at double the former rent. A few new leases of the town property have been effected on favourable terms; several of the old leases, about to expire, have been re-let, and others have been extended for seven years, at an advance of 35 to 50 per cent. on the old rents, and for one acre hitherto let at £15 a year, the lease of which expired in March last, Mr. Giles expects to realise fully £400 per annum, by leasing it in small portions. At Port Adelaide, fresh leases of several allotments have been granted for twenty-one years, at rents varying from 25s. to 50s. per foot frontage. In almost all these leases, a clause has been inserted, binding the tenants to erect substantial buildings of brick or stone, of a fixed value, and within a given time; to keep the property in good repair, and to insure for the benefit of the company. By these measures and additional leases, Mr. Giles estimates, that the rental will be increased upwards of £2000 during the present year. The net sum received for wharfage dues and warehouse rent amounts to £6100 4s. 8d., being an increase of £410 3s. 10d. over the previous year; and during the first quarter of the present year, embracing the months of November, December, and January, the gross revenue from these sources amounted to £2773 13s., being an excess of £1775 5s. 11d. above the amount of the corresponding quarter of last year. One hundred and ninety-eight vessels of an aggregate burthen of 46,002 tons, loaded and discharged their cargoes at the wharves during the twelve months, and in the dispatches received, Mr. Giles states that the bonded warehouses were full of goods, and twenty-four vessels had been at one time lying alongside the company's wharves. The sales of land consist of 685 acres of country lands, two acres of town lands, seven allotments at the port, and four acres in the township of Kanmantoo. The country lands have all been purchased by tenants exercising their rights of preemption, and have averaged £5 10s. 3d. per acre: the town acres sold for £350 each; the port allotments are at the rate of £2,768 per acre; and the acres in Kanmantoo township sold for £15 each, amounting in all to £6534 3s. 6d., and leaving a profit of £1646 on the previous inventory rates. Further sales of 386 acres of the country lands are advised by the last mail, made to tenants who have claimed their right of purchase. The abundance of capital in the colony had kept up a great demand for land and caused much competition at the land sales and the high prices given have prevented Mr. Giles purchasing to the extent the directors desire. In the last Supplementary Report it was stated, that up to the 31st October, he had secured 2991 acres for the sum of £4564 11s. 2d.; since that date, he advises additional purchases of 1776 acres, for £2455 10s., making a total since the last annual report of 4767 acres for £7020 6s. 2d. or at the rate of £1 9s. 5d. per acre. 117 acres have been selected in Kangaroo island, comprising the ground on which stand the buildings erected by the company on the first arrival of their officers in the colony in 1836; also the site of the township of Kingscote in Nepean Bay, at which there is a well of excellent water. The bay forms a safe and splendid harbour, and was looked upon in the early days of the colony as likely to be the Portsmouth of South Australia. Forty acres of the above land have been leased for 21 years to a respectable tenant at 20s. per acre, with a view to the erection of a saw-mill, &c. At no former period has the colony had a greater degree of prosperity. Its only want is labour, and were the supply at all proportionate to the demands and means of employment, an impetus would be given to improvements, which would lead to a large extent of land being brought under cultivation, and to a great expansion of its trade and commerce. Various roads and railways are in contemplation, and the railway between Adelaide and the port is already commenced. Emigration is proceeding to a considerable extent; three ships are now being despatched by her Majesty's Commissioners every month to Adelaide, and it is believed they have ample funds in hand still to increase the number. The net income realised by the transactions of the year amounts to £20,426 4s. 4d.; and the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, or thirty shillings per share, to be paid, less the income tax, half-yearly, on the 15th July, and 15th January next."

The statement of accounts, which was also read, showed liabilities in paid-up capital £332,410, debts due on open accounts in the colony, unclaimed dividends, &c., £338,454 18s. 6d.; property reserve, £26,338 7s. 8d. Assets: Land, buildings, wharves, £342,311 10s. 11d.; other colonial property, £528 16s.; debts due on open accounts, £10,294 6s. 10d.; ditto in London, £291 19s. 9d.; cash, bills, and securities on hand, £31,352 13s. 6d.; office furniture, &c., £440 3s 8d.; total, £385,219 10s. 6d. The profit and loss account gave a balance as the net profit of the year of £20,426 4s. 4d.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, and said that he should be glad to afford any information that might be required in reference to them and the affairs of the company generally.

Mr. Watson said he had been requested, on coming into the room, to second the motion; and having heard the report and the accounts read, he was perfectly willing to do so. It struck him, however, that some of the shareholders who paid a high price for their shares a year ago might think the dividend rather small, and, in proportion to the high rate of profit and of interest in the colony, no doubt it was so. But though it was nothing to boast of, he thought under all circumstances it was nothing to complain of, especially when they were told in the report that the estimated increase in the value of a portion of their lands was upwards of £15,000. Seeing, then, that their capital had increased £15,000 in the year, they might reasonably be satisfied with dividing only £20,000 profit; for though they did not divide the increase now in the shape of interest or dividend, it was added to their property in the shape of capital, and in the end it would amount to the same thing.

The Rev. Mr. Timpson inquired how it happened that while more business had been done and more land let during this year than the last, the available receipts were less?

The Chairman replied that last year they paid a dividend of 6 per cent. for the first time for many years, the previous year the dividend having been only 5 per cent.; but, to make up that dividend, there was a surplus brought in, which had stood over from the previous year's account, of £3000. The surplus brought into the account this year was considerably less, and though they had a larger permanent income, they had not quite so much to divide in the shape of dividend as they had in the previous year.

The Rev. Mr. Timpson wished to know whether that remark applied to the reserve account.

The Chairman: The reserve account was the account of the value of the property over the capital paid up. The sum they had to divide as dividend was the net income after paying all the expenses of the year, which were unavoidably high. This year there was but a small surplus carried over, as compared with the last year, and although the income had increased, the actual sum to be divided was less.

The Rev. Mr. Timpson observed that £10,000 was due to the company on open accounts in the colonies; £13,000 in cash and bills; besides the cash and securities and debts due on open accounts in London.

The Chairman: Those were monies in the hands of the bankers.

A Proprietor: And the larger that item is the better. (Hear, and a laugh.)

Mr. Timpson understood that the reserve account was not likely to be divided amongst the shareholders but was increasing the value of the property.

The Chairman: Just so. The property existed, and the value was increasing; but they must wait until it was realised before it could be divided.

A Proprietor enquired whether there would be any considerable surplus after the dividend was paid.

The Chairman was sorry to say there would not. There would be a surplus, but it would be small. Last year they paid six per cent. free of income tax, but it would be deluding the proprietors to say that they could pay that dividend free of income tax this year, seeing that the tax had been doubled. (Hear, hear.) The directors had, however, no fear of being able to continue the six per cent. dividend, and they hoped soon to be enabled to increase it.

Mr. Timpson asked what had become of the bonus received upon the new shares issued last year.

The Chairman explained that at a former period, when the affairs of the Company were not so flourishing as they were now, and when they had a heavy debt on their hands, they were compelled to issue shares, to meet that debt, at a discount of £10; that was, they issued one £25 share at £15; this occasioned a loss in the capital account, against which £7000, which had been realized by the premiums upon the shares issued last year, had been set. This would explain an apparent discrepancy in the capital account as compared with the number of shares issued. The account, as it stood, represented the capital received upon the paid-up shares, minus the discount upon the former issue of new shares, and plus the premium upon the shares issued to pay off debentures last year. In reply to other questions, the hon gentleman added that the exact number of shares was 14,200. The number issued at the £10 discount was 2985. He had no doubt that if they had the means of employing the capital advantageously they might now, by making a further issue of new shares at a premium, make good the deficiency that still remained in the capital in consequence of that discount, but the directors did not at present see their way clear to that. The total number of acres of land held by the company at the date of the last account was 62,220, of which 4,262 acres let at from 1s. to 3s. 6d. an acre as pasture land, 2800 at from 4s. to 6s. per acre for agricultural purposes, 7831 at from 6s. 6d. to 8s., 1725 at from 10s. to 20s., and much was let at a still higher rate. The total quantity let was 42,131 acres, and the total quantity unlet was something over 20,000 acres. Some of the town lands which were unoccupied were of great value. This year a very small piece, which was valued at £100 had been sold for £250, and the value of the whole was rapidly increasing.

A Proprietor—Has Mr. Giles full power to purchase land for the company on his own judgment?

The Chairman replied that the instructions given to Mr. Giles were to purchase only such lands as would give a return of not less than 10 per cent. on the outlay at no distant period. He was not confined to particular localities, but was subject to the controul of the colonial local board of advice.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, as was the usual formal one authorising the payment of the dividend.

E. Divett, Esq., M.P., and C. Roberts, Esq., the directors who retire by rotation, and Messrs. White and Richards, the auditors, were then re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was next passed, in proposing which Mr. Landwick said he knew from personal observation that the value of the company's property in the colony had been put down at a ridiculously low figure.

At the instance of the chairman, a similar compliment was paid to Mr. Miller, the manager; Messrs. Barclay and Devonport, the colonial directors; and Mr. Giles, the Colonial manager; after which the meeting separated.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES ON SPIRITS, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

(From Alison's History of Europe, 1815-1852.)

On the 28th February, 1825, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Robinson, brought forward the budget, and drew the most flattering picture of the financial prospects of the nation. After mentioning that the excise exhibited an increase of about 15 per cent. on the principal articles, and the customs, notwithstanding the large reductions of the preceding year, scarcely any diminution, he continued thus, "To what cause is this increase to be ascribed? The proximate cause, doubtless, is the increased capacity of the people of this country to consume the produce of other countries, aided and invigorated by the increased facilities which our consumption of foreign articles gives to other countries, in the extended use of the produce of our own industry. This increase is not accidental; on the contrary, it is something the very reverse of what is ephemeral and peculiar; it arises from something inherent in the nation, and connected with the very essence of human society. The demonstrated tendency of population to increase would alone be sufficient, in a great measure, to account for it; but, independent of that cause, there is a principle in the constitution of social man which leads nations to open their arms to each other, and to establish new and closer connections by ministering to mutual convenience, a principle which creates new wants, stimulates new desires, seeks for new enjoyments, and, by the beneficence of Providence, contributes to the general happiness of mankind. The principle may, it is true, be impeded for a time by war or calamities; it may be counteracted, as we well know in this country, by the improvidence of mistaken legislation, but it is always alive, always in motion, and has a perpetual tendency to go forward; and when we reflect upon the facility which is given to its operation by recent discoveries of modern science, and by the magical energies of the steam engine, who can doubt that its expansion is progressive, and its effects permanent? It appears to me, therefore, that I may safely assert that the increase in this branch of the revenue is not the result of accident or of a temporary combination of fortunate circumstances, and that I am not too sanguine when I take the produce of last year as the solid basis upon which I calculate the state of that branch of the revenue for years to come."

In pursuance of the principles thus eloquently expressed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a reduction of taxes to the amount of £1,500,000 a-year, on various articles of consumption, of which British spirits were the most considerable.* The reduction on them was no less than £750,000; and it was effected by lowering the duties on British spirits from 10s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a gallon. Those on French wines were lowered from 11s. 5¼d. to 6s. a gallon. Even with these reductions the revenue of the year was expected to exceed the income by above £5,400,000 sterling, which was applied to the reduction of debt, by keeping up the Sinking Fund.† This statement, however, was so far fallacious, that in the receipts of the year were included £4,470,000 drawn from the trustees for half-pay annuities, while the sum expended under that head was only £2,800,000, leaving a difference of £1,670,000, for which the nation got credit in the year, which was in reality effected by laying its proper burdens, in the shape of "dead weight" as it was called, on future years.

As, notwithstanding these reductions, the Sinking Fund was kept above £5,000,000 a-year, the level fixed by the resolution of the House of Commons in 1819, and the articles selected for relief of taxation were in general judiciously chosen, the budget of Mr. Robinson, upon the whole, is deserving of commendation. To this approval, however, one important exception must be made, in the great reduction, to the *extent of a half*, made in the duties on British spirits. As this was a most important step, which has been attended, in the sequel, with consequences of the highest interest, and on which the opinion of the author is most decidedly adverse to the change then introduced, it seems proper to give, in the first instance, the argument by which it was supported. "The reduction of duties on spirits," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "is founded not only on the principle, now so generally admitted, of giving relief to the consumer, but on one of a higher order, and which is essentially connected with the morals and happiness of the people—I mean the prevention of smuggling. Smuggling, I conceive, is one of the very greatest domestic evils that can afflict a country. Its active instruments haunt us wherever we go; they hover round our coasts, penetrate our harbours, traverse the interior; they invade the splendid palace of the noble, and the humble cottage of the poor; they offer their seductions in every quarter, and I fear that all classes of society yield to their seductions. Surely this is an evil of tremendous magnitude, confounding all notions of right and wrong, and sapping with incessant and increasing power the very foundations upon which obedience to the law is built; it brings the law into disrepute, its violation into credit. We have endeavoured to check the progress of this measure by the most rigorous measures; we have surrounded the coast with guards and ships as with a wall of brass; we have imposed penalty upon penalty, punishment upon punishment; but all in vain. Why? Because the cause of the evil is to be found in the law itself, and the alteration of the law has not yet been tried. Let us try it now; let us apply to England that change which has had such triumphant success in Ireland and Scotland. It may perhaps be recollected that when I proposed to make a great change in the distillery law of Ireland and Scotland, there were not wanting persons who exclaimed, 'What, reduce the duty upon spirits! Make all the people drunk! For God's sake, abstain from so fatal a measure!' The measure was, nevertheless, taken; and what has been the consequence? So far from any evil having resulted from this step, tranquility, order, and harmony, have superseded the disturbance, confusion, and ill-blood, which arose from the desolating extension of illicit distillation. Why, then, should we not try in England a system of which experience has proved to us the advantage?"

The reduction of duties on spirits distilled in Ireland and Scotland had taken place in 1823, and had cost the nation £380,000 in the first island, and £340,000 in the last. Mr. Robinson now extended the same principle to England, and the sacrifice of revenue, by the reduction in the two islands, was £1,500,000. The measure was justified by that gentleman by alleging its moral tendency, in so far as it removed the practice of, and evils consequent on, illicit distillation; and the House of Commons at once embraced, and have ever since maintained, that view of the subject. It is a curious and instructive commentary on this argument, drawn from considerations of morality, adduced in favour of cheap whisky, to cast our eyes on the records of crime in the two islands, and contemplate the vast *and sudden* addition to offences which took place immediately after the reduction of the duties. It would be unfair to ascribe the great increase which ensued altogether to the reduction of the duty on spirits, because, without doubt, the dreadful distress consequent on the monetary crisis of 1825 had a considerable share in it; but enough remains to show that the lowering of the duty on spirits had a most material influence upon it, and to justify the observation so often made by judges, and all others conversant with the administration of criminal justice, that two-thirds of the whole crime that is committed is owing to the excessive use of ardent spirits.*

The enormous mistake committed by Government on this occasion, of which the bitter effects have ever since been felt, but are now apparently irremediable, is one of the numerous instances which have occurred, in the later periods of English history, of the injurious effects which have resulted from legislation being so often conducted by persons destitute of any practical acquaintance with the subject with which they deal. To assert that the increased consumption of spirits by the working classes is favourable to their morality is so strange a doctrine, and so contrary to universal experience, that it appears almost inconceivable it could have been hazarded in any intelligent assembly. Since the duties on spirits have been reduced a half, the consumption of them has been increased above two hundred per cent. and the proportion consumed per head advanced in the same proportion—facts which go far to explain the contemporaneous duplication of crime during the same period. As to the cessation of demoralization by illicit distillation and smuggling, it is a real benefit; but it is dearly purchased by the wholesale demoralisation of so large a part of the working-classes, by the facility of obtaining ardent spirits. There is more crime, domestic unhappiness, family feuds, and social demoralisation produced in Glasgow by cheap whisky in one month, than ever was by smuggling over all Scotland in ten years. There is no person practically versant with the details of both, as the author has been for twenty years, who will maintain a contrary opinion.†

There is no such fit object of taxation, in an indirect form, as ardent spirits, because the addition which the increased duty makes to the price of the article, *when taken in moderation*, is so small as to be trifling even to the humblest consumer, while the addition to the public revenue is immense, from the vast numbers who partake of the comfort. It is on the drunkards alone it falls as a serious burden. The duty on British spirits was lowered, in 1823 and 1825, 5s. a gallon; and the price, in consequence, fell from 14s. or 15s. to 10s. a gallon, or from 1½d. to 1d. a glass. This diminution of price was a relief certainly, but not a large one, to the working-classes, if they take only a glass or two a-day; but this advantage was dearly purchased, even by themselves, by the enlarged quantity which it tempted them to drink. The average consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom is now about 24,000,000 gallons a-year. Ten shillings a gallon on this would produce £12,000,000 a-year, or nearly a fourth of our entire revenue, spread over at least as many millions of consumers, and felt as a burden by none except the drunkards, upon whose vicious habits it was a restraint. Can there be imagined a species of taxation so productive that it would produce twelve millions a-year, and yet so light that it is felt as a burden only by those upon whom it operates as a restraint from crime?

The evils experienced from the reduction of the duties on spirits have, during the last thirty years, been felt to be so excessive that they have led, in every part of the country, to societies and leagues for the purpose of promoting temperance among the working-classes, and in some instances they have been attended for a time with surprising success. In Ireland, in particular, where cessation from drinking ardent spirits was, during the years of activity in the Roman Catholic League, made a primary object of effort with the Roman Catholic clergy, the success of the attempt was most remarkable: it fell in Ireland from 12,296,342 gallons in 1838, to 6,485,443 gallons in 1841. But the success of this, as of all other attempts to run counter to a great and universal instinct of nature, was only temporary: the reaction in favour of whisky has been nearly as strong as the action in favour of temperance had been. All attempts to stop entirely what is prompted by a general instinct of nature, must end in disappointment; or, if it succeeds, it never fails to induce evils of another kind greater than it removes. To regulate it, and reduce it to moderation, is the only wise course. This can never be effected by temperance societies, how widespread or zealous soever; for their efforts affect only those who are already regular, sober, and well disposed. It is by an enhancement of the price alone that the consumption of the immense and heedless mass can be permanently diminished, or temperance enforced as a habit on the great body of the people. If ever a statesman would deserve a statue of gold it would be he who could retrace the step taken with such general approbation by Mr. Robinson in 1825; but the influence of the publicans in the legislature is too great to permit any hope of such a consummation being effected, at least in this generation."

* The taxes reduced were—on

Hemp	£100,000
Coffee	150,000
French wines	230,000
British spirits	750,000
Cider	20,000
Assessed taxes	276,000
	£1,526,000

—*Parl. Deb*, xii. 743.

† The Income and Expenditure for the year were estimated as follows:—

INCOME.

Customs	£11,350,000
Excise	26,400,000
Stamps	7,100,000
Taxes	4,875,000
Post Office	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	750,000
Trustees of half-pay	4,470,370
	£56,445,370

EXPENDITURE.

Interest of Debt	£27,233,670
Ditto Exchequer Bills	860,000
Civil List	2,050,000
Half-pay Annuities	2,800,000
Army	7,911,751
Navy	5,983,126
Ordnance	1,376,641
Miscellaneous	2,300,000
Sinking Fund	5,486,654
	£56,001,842

—*Parl. Deb.* xii. 726

* Committals in England, Scotland and Ireland, from 1822 to 1830.

Years.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1822	12 201	1691	15,251
1823	12,263	1733	14,632
1824	12,698	1802	15,258
1825	12,437	1876	15,518
1826	16,164	1199	16,318
1827	17,924	2116	18,031
1828	16,564	2024	14,683
1829	18,675	2063	15,271
1830	18,107	2329	15,794

—Porter, 667, 3rd edit.

† Spirits consumed and Criminal Commitments in the United Kingdom.

Years	Spirits Consumed.			Criminal Commitments.
	Gallons.	Population.	Rate per head. Gallons.	
1821	9,872,578	21,193,458	0.46	29,143
1831	21,845,409	24,029,702	0.90	35,230
1838	26,486,543	25,907,006	1.02	52.235
1840	21,859,337	26,443,495	.82	64,722
1848	23,010,806	26,8.0,000	.92	72,840

—Porter, 545, 556, 557.

DR. CUMMING ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The following extract from Dr. Cumming's Lecture, entitled "The Moslem and his end,"—is illustrative of a portion of the author's views on the Eastern question at this moment:—

So striking are prophetic dates relating to the exhaustion of the Ottoman Empire, that one interpretation of prophecy in 1840, fixed the period of its end in 1849 at the earliest date; and almost every student of prophecy, of any note or name, Dr Elliot, Dr. Keith, Mr. Bickersteth, and Mr. Birks, were unanimous in regarding its utter overthrow as just at our doors, before the present invasion of Russia. I do not say that our views of unfulfilled prophecy are to regulate cabinets but it is interesting to us calmly, yet patiently, to look on the present complications in the east, as the irresistible harbingers of the speedy extinction of error; and we almost regret that our great nation should be dragged into the war to avert what we regard as a foregone conclusion, prophetically viewed, and a consummation which, on other grounds, we would hasten rather than delay, Students of prophecy are neither fatalists nor prophets, but investigators of those glimpses of the future which the Author of the Bible has been pleased to reveal. The same prophetic record that thus indicates the near down-fall is to make way for the march of Kings from the sunrising." Whether this refers to the Jews, as I believe, or to the emergence of the ancient Oriental Churches, is a matter of dispute. But this is plain that the Christians in the East will gain in all respects by the warring of the Crescent, and prove a better obstruction to Russia's ambition than the Turks. Now, it seems clear from the words of Daniel's prophecy, that the great Mahometan delusion—for such, as Christians, we must regard it—and its head and strength, the Ottoman dynasty will not be struck down by a blow as Russia expects, but must, if prophecy be true, gradually and progressively expire. It dies out; its waters are literally evaporated; it expires, of age, decrepitude, and decay. I do not believe, from prophecy, that the Russian eagle will be allowed to tear it to pieces, or to have the sultan's splace for its eyrie. I do not believe that it will be suffered to disappear, till the last pulse beats feebly in the Mahometan heart. But whether there is peace or war, Turkey is equally exhausted. If Russia persists in her infatuated ambition, Turkey, as a Mahometan power will be destroyed; if Russia is compelled before the bayonets of Europe, to retire to the Kremlin, the Turkish exchequer will be exhausted; and in either case, the prophecy of its expiring will be fulfilled. It will be broken without hand; the waters of the great Euphrates will gradually evaporate.

A Lesson in Multiplication.—In the year eighteen hundred and one the population of Great Britain was eleven millions; not having doubled in the previous two centuries. In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one the population was above twenty-one millions; the doubling had taken place in half a century. At the rate of advance now promised us, our population may be, in the year nineteen hundred, about fifty millions. The population of the United States is likely, by the same time, to reach the vast sum total of a hundred millions. Want of space is sometimes talked of as a likely result of the great increase of our population; but British space is, for the present, nearly as inexhaustible as British coal. Allowing a square yard to every person, all of us who at present live on native soil would, if brought together, cover no more than seven square miles of ground. But it is no question with us now, how to find space, but how to use it properly. Here you may find people by twenties huddled side by side in wretched cottages; there you may find broad miles of fertile land without a speck that indicates the dwelling-place of man. Increase of numbers has taken place chiefly in this country from the growth of town populations; towns-people and country-people (reckoning small towns as country) are at present matched; there being ten millions and a-half of each. Nothing hindering, the townspeople, fifty years hence, will be in a very large majority. Towns that are now insignificant and reckoned with the country, will grow as Liverpool and Manchester have grown, and will become, if all goes well, great centres of population. The change will not be a landowners' grievance; it will be a conversion of so much poor land into rich land; of land worth tens or hundreds of pounds sterling per acre into land worth hundreds or thousands. It will be a multiplication of the means of life more rapid than the multiplication of men to be supported. Within the sphere of its own influence, it will be a slow drawing of the sting from poverty, rendering not only the means of life, but also, it is to be hoped, the best objects of life, more accessible. Every new town set among fields is, to a great extent, and will be to a much greater extent than it now is, another star set in the earthly firmament—a star that shall shine like a teacher. We may say so since they tell us, teachers shall shine like the stars. Neither is there any physical necessity for decrease in the portion of food yielded by the Earth for each guest at her table because of there being more of us to sit down to meat. For thousands of years population may increase; but food will increase with it. There is elbow room in our own island for the whole existing human race; and, compared with the size of a man, vast indeed is the expanse of the world about us. There is also a physical necessity for the spread of peace as consequent upon the spread of civilisation. Civilisation teaches man to trust in and depend on man; and it will establish, by degrees, mutual trust among nations. It will become every year more difficult for any one nation to live alone, spinning its own webs, eating its own fruits, talking its own language, giving and taking nothing with its neighbours. Already the two nations that stand foremost in intellect and power are acknowledging this truth; and France and England, made allies for a year or two display, by their bearing towards each other and by many a word and deed, the deep conviction that they must eventually be allies for ever. It is no case with us of old foes reconciled, who propose in sentimental mood, to swear eternal friendship. With us it is no case at all of dropped hostility. Our old quarrels belong to a past state of things; the men of this generation have no part in them. Napoleon is as much sober and calm history to us as Hannibal is, and we care not a farthing more for Crécy than for Cannæ We have been led into this dream by the consideration that increase of population gives an irresistible impulse to increase of knowledge and happiness. Children add the results of their own observation and reflection to the knowledge inherited from those who lived before. They see from the shoulders of their fathers. Where there was one who searched about him fifty years ago, now two are searching. The multiplication of men is the multiplication of minds.—*Household Words.*

IMPOUNDINGS.

Raymond Terrace.—September 22. From Raymond Terrace, by J. Petrie:—Bay mare, branded off shoulder W, neck off side 9, five years old, 15 hands high; damages £5 19s. If not released, to be sold according to Act of Council. E. Doherty. 9s.

Settlers' Home. September 23:—Bay mare, M on shoulder, small star in forehead, black points, very poor. If not released, to be sold on the 25th October. C. Whitney. 9s.

East Maitland.—September 17. From Dagworth, by Mr. L. Leitham, for trespass in his wheat paddock; damages 5s.:—Bay pony mare, black mane, tail, and points, a few grey hairs about flanks and butt of tail, star in forehead, goose rumped, like 6 or 8 near shoulder, aged, about 13 hands high. Will be sold in 24 days from 29th September. J. Palmer. 9s. 6d.

SPEECH OF LORD LYNDHURST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ON THE EASTERN QUESTION, JUNE 20TH.

LORD LYNDHURST, in rising to call the attention of the House and of Her Majesty's Government to the memorandum relative to the Eastern question, transmitted by the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their envoys at the Diet, said,—I presume that the notice of your lordships has been already directed to the important document to which I am about to allude, even although it has not yet been laid upon your lordship's table. It is a memorandum addressed by the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their envoys at the Diet of Frankfort, with directions that it should be communicated to that body. It states the course of policy which has been pursued by the Four Powers, with the view of obtaining the approval, concurrence, and sanction of that body. It has not been laid upon your lordships' table, and, perhaps, in point of form, it could not be, because it is a document between two foreign states; at least, it could not be laid upon your lordships' table in the usual manner, but it has been published in the official journals of Vienna, of Berlin, of Frankfort, and of Paris, and, I believe, in most of the public journals throughout the continent. It is a matter, therefore, of general notoriety. It has given rise to much discussion both on the continent and in this country, and it has been viewed by some persons with much anxiety and uneasiness. Upon that ground I have thought it my duty to submit it to your lordships' and Her Majesty's Government, in order that we might come to a distinct understanding with respect to it. My lords, it is of so much importance to be accurate upon a subject of this nature that I must read those parts of the document to which I refer. The first passage to which I beg to call you lordships' attention is in these words:—

"Both Cabinets, have agreed with those of Paris and London in the conviction that the conflict between Russia and Turkey could not be prolonged without affecting the general interests of Europe, and those also of their own States. They acknowledged in common that the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the Sultan's Government are necessary conditions of the political balance, and that the war should, under no circumstances, have for result any change in existing territorial positions."

Now, my lords, I apprehend it is perfectly clear, according to the correct interpretation of that passage, that, when it is stated that "the war should, under no circumstances, have for result any change in existing territorial position," it means "territorial positions" as between Turkey on the one side, and Russia on the other. (Hear.) The passage is not expressed with so much precision as to be free, perhaps, from all doubt; but, if any doubt does exist, it will be effectually removed by referring to another document—the protocol of the 5th December—to which the paper to which I have referred relates. In that passage the four Powers express themselves in these terms:—

"In fact, the existence of Turkey in the limits assigned to her by treaty is one of the necessary conditions of the balance of power in Europe, and the undersigned plenipotentiaries record, with satisfaction, that the existing war cannot in any case lead to modifications in the territorial boundaries of the two empires, which would be calculated to alter the state of possession in the East established for a length of time, and which is equally necessary for the tranquility of all the other Powers."

It is, therefore, perfectly clear, from the document to which I am now referring—the protocol to which the other document relates—that, according to the agreement between the Four Powers, no alteration is to take place, whatever be the result of the war, in the territorial limits between Turkey on the one side, and Russia on the other. In other words, according to the principle laid down by the Four Powers, whatever may be the result of the war, as far as relates to territorial position, the *status quo ante* is to remain established. Now, my lords, it may be said, and properly said, that the protocol and the passage to which I have referred were framed previously to France and England entering into war with Russia. Undoubtedly that is so; but after that war had been entered into, the representatives of the Four Powers again met for the purpose of confirming what they had previously done. In the former protocol and documents they had stated what they considered to be the principle of the alliance or connexion between the Four Powers; and after war had been declared by us and France against Russia they met again to sanction what they had previously done, and in distinct terms they stated that they confirmed the principle upon which the former protocols had been founded. Under these circumstances, therefore, and considering the principle upon which we are now acting, and upon which France and the Austrian and Prussian Powers are acting, as well as we, it is extremely difficult to come to any other conclusion than that, whatever be the result of the war, we are finally to put an end to it by restoring Russia to, and leaving Turkey in, precisely the same state as that in which they were anterior to the commencement of hostilities. The document to which I first referred adopts the same language, and af er the passage to which I before quoted it goes on to say—

"The last of the protocols shows that, although France and Great Britain have entered into the war against Russia, the four Cabinets invariably adhere to the principle proclaimed heretofore by them in common, and have united in regard to the basis on which to deliberate as respects the appropriate means for obtaining the object of their endeavours."

In conclusion, after the passage to which I refer, they come to this determination—that the principle laid down in the original protocol is to be acted upon, whatever may be the end of the war in which we are now engaged. (Hear, hear.) Now, my lords, that that is the principle upon which Austria and Prussia are acting is free from all doubt, because, according to their actual statement, if Russia were to agree now to withdraw from the Principalities, and at the same time to enter into a guarantee as to the integrity of the Ottoman empire, there is no doubt that neither Austria nor Prussia would take any part in the further contest. And if that be true with respect to those two Powers when they are acting in common and on one common principle with the other two Powers, it appears to be clear almost to demonstration—and I must come to that conclusion unless I hear something to convince me to the contrary from the noble earl opposite—that at this very moment the Powers are acting upon the principle, that if Russia should assent to admit the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the Sultan, and should consent to guarantee that integrity, we must be content to terminate the war upon that principle. (Hear, Hear.) Now, my lords, in this paper Austria herself appears to me to be acting inconsistently with that principle, and I do not know how to reconcile the part of the paper to which I am about to allude with that to which I have already referred—I mean that part of the paper which relates to the navigation of the Danube. The navigation of the Danube is stated, in that paper by Austria, to be of the utmost importance, not to her territory and her subjects alone, but to the whole of central Europe; and in that paper the importance of the navigation of the Danube, and of its freedom from all interruption, is enlarged upon in the strongest possible terms—but, my lords, not in terms by any means stronger than the importance of the subject warrants—its importance, not to Austria alone, nor to central Germany alone, but to the whole of the civilized and commercial world (hear, hear); and I say, therefore, my lords, that we must not conclude any peace, we must not put an end to this contest, unless we insure the free and uninterrupted navigation of that important river. Now, my lords, having stated this as part of the document to which I have referred, I beg leave to call your attention to the actual state of that river, and to the circumstances under which it is placed; and that will bring me to the conclusion that Austria herself is inconsistent with the document to which I have referred, if she means to say that she will retire from the contest provided the integrity of the Turkish empire is secured and a guarantee is given for that security. My lords, we all know that by the treaty of Adrianople—the unfortunate treaty, I must call it, of Adrianople—Russia secured to herself both banks of the Danube, the one in absolute right, the other substantially under her command. We know further, also, that by that treaty she obtained the right of establishing a quarantine in one of the islands in the Danube. For many years having possessed, therefore, the absolute control of that river, from its mouth to a considerable distance upwards, she has conducted herself in such a way as to interrupt in the most effectual manner the free navigation of that important river. (Hear, hear.) Remonstrance after remonstrance has been addressed to her by Austria, by England, and by almost every other European power without effect, and it is quite certain, judging from the past, that unless we remove Russia from that position, and unless the limits which she now holds are changed, it will be quite impossible to insure that important object for the future—the free and uncontrolled navigation of the Danube. (Hear, hear.) I may be told by some persons—and I believe it is thrown out incidentally in this very paper—that all this may be arranged by treaty. My lords, I have no faith in a treaty of this kind made with Russia. (Hear, hear.) There has been a treaty upon the subject for nearly fifteen years, between Russia and Austria. Russia upon the one side, undertook to keep the course of the Danube free from interruption; and, upon the other side, Austria, in consideration of that, engaged to pay a toll upon ships passing down the river. What has been the course of conduct pursued by Russia in this respect? She has extorted the payment of the toll in every instance; but she has not only done nothing to keep the course of the Danube free, but she has thrown every obstruction in the way of it. She has refused to take any steps whatever for the purpose, and the consequence is, that the obstructions of the river are of such a nature as to have the effect, which I believe was intended to follow from it, of giving a great advantage to the rival port of Odessa. (Hear.) This is what no one who has considered the subject can for a moment doubt. At the time when the Turks were in possession of the river and had the command of its navigation, by a very simple process they contrived to keep the navigation clear, (hear, hear), and when it passed from their possession the depth of the water at the mouth of the river was upwards of 16 feet; it is now reduced to only nine. In what way did they do this? By making use of a most simple apparatus; by insisting that a kind of drag should be attached to each vessel that went down the river, and, by thus scouring the mud, by the action of the stream they kept the navigation free. Applications have been repeatedly made at St. Petersburg, to Count Nesselrode and other authorities, to adopt the same mode of proceeding; but, they have always refused to resort to this means. Count Nesselrode pretended that some new apparatus of the most extraordinary kind should be made use of for the purpose of effecting the object. He was told that it would not answer the purpose, but after a long delay it arrived on the spot, after still further delay it was made use of, and it turned out not only to be ineffectual, but more than that, it increased the very evil it was intended to remedy. It soon got out of order, and was no longer used. It was said, why not use the old apparatus in conjunction with this? why not use a steam vessel to go up and down the river with the drags? But every kind of evasion was practised. The object was to maintain the rival port of Odessa at the expense of Austria and of all the other kingdoms of Europe. If any noble lords wish for any details with respect to this subject, I exhort them most earnestly to read the papers that were laid on the table of your lordships' house last year, and they will be found to afford a lively instance of the shuffling and, could I apply such words to such illustrious persons, I would say, the mendacious policy, the diplomatic skill and falsehood of the Court of St. Petersburg. (Hear, hear). Is it not, then, evident, from the statement, that it is absolutely necessary that a change should take place in the territorial possession of the mouths of the Danube (hear, hear); that such an alteration is necessary to secure that important and valuable object, on which so much reliance is placed by Austria and Germany—the free navigation of that important river? (Hear.) I say, then, that this object is in contradiction with the principle which has been attempted to be established, that the *status quo*, as far as territory is concerned, is not to be altered. Now, my lords, having touched upon this point, allow me to go to another; allow me to travel to the East. We have, by the superiority of the combined fleets, shut up the Russian fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol; it does not dare to come out for fear of encountering our superior naval power. In consequence of this, they have been compelled to desert and destroy all their establishments except Anapa, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. The chain of forts which they had for fifty years been constructing, in order to afford themselves opportunities to invade that territory and to give them free intercourse with their possessions south of Circassia, they have destroyed. Can it be supposed possible that, after we have encouraged the Circassians and supplied them with arms, it should be intended again to restore that territory to Russia, to place her in the situation which she before occupied? (Cheers.) How unjust would such conduct be towards the Circassians—how unjust to our allies! I say that such a course of proceeding never can by possibility be adopted. Allow me now to refer to the general question. If you place Russia in the same situation with respect to territory as that in which she stood before the war, whatever may be the events of the war, I ask why, notwithstanding everything that has now been done, may she not hereafter take the first opportunity that she may think will serve her purpose—what security have you that all this matter will not be again re-opened? (Hear, hear.) From the earliest period, from the time of Catherine down to the present day, Turkey has been considered as the ultimate prey of Russia; every war in which Turkey has been engaged with Russia has ended in such a way that Russia has advanced step by step towards the accomplishment of her purpose; and now at last, from documents which have been shown to us, we know that she considers Turkey as a victim within her grasp, and that nothing will prevent her from using every possible endeavour to seize the spoil. But, my lords, let me ask you, if we are to place Russia, whatever may be the events of the war, in the same situation as far as territory is concerned that she occupied at its commencement, what will be her actual position with respect to Turkey? I do not wish upon a subject of this kind to rely on my own authority, and I will, therefore, refer to an authority which cannot be doubted, that of Count Nesselrode himself. Some time after the termination of the war which was ended by that unfortunate treaty of Adrianople, Count Nesselrode, by the direction of the Emperor of Russia, wrote to the Grand Duke Constantine at Warsaw to give an account of the result of that treaty, and of the relative situation of Russia and Turkey in consequence of it, and I wish to refer to Count Nesselrode's language to show in what position Turkey will stand in future if the *status quo ante bellum* be adopted. He says, "we have placed Turkey in such a situation that she must in future be dependent upon our will, and do whatever we desire;" and he then goes into the question of the principalities. "The principalities," he says, "are of no importance to us to retain, but will only be a means of creating jealousies in the other Powers. It would subject us to great expense to maintain troops there; we have given them up, knowing, at the same time, that either in peace or in war we shall dispose of them entirely at our discretion. We have obtained," he says, "the key of the position, and the Sultan must feel that if at any future period he dares again to brave us the result must be his entire and certain ruin." This, then, is the position in which Turkey will stand if Russia is to be allowed to retain the position she held before the commencement of the war. As I wish to be perfectly accurate upon this subject, I will quote the passage to which I have referred. It is as follows—

"The Turkish monarchy is reduced to exist only under the protection of Russia, and must comply in future with her wishes. The possession of these principalities is of the less importance to us, as without maintaing troops there, which would be attended with considerable expense, we shall dispose of them at our pleasure, as well as during peace as in war. We shall hold the keys of a position from which it will be easy to keep the Turkish Government in check, and the Sultan will feel that any attempt to brave us again must end in his certain ruin."

This would be the consequence of restoring Russia, whatever may be the events of the war, to the position which she occupied at the close of the treaty of Adrianople. But I must further call your lordships' attention to what course Russia is likely to pursue, to what policy she is likely to adopt, in the event of her finding a favourable opportunity, provided peace is concluded upon these conditions, for the purpose of attaining that object which she has long cherished, and which has been considered as an essential part of the policy of her empire, when she is in a condition to pursue it without being embarrassed by European combinations against her. Here, again, I do not wish to advance anything upon my own authority, and I will do—as I have done with respect to the other point—direct your lordships' attention to the opinion of an unexceptionable witness on the subject—Prince Lieven. Prince Lieven was consulted previous to the commencement of the war that terminated by the treaty of Adrianople, as to what course should be pursued by the Emperor for the purpose of carrying into effect the designs he then contemplated, and he expressed himself in these terms:—

"We must be prudent, we must be cautious, we must conceal our policy, we must be secret, we must collect double armies, and when we have made our preparations without notice we must be prompt in action, and pour down upon the territories of Turkey before any European force is able to prevent us."

The words of Prince Lieven are—

"Our policy must be to maintain a reserved and prudent attitude until the moment arrives for Russia to vindicate her rights, and for the rapid action she will be obliged to adopt. The war ought to take Europe by surprise. Our movements must be prompt, so that the other Powers should find it impossible to be prepared for the blow that we are about to strike."

Now, give me leave to call your lordships' attention to another document of no inconsiderable interest connected with this subject, and contemporaneous with that to which I have referred. The history I am about to relate is shortly this:—The Emperor of Russia was dissatisfied with the conduct of the other Powers of Europe with respect to the course they pursued at the time of the great Greek insurrection. He therefore drew off from the alliance, and said—I will act for myself, I will be secret and reserved as to the course I shall pursue, but, before I take any measures, let me be cautious as to my situation; and he directed Count Nesselrode to write to the different ambassadors at the European Courts, to inquire what course they would be likely to take if he invaded the principalities, what course they would take individually, and what probability there was of any concert between them? The answers returned are of the most curious description. The most curious is that of Count Pozzo di Borgo, who answers every question step by step, beginning with respect to this country. The question is, what will England do? The answer is, England has recovered from her financial and commercial crisis, she is in a condition to go to war, and probably will oppose you. She will, if she does oppose you, do you considerable mischief, great injury, but injury not altogether irreparable; with respect to military operations she can do nothing, she cannot oppose the march of your armies. Then he refers to France, and after throwing some abuse on the then minister of that country, he thus answers the question of what is she capable of doing? France, as to marine operations, would be of no importance, because everything that could be done by her naval force would be prevented by England; and, with respect to her military power, I beg your lordships to mark the the opinion he has expressed upon this subject—her geographical position prevents her from exercising it against us; nowhere will a field of battle be found in France, and it is well known what their armies will have to expect if they come in contact with ourselves. My lords we shall see what will be the result of that meeting with respect to which Pozzo di Borgo, who I believe was a Corsican, expressed so confident an opinion (cheers, and a laugh), and perhaps the Emperor may see that England and France have now raised a barrier against his ambition greater than he ever expected to meet. I have stated the opinions of Count Pozzo di Borgo with respect to the position of England and France, and his conclusion is, that even if they were to unite they could not by possibility prevent the accomplishment of the object of Russia. I will now state what were his feelings with respect to Prince Metternich and his policy, who was at that time extremely anxious to form an alliance of the Four Powers against Russian ambition, but was not successful in accomplishing that object. Count Pozzo di Borgo, after pouring forth a torrent of invective against that most enlightened statesman, sums up the condition of Austria in a very few words. To every country, he says, war is a calamity, but to Austria it is certain ruin. The result of these considertions was that the Emperor might prosecute his design, without any fear of impediments, for none of the other Powers, either collectively or separately, would be able to oppose any effectual resistance to it. Such is the policy, and at the same time the crafty perfidy of Russia, always intent upon increasing her power, sometimes, by silent means, by falsehood and trickery—sometimes by open violence, as in the case to which I have referred. But I have not yet alluded to Prussia. (A laugh.) The policy of Russia is permanent; it never changes; and so, to a certain extent, is the policy of Prussia also. The coalition between Russia and Prussia is not recent, it is of long standing, and has been maintained with great diplomatic skill, and a great counteracting power is necessary to overcome that coalition. I will read what Count Pozzo di Borgo says with respect to Prussia:—

"Prussia being less jealous and consequently more impartial, has constantly shown by her opinions that she has a just idea of the nature and importance of the affairs of the East, and, if the Court of Vienna had shared her views and her good intentions, there can be no doubt that the plan of the Imperial Cabinet would have been accomplished."

I may say at this very moment, that if the Cabinet of Vienna had shared "the views and the good intentions" of Prussia some short time back, the object of Russia might have been accomplished. Then again, Count Nesselrode expresses his opinion in these terms:—

"Count Pozzo di Borgo transmits to us the most positive assurances, which leaves no doubt touching the favourable dispositions on which Russia may reckon on the part of Prussia, whatever may be the ultimate course of events."

I have now stated the opinions which have been expressed by Count Pozzo di Borgo and Count Nesselrode with regard to the different Powers of Europe, and as to what Russia had to fear, either from their separate opposition or from their general action, and I think that they accord us a satisfactory lesson as to the caution we ought to exercise, and as to the apprehensions we ought always to entertain of the proceedings of the Court of Russia in endeavouring to carry into effect its long cherished object of the annexation of the Turkish empire to the empire of Russia. The same system has been constantly kept in view and constantly acted upon; every precaution has been taken for the purpose of giving it effect in all the instances to which I have referred, and in consequence of the prudent advice and conduct of the Emperor he accomplished in a great measure the object he had in view by the great advantages he obtained on the termination of the last war by means of the unfortunate treaty of Adrianople. Now, my lords, there is another important point for our consideration. We may say we are not to be sacrificed, we must receive an effectual guarantee; without such a guarantee we cannot be safe, we cannot be certain that the integrity of Turkey will be held sacred; but when that guarantee has been obtained we need be under no apprehensions of the consequences. But I ask you, my lords, what that guarantee is to be? (Hear, hear.) We can have the guarantee of the Four Powers and that of Russia, but what will be the consequence and the effect of such a guarantee? The guarantee of the Four Powers, as long as they are united and hold together, as long as no disputes take place between them upon other important points, will be valid; but the moment this state of things comes to a termination, the moment a quarrel takes place between them with regard to the other matters and other interests, this guarantee will be perfectly useless. What assurance can you have that a Power of this character will not infringe any engagements, however positive, into which she may enter? For my part, I look upon an engagement with Russia on a subject of this kind as perfectly useless. It would not be worth the paper on which it might be written. (Cheers.) Look at her whole conduct, and then if any person can be credulous enough to trust in any statement of Russia, or in any engagement into which she may enter contrary to her own interests, all I can say is, that I admire the extent of his faith. (Hear, and laughter.) Let me recall to your lordships' recollection what took place at St. Petersburg with respect to Sir H. Seymour, our intelligent, active, and able ambassador at that Court. Sir H. Seymour heard that Russian troops were being collected on the Turkish frontier; he was satisfied with his authority, and he mentioned the circumstance to Count Nesselrode. The Count contradicted the statement; he said to Sir H. Seymour—"Do not believe what you hear; believe only what you see (a laugh); all that is taking place is only a change in the position of our armies, which is usual at this season of the year; I assure you you are mistaken." Sir H Seymour, however, was too able a diplomatist to be thrown off his guard, and he wrote to the noble earl opposite a despatch in which he declared the impossibility of reconciling all he heard from various quarters with Count Nesselrode's assurances. Is this the system, and are these the persons, on whose assurances we are to depend? (Cheers.) I remember hearing an eloquent speech from a noble lord on the cross-benches as to the necessity of placing confidence in a person with whom we might be negotiating; but the speech, though eloqu nt, was not convincing. As far as relates to the transactions of private life, confidence may properly be founded upon character; but when great interests are depending, and when we employ agents to protect those interests, give me leave to say that caution, jealousy, and foresight are the qualities which should characterize our negociations. (Great cheering.) I am of the same mind as Charles Fox was when he said he preferred the old Parliamentary word "jealousy" to the modern one, "confidence." (Cheers and laughter.) When the interests of millions are at stake—when the liberties of mankind are in issue—away with confidence. Confidence generally ends in credulity. (Loud cheers.) This is true of statesmen as of individuals. (Hear, hear.) My lords, the history of Russia from the establishment of the empire down to the present moment is a history of fraud, duplicity, trickery, artifice, and violence. The present Emperor has proclaimed himself protector of the Greek Church in Turkey, just as the Empress Catherine declared herself protector of the Greek Church in Poland. By means of that protectorate the fomented dissensions and stirred up political strife in the country. She then marched into Poland under the pretence of allaying tumults, and stripped the kingdom of some of its fairest provinces. We know the ultimate result; it is too familiar to require more particular reference. Look at another instance of Russian policy of more recent occurrence. Russia agreed to a treaty with Turkey by which she recognised the independence of the Crimea. Nevertheless she stirred up insurrection in that country under the old pretence of protecting one party against another, and when the opportunity offered she sent Suwaroff, one of her most barbarous generals, into the Crimea, who murdered the inhabitants and despoiled them of their territory, while a line of Russian ships invested the coast and cut off all communication with Constantinople. At the very moment when this was being done Russia was not only at peace with Turkey, but was actually negotiating a treaty of commerce with her. (Loud cries of "Hear.") The Russian Government is marked by all the characteristics of Asiatic barbarism. St. Petersburg is merely a second Tobolsk. When Napoleon was going to Egypt he took possession of Malta and another small rock in the Mediterranean, which caused Pitt to say that there was nothing too vast for the aim of his ambition, nothing too small for the grasp of his rapacity. The remark is as applicable to Russia as it was to Napoleon. Russia has doubled her European territories within the last 50 years, and yet she is bent on possessing herself of Khiva. The loss of two armies does not deter her from prosecuting this purpose, although the place cannot be of the slightest value to her except as affording her the means of annoying us in respect to our Eastern possessions. In this way does Russia go on for ever. Take the most recent instance. While Nicholas was pretending to act the part of protector of Turkey, and trying to cajole the Sultan with professions of friendship and esteem, he was at the same time planning the partition of his empire. (Hear, hear.) This is the Emperor with whom you are now dealing, and on whose statements and representations we are to rely! (Cheers.) When Prince Menschikoff was despatched to Constantinople Count Nesselrode assured our Government that his mission was connected with nothing but the dispute between the Greek and Latin Churches; but after he had been a short time in Turkey the Prince opened negotiations with the Turkish Government—which he threatened with vengeance if it should venture to oppose his views,—having for their object the placing of Nicholas in a position in which he would share the government of the country with the Sultan. Your lordships, too, may recollect hearing at that time that Prince Menschikoff had sent a military officer to Athens. It has now turned out that that statement was correct, and there is little reason to doubt that the Greek insurrection was the result of the mission. These circumstances should put us on our guard against placing the slightest reliance on any engagements into which Russia may enter. We must have guarantees for the fulfilment of her undertakings. I do not mean personal guarantees, they are worthless. Russia has coined a new phrase of which we may avail ourselves, "material guarantees." (Cheers and laughter.) Russia must give us what she calls material guarantees; and if we hold in pledge or mortgage something valuable which she would not like to lose, we may hope to bind her to her word: but as for moral guarantees, as for a pledge of good faith and honour, such things, coming from Russia, are to my mind of no value whatever. (Hear, hear.) But then my noble friend opposite may say—What course would you pursue? What is your policy? My reply is, that that would depend a good deal on the events of the war. (Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) This, however, I unhesitatingly declare, that in no event, except that of extreme necessity, ought we to make peace without previously destroying the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and laying prostrate the fortifications by which it is defended. (Great cheering.) If we leave Russia that fleet and those defences, we leave her in a position in which she will be sure to coerce Turkey, because in that case Turkey must, to use the words I have already quoted, be submissive to her will. I know not what course Austria intends to pursue, but I think I may venture to state that, in this matter, she has far more at stake than either England or France. (Hear, hear.) Should Russia hold permanent possession of the principalities, the whole southern frontier, and, indeed, the independence of Austria, would be threatened. If this monstrous—I know not what to call it—this leviathan Power, which stretches forth its arms so many thousand miles from west to east, and presses on the northern and eastern frontiers of Austria, should also succeed in establishing itself on her southern frontier, Austria must be crushed. (Hear, hear.) What course Russia will take if she should succeed in obtaining possession of the provinces of Turkey in Europe it is not for me to predict. That she will not stand still—that she will not remain stationary is certain. She knows—to use the emphatic language of the Emperor—that surrounding nations contemplate her colossal power with awe, and know that her vast armies only await the signal for pouring out a deluge over the States and kingdoms of the world. My lords, I feel strongly on this subject, and I believe that if this barbarous nation—this enemy of all progress except that which tends to strengthen and consolidate its own power—which punishes education as a crime—should once succeed in establishing itself in the heart of Europe, it would be the greatest calamity that could befall the human race. (Sustained cheering.)

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

(From the Americans at Home, by Sam Slick.)

THERE may be readers who will suppose the annexed recital to be an exaggeration; but at least three hundred persons who were in the capital of the state of the Mississippi on the third day of March, 1846, can testify that this account falls far short of the reality. The clerks of the house, as in duty bound, entered the report of the member from Greene on the journals; but, on the next morning, it was expunged by the house at the request of the member himself.

The best subject which came before the legislature during the session of 1846, was the all-absorbing one in regard to the charter of "M'Innis' ferry." The owner of the ferry was a member, himself being the representative of his county of Greene, where the ferry is located; and through all the trying scenes of getting the charter passed, that honourable representative bore himself in a manner and with a spirit which, to say the least, were remarkable.

On the first broaching of the subject some opposition was made. The representative from Clarke, an adjoining county, conceived that the charter interfered with the rights of other citizens who had ferries on the same river (the Chickasahay), and, on the first reading of the bill, this same representative (Mr. Moody) moved its rejection. This motion brought Mr. M'Innis to his feet. He had never spoken before; but in this one effort (his maiden speech) he more than compensated for his former remissness.

"I hope" (said he, addressing the house, but not the speaker), "I hope you will not reject my ferry bill. Gentlemen, *I'm bound to keep a ferry.* Them other men that's got ferries near me ain't bound at all. They've got some little trifling flats to git across the river on when they want to go to mill, and when it's convenient for 'em to put a traveller over they do it, and when it ain't they don't. But *I'm bound to keep a ferry.* Ask Mr. Moody; he knows all about it. He knows I've kept ferry there across the Chickahasay for thirty years past. My ferry's right on the big road to Mobile and everywhere. There's three mails crosses at my ferry. Gentlemen, *I'm bound to keep a ferry.* Mr. Moody knows I live at Leaksville, right at the court-house, and these fellers that keep the other little ferries, they turn my boats loose, and bore auger holes in 'em and sink 'em. I hope, gentlemen, you'll pass my bill. I've just got a letter from my son last night, a telling me that them fellers has been boring more holes in my boat. Gentlemen, *I'm bound to keep a ferry.* I always cross everybody that comes, I'm bound to do it. And I always keep good flats, well painted with tar."

After this appeal and the necessary readings being gone through, the bill passed the house by a large majority, and was sent to the senate.

Here a novel scene occurred—unprecedented, perhaps, in the annals of legislation, even of Mississippi legislation. By a resolution of the senate, the representative from Greene was invited to address that august body upon the merits of his bill, which he did after the manner indicated in the above sketch of his remarks in the house. After the grave senators had sufficiently amused themselves with the matter, they passed the bill. The worthy representative immediately hurried back to his seat in the house; and, although the clerk was reading in the midst of a document, the delighted member exclaimed,

"Mr. Speaker, my ferry bill has passed the senate, and I want the house to concur!"

A roar of laughter followed this unique announcement.

As soon as the matter in hand was disposed of, there was an obstreperous call by the house that the gentleman from Greene should be heard in regard to his mission to the other branch in the legislature. Mr. M'Innis rose and said,

"Mr. Speaker, the senate's passed my bill!"

Speaker: "What! have the senate passed your ferry bill?"

M'Innis: "Yes, sir; they've passed it."

Speaker: "Well I'm very glad to hear that the senate have passed the ferry bill of the gentleman from Greene."

Mr. M'Innis proceeded:

"Mr. Speaker, when I went into the senate I told 'em all about my ferry, and some of 'em hopped on my bill."

(Here there were cries of "Who opposed it? Who attacked the ferry bill?")

"Why, sir, Mr. Ramsay did, and Mr. Labauve, too. Labauve said he was travelling along there once on an electioneering tour, and, like many other politicians, he was out of money; and he said I wouldn't set him over at my ferry, because he hadn't no money. I told him, right before the whole senate, it wasn't so."

Speaker: "That Labauve is a dangerous fellow to talk to in that way."

M'Innis: "Yes, sir; he said he would throw a glove at me if he had one."

No reporter, whatever his powers be, could do justice to the various scenes which the house and the senate presented in the progress of the above-mentioned events. The crowding of members and visitors around the seat of the *Greene* representative whenever he rose or opened his mouth, roars of obstreperous mirth, the painful contortions of the speaker's face, as he vainly strove to keep himself and the house in an orderly frame. These things all defied description, to say nothing of the greatest curiosity of all, the member from Greene himself.

In the course of an hour or so, a message came from the senate, stating, among other acts passed, that they had passed the house bill in regard to the Chickasahay ferry.

The worthy member again rose—

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "I hope you'll let me have the bill to take to the governor to get him to sign it."

Fortunately, the house was now too busy in discussing some other more important matter, or there would have been another convulsive scene. As it was, there was an incontinent burst of laughter, as sudden as it was universal and overwhelming, and then there was a calm again.

Night came, and new fuel was furnished to feed the slumbering embers of that mirth which had nearly consumed the house during the day. In the morning a petition had been presented from Harrison county, by Mr. M'Caughn, praying the legislature to pass a law providing that lawyers might be elected as other officers are, and compensated out of the state treasury, forbidding them to receive private fees, &c., &c. On this petition a committee had been appointed, including, singularly enough, the member from Greene.

Judge then of the surprise of the house at the promptness of Mr. M'Innis when, at the night session of the very day he was appointed, he rose in his place and made the following report, which, in due form, was read at the clerk's desk; but was interrupted at the close of every sentence by shouts of applause and merriment, crowded as the hall was by a brilliant array both of ladies and gentlemen:—

THE REPORT

Of Colonel Jack M'Innis, from the Select Committee that had Mr. M'Caughn's Lawyer Bill put to 'em.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if this house will give me its detention for a few minutes, I think that I can explain this matter.

Mr. M'Caughn has introduced a great passel of bills here, which is heredical and null and void, and hasn't got no sense in 'em. He put in a bill here to get up a theorlogical survey of the country, and this my constituents is opposed to, because they think there's no use in it. The people have enough to pay for now that ain't of no account. There has been a good deal of 'citement about my ferry bill; and when I had used up Mr. Moody, and got it into the senate, Laboo had to get up and say that he was at my ferry wonst, and I refused to set him over the river, because he didn't have no money, and I jest told him what he said warn't so. Now, I don't know much about this Laboo, but I don't think he is the clean cat fur, no how.

I give my vues about the pennytensherry t'other day, and I was right, for the thing there does look like they was painted with tar, and I told the truth about it, and you know it.

Now, Mr. M'Caughn is a man of great larning; he can write equal to any man in this house, and I'm 'sprized that as smart a man should have such heredical notions. He wanted to have a law passed here for doing away with securities; but he couldn't get the law turned so that a man would have to ax his wife when he wanted to go a feller's security. Now, I have worked for my plunder, and I'm opposed to all such sort of laws. The legislater has already passed a law giving a man's wife his plunder, and his hard earnings, and I believe Mr. M'Caughn was the cause of it, for it is jest like one of them heredical laws of hizzen, that we have all hearn so much about.

Now, I think this law bill is a rascally bill, for I believe in letting the people get any lawyer he likes, and pay him what he chuses. And if this bill passes, why these heredical candidates would be always treating and fooling the people just to get elected. There is too many rascals as is candidates now, and as sech, I'm agin it.

I'm much obleeched to the legislater for passing my ferry bill. They ought to have passed it, for that man Wally, or somebody else, bored two inch auger holes in my flat, just because I got more ferrying to do than he did; but I've fixed him now, for I've got the best ferry anyhow; and the senate's agreed to it, for all that fellow Laboo went agin it. And if you'll let me have the bill, I will jest take it right down to the governor to sign it. And I will go and raise my sunk ferry boat, and stop the auger holes, and ferry everybody as travels that way; and I'll take the greatest pleasure in crossing the members of this legislater because they passed my bill. But I'm agin M'Caughn's bill anyhow, for it is time to stop all sich heredical doctrines.

WASTE.

(From Household Words.)

THANKS to science and commercial competition, there is a constant tendency in manufacturing countries to economise residuary and waste products. Science has shown how the mere parings of daily industry may be transformed into important elements of utility; how the refuse of the smithy, the foundry, the stall, the farm-yard, the slaughter-house, the gas-factory, has in itself a value before undreamt of.

But, whilst the waste of the civilised world has been arrested and economised for man's advantage, there is still a prodigious waste going on in half-reclaimed and savage regions. Only to limit our attention to articles which are greatly affected by the present wars of China and Russia—tea, tallow, flax, and hemp, we are prepared to prove that there are countries, remote it is true, but not so distant that our ships cannot easily get to them, wherein thousands and tens of thousands of tons of those articles, or of excellent substitutes for them, are lost to the world; not merely lightly valued, but left to perish absolutely. Much of this enormous waste goes on in countries belonging to the British crown.

The imports of tallow, from Russia, amount to three-fourths of the entire consumption of this kingdom; or, in value, to about three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling per annum. Our yearly importations of Russian flax, above three-fifths of the entire foreign supply, are valued at one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling. Now, if we were simply about to demonstrate that there are tracts of our own possessions abroad that are suitable for the production of articles which a Russian war assuredly will, and a Chinese war as certainly may, deprive us of, we might be met with many objections. But we shall point out the identical articles, in some cases, and good substitutes in others, ready to our hands, profusely scattered over the face of our own colonies to waste, and needing nothing but collection and preparation.

In a former paper upon the Hudson's Bay Territory, (vol. viii. p. 449.), we alluded to an attempt to open a tallow trade between those northern possessions and this country, by a private dealer at the Red River settlement. Unfortunately, the Hudson's Bay Company took alarm at the novel proceeding of melting and shipping some of the waste tallow of the North American buffaloes; and, with a ready and strong hand, put down the bold innovator. From that day we have heard no more of Red River tallow; and the exports of a territory equalling the greater part of Europe in extent, is still confined to skins and furs; while many other valuable natural resources are left to rot and to waste.

A portion of the great American continent which maintains its claim so completely to the title of Private and Confidential, is necessarily known to but a small number of persons, nevertheless, we are not altogether without data respecting its natural resources. That the country is rich in animals, the valuable fur trade so long carried on by the Hudson's Bay Company sufficiently attests. Besides the bear, the beaver, the martin, and other creatures, whose furs alone are sought for, there are vast herds of horned cattle subsisting on the open grass-lands and wooded dells of the great central plains lying between the base of the Rocky Mountains and the border of the forests that skirt Hudson's Bay. These creatures have been seen not in hundreds, but in tens of thousands, wild, and in fine condition. Their flesh has been tasted by travellers, and reported to be excellent food. Sir George Simpson, at one time Governor of the Company's territories, tells us, in the account of his journey through that magnificent region, that the only criterion for judging of the abundance of these animals was the immense number of carcases which strewed a part of the districts in which there had been a severe drought, and where the wild cattle of the prairies had died from want of water. Sir George reports their bodies to have been scattered over the country for miles.

Tens of thousands of these wild herds perish yearly in Rupert's Land; and, by the simplest commercial arrangements, they might be made to yield tallow, hides, and horns, for the benefit of this country. There are no geographical hindrances or commercial difficulties in the way. The sole obstacles are a certain knot of gentlemen who, under the style and title of Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, have decreed, in some unexplored corner of this great metropolis, that, within their own exclusive three million square miles of private territory, there shall be no trade in tallow,—no traffic except in beaver skins and martins' tails; even though the want of tallow should leave the whole world as completely in the dark as their own benighted policy.

Throughout their enormous tract of country, there are ample means of transport. To the north-east, the waters of Hudson's Bay offer a ready access to many hundreds of miles of territory. To the southward and northward the lakes, and the large rivers pouring down from the Rocky Mountains into them, present an easy means for transporting any quantity of produce. Nature has, indeed, done all in her power to open up this part of the American continent, but man (meaning, of course, the half dozen dozing Directors) has effectually closed it against the industry of the world.

In no way inferior to tallow in importance to our merchants and manufacturers is Russian flax. Forming as it does so large a portion of the entire imports of the country, the mills of Leeds, Belfast, and Dundee cannot fail to suffer, when the great falling-off in that source of supply takes place. Besides Russia, the only foreign markets are Egypt, Flanders, and France. The two latter furnish none but the finer and most costly fibres, the demand for which is limited; whilst the capability of Egypt is already taxed to the utmost for this article; but the northern provinces of the East India Company have been producing for years past, enormous quantities of linseed, which is shipped to this country and to the United States of America. The quantity annually exported does not fall short of fifty thousand quarters. The stalk or straw of all this seed is veritable flax; yet no commercial use is made of it. Whilst our manufacturers were paying from one to two millions yearly to Russia for flax, a scarcely less quantity has been left to waste in our own Indian possessions—rotting on the roofs of Indian huts, trodden under foot by Indian cattle, or blazing away in impromptu fire-places, helping to boil Indian meals of rice.

Possessing such an abundant supply of cheap cotton, which is better adapted to their use, the Hindoos have never cared to trouble themselves about their flax-straw. Besides, a degree of skill is needed to prepare it for market, which has hitherto been to them not only objectless, but unattainable. Attempts have been made more than once to prepare the flax of British India for manufacture, but without full success; although samples have been sent to this country and reported upon most favourably, considering the limited means at the command of the experimenters. Those who would argue, that, because these first attempts have been abandoned, there must be insuperable obstacles to the right preparation of Indian flax, know very little of the natural apathy of the native character or of the sluggishness of the European frame in those regions. But once let an urgent necessity spring up for Indian flax, and means will quickly be found for supplying any amount of demand.

The flax fibre of British India may be wanting in fineness, but it will, in any event, prove a valuable material for the heavy goods manufactured at Dundee; whilst the delicate fabrics of Leeds and Belfast may still be produced from fibres freely abounding in Assam, Cachar, and the Tenasserim Provinces of India. These closely approximate to, if they be not identical with the well-known China-grass from which the most beautiful lawns are manufactured. The plant is the Urtica Tenacissima, known in Northern India by the name of Rheea, and in the Tenasserim country as Pan: in both localities, and doubtless in many others, it is to be found growing wild, and in the greatest profusion.

Besides linen manufacturers, paper-makers, and paper consumers must necessarily suffer from any diminution in the supply of textile fabrics. For some time past the price of paper has been rising in consequence of the scarcity of fibrous materials; and, looking to the present enormous consumption, not only for literature, but for trade purposes, we shall be quite safe in estimating the future additional cost of paper for one year, at two millions sterling.

It will be a great advantage to save some of this extra charge now that we are incurring other heavy expenses; and, although the coarser East Indian flax and similar fibres may be pronounced indifferent articles for spinning, they cannot fail to prove of immense importance for paper. British India already produces materials sufficient to feed all the paper mills in the world.

India can also furnish many good substitutes for hemp at small cost. There is scarcely a district of the East India Company's territories, where wild plants are not to be abundantly met with yielding fibres, little if at all inferior to those of Russia. Time-honoured prejudices have hitherto kept out of our market the few that have been tried; but, under the pressure of war prices, experiments may be successfully made that otherwise would have been hopeless.

We now pass to tea. The present season's tea crop is safe, but who can tell how the wide-spreading revolution in China may affect the gathering and shipments of the coming year? Yet it may greatly calm the apprehensions of tea-drinkers to know that for this exotic, we possess a good and pleasant substitute, growing freely within our own colonies. In some of the West India Islands, and in the East Indies, especially in Ceylon, the coffee plant is extensively cultivated. The shipments of coffee, from Ceylon alone, now amount to half a million hundred-weights yearly. It is generally known that the leaves of the coffee plant possess properties and qualities very nearly akin to those of the ordinary tea of commerce; and that, when dried and infused, a beverage is produced in every way as agreeable and as restorative as that made from souchong or hyson. In the Brazils, and in some of the islands of the eastern seas, the infusion of coffee leaves has become an ordinary drink; so much so that the labouring population prefer it to any other. A writer in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, alluding to Sumatra, says, "With a little boiled rice and infusion of the coffee leaf, a man will support the labours of the field in rice planting for days and weeks successively, up to the knees in mud, under a burning sun or drenching rain, which he could not do by the use of simple water, or by the aid of spirituous or fermented liquors." We are not inclined to abide by this evidence to the utmost extent, knowing that the natives of warm climates can live on far less substantial food than the labourers in northern latitudes; and by no means holding that what is sauce for the Hindoo goose is equally sauce for the British gander. But we add this personal testimony from the same writer:—"I was induced several years ago, from an occasional use of the coffee leaf, to adopt it as a daily beverage, and my constant practice has been to take two cups of a strong infusion, with milk, in the evening, as a restorative after the business of the day. I find from it immediate relief, from hunger and fatigue. The bodily strength is increased, and the mind left for the evening clear and in full possession of its faculties."

It appears that this leaf may be prepared for the European market for about two pence per pound. Its chemical constituents are said to be theine, a volatile oil, an astringent acid, gluten and gum; all of which approximate very closely to the elementary principles of the tea-leaf.

It is not necessary either to cultivate the coffee plant purposely for the leaf, or to rob it of any of the leaves necessary to its proper development; although from our own knowledge of tropical agriculture we have little doubt that, in many places, the plant might be economically grown to yield leaves only at a very low rate, and, in places, where the berry could not be produced. But there is no need of this. After each coffee crop, the planters prune their estates, more or less heavily; the branches and leaves being left to rot on the ground. At a low calculation, two ounces of the dried leaves might be used from the cuttings of each coffee plant, which is usually five or six feet high. In the island of Ceylon alone, there are plantations extending over eighty thousand acres, and numbering eighty millions of plants. As each plant could yield two ounces of choice leaves, there would be an annual total of one million pounds of coffee leaves, as the quantity of Ceylon coffee produced is scarcely a tithe of that grown in various parts of the world. In all the other coffee-growing countries, a similar waste is as constantly going on.

Good so frequently arises from evil when least expected, that we are sanguine enough to hope that the conflict of races and people raging in the north of Europe and in China, may not be without some compensating benefit. When, hereafter, we shall have to sum up the great sacrifices of human life and treasure involved in those struggles, it will be at least some compensation if they shall have been the indirect means of opening to us the pent-up animal and vegetable riches of our American and Indian territories.

REVIEWS.

1. A CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA. London, 1853.
2. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA, AND AUSTRALIA; by GEORGE WINDSOR EARL, M. R. A. S., Author of the "Eastern Seas," &c.; with a map. Reprinted with additional notes, from the "Journal of the Indian Archipelago. (May, 1832.)" London, 1853.
3. SILURIA; THE HISTORY OF THE OLDEST KNOWN ROCKS CONTAINING ORGANIC REMAINS, WITH A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD OVER THE EARTH. By SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, G. C. St. S., &c., &c., &c. London, 1854.

WHEN the author of the third work in the above list stated his claim to be the *first* and *only* discoverer of gold in Australia, he assumed a position which needed a far more considerable amount of proof than we think he has been able to bring to it. Nor is the fight yet over on this head, as may be seen in Mr. Earl's publications, which head the list. For the present we intend to confine ourselves to the question at issue between the latter gentleman and Sir Roderick, reserving what else may require to be said, for a fitting opportunity.

Among other remarks, some courteous and some of doubtful significancy, respecting Sir Roderick's doings in the gold line, we find in "Siluria" the following paragraph' at page 450:—

"A claim has recently been made in favour of Mr. G. Windsor Earl, as one of the early indicators of Australian gold, which, with every respect for the accomplishments of that gentleman, seems to me to rest on no foundation. In June, 1845, and therefore *after* both my anniversary discourses in May 1844-1845, in which the subject of the distribution of gold over the world was handled at some length, Mr. Windsor Earl communicated to the Royal Geographical Society a memoir of the general analogy between Australia and the Asiatic countries to the north of it (he having resided at Port Essington). Being led to believe by the great geological authority Leopold Von Buch (who was present on the occasion), that the insular tracts extending northwards from Torres Straits were volcanic, and not of the same mineral structure as any part of Eastern Australia with which we had then been made acquainted, I ventured (verbally) to suggest doubts as to the value of this portion only of Mr. Earl's memoir. But neither Leopold Von Buch nor myself made any allusion to metalliferous productions, inasmuch as we only touched upon the broad outline of a general geographical comparison; and no reference whatever having been made by Mr. Earl to *Australian gold*, no question respecting it was raised. I therefore repeat that, at that time, no one, whether in Britain or the colonies, had *printed* anything on the auriferous characters of the Australian rocks except myself, and I reiterate my conviction, that my memoirs of 1844, 1845 and 1846 are the earliest publications on the subject."

Now, Mr. Earl, in the second of the publications in our list, repudiates any "claim" to the question of gold discovery, so that Sir Roderick Murchison has not put the case fairly. Mr. Earl has entered at some length in both his publications upon what he does claim, and we think he has made his case good. He has most assuredly exposed the unfairness which has characterised the *friends* of Sir Roderick in support of his claims as respects Australia. For this service Mr. Earl deserves the thanks of geographers. In one of his letters to Lord Colchester he says, "Nearly every English periodical which reached me in Singapore during 1851 contained some allusion to Sir R. Murchison having anticipated the gold discoveries in Australia; but I never felt in the slightest degree inclined to take any serious notice of a claim that *would be disposed of by the first experienced physical geographer who came to handle the subject.*" Mr. Earl is right. Without denying that Sir Roderick did move in the gold question, and made the most of the light he had received, either by inspection of Strzelecki's collections or by direct emanation from positive information, it will require a great deal of argument to show that, in the fuss there has been made about the wonderful predictions of the great English geologist, there has not been an amount of vanity and one-sided flattery which is without parallel in the annals of science. On every occasion we find Sir Roderick parading the titles of his publications; and in his Siluria he actually refers to his repetition of his statements in letters which the Duke of Newcastle allowed to be published in the Blue Book, and of which a copy was laid upon the table of the Legislative Council in Sydney, under the head of Sir Roger Murchison's Claims, as if that *repetition* would give additional force to a fact.

His reference is this:—"And lastly, Further Papers on the Recent Discovery of Gold in Australia, presented to Parliament August 16, 1853, p. 43, *including my correspondence*, in 1848, with her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, on Australian gold."

Surely, with all this parade, there ought to be no blunders. Yet the perusal of Mr. Earl's "correspondence" with Lord Colchester will point out the part taken in this attempt to establish Sir Roderick's claim by his friend *Mr. Wild* (in his notes on the Distribution of Gold throughout the world, to which Sir Roderick perpetually refers)—the same Mr. Wild who lately figured in the trial between him and the celebrated John Calvert, of auriferous memory. And we must say, after an impartial consideration of the case, that though Sir Roderick denies Mr. Earl's claim, Mr. Earl very clearly gives a character to Sir Roderick's. If Mr. Earl would consent to it, we think it might do no harm to publish the "correspondence" in our list entire. The reader will then perceive that it is sometimes as hard to obtain justice in scientific matters as it is to do justice to men of science. Mr. Earl puts this point in a strong light, when he says in his letter of May 14, 1853, "I can assure your Lordship that in bringing this matter before the Council of the Geographical Society, through the medium of your Lordship, I have not been influenced by any desire to 'vindicate my character as a geographer.' Whatever little credit may have been accorded to my labours in the cause of geographical research could scarcely be enhanced by any notice they might receive in this country, *when the distinction would have to be shared with any gentleman who might feel disposed to use his influence with the periodical press in sounding his own praises, or in reciprocating compliments with friends and partisans.*"

This is, it is to be feared, the acutal history of a good deal of the "excitement" in England respecting the discovery of gold in Australia, made there by a gentleman poring over his M.S. in his library.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND REPORT OF THE HUNTER RIVER VINEYARD ASSOCIATION, from its Origination to the First Annual Meeting in the year 1854. Sydney: W. R. Piddington, 1854.

ALTHOUGH this publication is nothing but a collection of documents which have already been before the world, it is a most valuable addition to the records of our colonial progress. There is something intrinsically useful in the plan on which this summary is compiled, for whilst it avoids all that is unnecessary, it brings into an available compass all that is worth remembering of the way in which the Vine-growers of the Hunter have endeavoured to turn their individual experience and labours to the public advantage. As might be expected, Mr. King, of Irrawang, the President of the Association, occupies a prominent part in the proceedings thereof; and in the notes on various pages, he gives a considerable amount of scientific instruction on the nature and production of wine.

There is no intention in this place to do more than invite the attention of the colonists to this publication, for it contains much valuable matter, and on one important topic, that of the intemperance of the population; it suggests what is probably the case, that, in many instances, men coming from colder climates, where they have been accustomed to the excitement (often necessary) of strong drink, bring with them a taste for spirituous liquors which suits this climate very badly; and thus an amount of drunkenness is added to that which is the natural consequence of depravity. The remedy proposed by Mr. King is, the production of *light* wines, and he is right. We verily believe that if wine of a light character, but good, could be thrown into the market at a low price, and in sufficient quantity for the population, it would be the greatest boon to the community towards the suppression of the prevailing intemperance. He suggests, however, that unless we have *bottles* as well, this can not be accomplished. Here, then, is indicated a new branch of manufactures; and with the abundant materials naturally supplied by the colony, such a manufacture could be easily established. The expense of *bottles* imported from England would be great for the amount which will one day be required. This question has often suggested itself, why do people so carelessly throw away their bottles? The harbour is sometimes covered by them: and in the bush bottles are as numerous as in the harbour. A lamented gentleman of the Hunter River, who is now deceased, used to collect from the bush all the bottles he could find, for the purpose of employing in his own cellar; and we have often been astonished at the number he would collect in a year. We are far from believing that from such a source any supply sufficient for the wants of a coming time can be obtained; but till bottles are made in the colony, it is great folly to throw them away. We will only suggest further, that if a bottle manufactory should be established, we hope the aim of the manufacturers will be to produce a neat handsome article which may serve to give a character to the article, as Australian. We all know the sort of welcome reception given to a French or German bottle, in preference to the clumsy *cheating* black porter and ale bottle of England; and we think the foreign article might be still improved. Such novel names as Irrawang or Turreela, &c., would be better accepted if the wines that go by such names were to be brought to table in bottles suitable thereto. Australian wine should have Australian bottles. Mr. King, who has done so much to introduce a correct taste in Australian pottery, would be, perhaps, the fittest person to take the lead in this new branch of colonial art and manufacture.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

John Thomas pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a box of tea, the property of one Thomas Grogan. The prisoner having been several times previously convicted, was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads.

James M'Kenzie was indicted for stealing one pair of braces, three knives, one razor, and a hat, the property of one Robert Gibbons. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Sydney gaol. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner.

James Cully was indicted for stealing £1 18s. 3d., the property of one John Brown. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Sydney gaol. Mr. Roberts defended the prisoner.

John Allen and Rebecca Allen were indicted for stealing £7 10s., the property of one Tahatika; they were also charged on a second count with receiving the same; the Jury found Rebecca Allen guilty on the first count, and John Allen on the second, and they were remanded for sentence. Mr. Roberts conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Oxenham the defence. [In conducting this case Mr. Oxenham behaved in a most extraordinary and discreditable way, so much so that the Crown Prosecutor felt compelled to call the attention of the Court to his "*temporary excitement*;" the Chairman put it to the Jury to decide whether Mr. Oxenham was in a fit state to discharge his duty to his client, and on their determining in the negative, ordered a minute of the circumstance to be placed on the records of the Court, in order that it might be brought under the notice of their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court.]

Ann Birkney was indicted for stealing a brooch in the dwelling-house of one Henry M'Kee; the Jury found the prisoner guilty; the prisoner then pleaded guilty to a second charge of stealing a ring, the property of one Robert Petrie, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Parramatta gaol. Mr. Roberts appeared for the defence.

Patrick McEvoy was charged with attempting to administer poison, viz., corrosive sublimate, to one Peter Flinn, with intent to murder. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was discharged.

John Miller Marshall was indicted for stealing £28, in the dwelling-house of one Isaac Moore. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and he was dischared.

The Court then adjourned till Friday.

PARRAMATTA.

THE BUSH FIRES.—Wednesday last was one of the most stormy days that we ever experienced for the month of September. The wind blew a hurricane, and the dust was sufficient to choke any person exposed to it; the forest was on fire in every directiou from south-west about to north-east, and the sun was several times darkened with smoke. We fear we shall hear of some mischief, as the carts visit town from the country. The oat crop is in a very precarious state, and coming into bell, although no height; and unless rain comes shortly, in many places we can have no mowing. Of the two, perhaps the wheat is the best, but vegetation of every kind is at a stand still; the frosts of late have been particularly severe round the district, and the first buds must suffer thereby, especially the forward grapes.

THE ASSAULT CASE.—A case of rather an aggravated character has caused a good deal of excitement amongst a portion of our community for the last few days, and after several remands was finally disposed of by the Messrs. Fearon, Byrnes, and Simpson, Justices of the Peace, on Tuesday last. The parties are George Kirby v. Henry Walker, the complainant a shop-keeper, and the defendant a carrier. The evidence was very contradictory, and most uninteresting. Our correspondent has sent down copies of the depositions, but the whole affair is not worth the space which their publication would occupy. The case was, after a most patient hearing, dismissed. Three attorneys were employed and evidently did their best for their respective clients.

LABOUR.—Workpeople of all kinds are much required in Parramatta. The complaints made by employers of labour are very great. The high wages earned by some classes are at once spent in the ale houses.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Thomas Callaghan's long letter, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 18th instant, wherein, for the purpose apparently of shewing how continually he has been censured by the Government, for his conduct on various occasions, he has mentioned a certain report made by himself, to his Excellency the Governor-General, in November, 1852, relative to myself, I think it *just possible* that some few may, from the statements therein made by Mr. Callaghan, form a very erroneous opinion. I therefore, have been advised by those best acquainted with the circumstances referred to, shortly to state that in consequence of my name, and the name of my Firm, having been most improperly used by the Crown Prosecutor, with an attempt to implicate me in a certain case then before the Court of Quarter Sessions, I requested to be examined further, for the purpose of directly denying the false statements and insinuations that had been made to my prejudice.

The annexed letter, from the Acting Magistrates will be satisfactory on that point; and as to the justice of his report, where will Mr. Callaghan find other "three Country Magistrates perfectly familiar with the matter of it and concurring with" him, that such a report should be made.

Mr. Callaghan afterwards forwarded his report to his Excellency the Governor-General, which, on the face of it, was untrue, and calculated to mislead, and if possible to injure me, by stating that he reported me in *my capacity as a magistrate*,

I was requested to answer this report, and upon receipt of my reply, I received in due course, the following letter from the Colonial Secretary:—Sir, "—I have the honour to inform you that the Attorney-General has reported that he is of opinion (in which opinion the Governor General, I am to state entirely concurs) that the explanation afforded by you has cleared up all the circumstances stated by the Crown Prosecutor, and which that officer considered to affect your character as a magistrate. I am to add that his Excellency has had much pleasure in directing the present communication to be made to you.

"(Signed) E. DEAS THOMSON."

Having been, therefore, well satisfied with the opinion of the magistrates, and afterwards with the written opinion of his Excellency the Governor-General, and with that of the Attorney-General, and knowing that the Crown Prosecutor had been made acquainted with these opinions, I had supposed that he would not again have attempted to justify his proceedings.

As I have no intention of *obliging* Mr. Callaghan, by entering upon a newspaper correspondence with him, I shall henceforth dismiss his celebrated Report from my memory, with the contempt of which only it is deserving.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE.

Bathurst, September 23.

Bathurst, September 23rd, 1854.
To George F. Wise, Esq., Bathurst.

Dear Sir,—Our attention having been directed to Mr. Callaghan's letter, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 18th instant, and particularly to the following paragraph, in allusion to a report which he appears to have made respecting yourself to the Government, in November, 1852, viz:—"I made that report with the approval of three country magistrates, all perfectly familiar with the matter of it, and all concurring, in my opinion, that that matter ought to be reported by me to his Excellency." We beg in justice to you to state, that we were the only magistrates, (except Mr. Green, who is now in Sydney), on the Bench, independently of the Chairman, in the case to which Mr. Callaghan alludes, and we had no knowledge that it was the intention of the Crown Prosecutor to make any report, nor were we in any way consulted by that gentleman.

We think it also right to state that your voluntary evidence, and other circumstances most clearly proved to the Bench that you were neither directly nor indirectly concerned in the matter of the sly-grog selling case, then before the Court.

We are, dear Sir, yours, &c.,
W. H. SUTTOR, J.P.
SAUL SAMUEL, J.P.

I entirely concur in the last paragraph of the above letter.

CHAS. H. GREEN, J.P.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I have no desire to quibble with the Honorable Solicitor-General upon the subject of the definition of a newspaper. That is a hard nut to crack, and I am ready to abide by the decision of the highest authorities in Westminster Hall; but as an old letter of mine to the Postmaster-General has been quoted in the Legislative Council, I beg, in justice to myself, and as the matter refers to a question wherein the privileges of the Press are concerned, to state, that I wrote the letter alluded to in consequence of the absurd objections made to sending the *Illustrated London News* through the Sydney Post Office by a gentleman connected with that department, but who is not at present in the colony.

At the time I wrote there existed no definition whatever of a newspaper in the Postage Act, and I therefore stood upon my abstract right, and asserted that according to the law as it *then stood* I held that I had the right to send the *Illustrated News* through the post either in numbers, parts, or volumes; but I beg to remind the Honorable Solicitor-General that there is the greatest difference possible between the assertion of a right in the abstract, and acting upon the right in practice. I never attempted to send a volume of the *Illustrated News* through the post, although I believe now that I then had the right legally, because there was no definition of a newspaper in the Colonial Act; but what I asserted was more in the nature of a rod reserved *in terrorem*, and held over the Post Office people with the hope of teaching them their business.

But to show that my interpretation was correct at the time I wrote, soon after the receipt of the letter alluded to at the Post Office, an amended Postage Bill was introduced into the Legislature—the 16th Vict. No. 35—and in Section 6 the deficiency was attempted to be supplied. That section contains a garbled definition of a newspaper, copied from the more perfect definition contained in the Imperial Act, 6 and 7 of Will. IV. cap. 76, but *differing* in a *very essential particular*; the definition supplied by that Act concluding with these words:—"And provided also that any of the several papers hereinbefore described shall be liable to the duties by this Act imposed theron, in whatever way or form the same may be printed, or folded, or divided into leaves, *or stitched*, and whether the same shall be folded, divided, *or stitched*, or not."

Now, Sir, I should like to know how this remarkable portion of the definition of a newspaper contained in the Imperial Act has been omitted in the colonial definition? Can it be possible that some person upon whom the duty devolved to draw the amended Postage Bill, suffered himself to be influenced by an illiberal feeling utterly unworthy and contemptible, and with the object of laying a trap to catch the parts of the *Illustrated London News* in the higher rate of postage payable by magazines, *designedly* omitted that portion of the English definition which expressly recognizes the fact that a newspaper may be a newspaper, whether "folded and stitched or not?"

If the English definition had been given correctly, of course the point in dispute must have been settled in my favour, as the entire opposition to send the parts of the *News* through the post as a newspaper, rested upon the unwarranted assertion of the Post Office authorities, that, because it was stitched and folded, it was "*therefore* not a newspaper."

I really confess my utter astonishment that any gentleman should descend to the meanness of picking and culling from a definition in order to accomplish the object of exacting a little more postage upon a newspaper, in circulation second to none in the world; such a proceeding must be a proof to all persons of reflection and candour, that the gentleman I allude to has in this instance, at least, not mastered "the goose step."

Now, with reference to the Postmaster-General and his miscalled concessions, I deny I have received any concession from the Post Office, and his puerilities in relation to the first concession, respecting my assertion of an abstract right under the old Postage Act, I trust I have already satisfactorily disposed of. The Major's second concession in regard to the length and width *of a parcel*, and his third concession in respect to the weight of a *parcel*, can only refer to disputes under the sections of the Postage Acts relating to the postage upon *pamphlets or periodicals*, and can therefore have no ground whatever as against me: this mode of arguing is generally known by logicians as "begging the question." I deny that a newspaper is a pamphlet or periodical, and until the Postmaster General, by some argument or reason derived from either law or common sense, shall prove that packets of the *Illustrated News* are not papers, his concessions can have no existence except in his own futile imagination.

One word with respect to my interest in the question; whether the *Illustrated News* be chargeable with the higher or the lower rate of postage, it cannot be so great as is supposed, for the simple reason that the *consumer pays for all*; but upon behalf of those consumers, and with the desire to maintain the priviliges of the newspaper press in so far as related to this violation of them, I could not resist opposing what I considered a system of trickery, alike arbitrary in practice, unsound and unjust in principle, and illegal in law; but doubtless characteristic of the officials who prompted, and the Government which tolerated the enormity.

I am, sir, yours faithfully
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

George-street, Sep. 29.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(From the Weekly News, July 8.)

A NARRATIVE of the insurrection, which commenced at Madrid on the night of the 27th ult., can only be given with considerable caution, as the accounts, independent of the Spanish Government, are very meagre.

It appears that on the night referred to, all the cavalry in Madrid (13 squadrons), with General Dulce, Inspector-General of that arm, (the officer who in 1841 distinguished himself in the palace of the Queen at the head of the Hallebardiers by his resistance to the insurgent troops), at its head, and two battalions of infantry (Principe, quartered in the barrack of San Francisco), with detachments of other corps, under Brigadier Echague, colonel of Principe regiment, marched out of Madrid by the gate of Alcala, and proceeded on the Alcala road, halting at the Venta del Espiritu Santo, and proceeding afterwards to Canilejas, a league or so in that direction. They were joined by General O'Donnell, Conde de Lucena (who left Madrid in disguise), and also by Generals Messina and Ros de Olano. General Dulce had inspected seven squadrons of cavalry stationed at Alcala a day or two before, and is said to rely on their joining him. In order to add a popular to the military character of the movement, the corporation of Canilejas was assembled, and that body proclaimed the constitution of 1837, which appears now to be the rallying cry of the Progressistas and Liberals generally. The vivas given were, "Viva la Reina!" "Viva la Libertad!" "Mueren los Ministros!" "Mueren los Ladranes!" or, "Long live the Queen and liberty," and "Death to the Ministers and the robbers."—The following proclamation was distributed:—

"Citizens—A corrupt and corrupting Government, which has outraged the majesty of the laws and humiliated the honour of the country, is on the point of sinking under the weight of the national execration.

The honourable men of all parties condemn it; the public indignant at its iniquities, reserves for it an exemplary punishment.

The days of its shameful domination do not suffice to count by them the reckoning of its crimes. It has broken through the constitution of the State, trampled on all the rights of the citizens, been wanting to all the sentiments of decorum, scorned the national representation, closed the tribune, enchained the press, sacked the treasury, corrupted consciences, and sowed a profound perturbation in the country.

The generals who have given to the Queen a throne, in order to reign constitutionally—the men experienced in political struggles, and the independent writers are persecuted, dismissed, or proscribed. A swarm of adventurers has proposed to itself to convert Spain into its patrimony, and to destroy in a day the conquests of fifty years of heroic actions and generous sacrifices. After having torn from the people enormous contributions not authorised by the Cortes, it has instituted a new impost, which has spread misery and famine in the provinces. Its conduct has no example nor excuse. The revolution does not spring from the masses; nor go out from the people—it proceeds from the governing power, which has placed itself beyond the law.

It is not another change of persons which is treated of, nor a party revolution; what is treated of is the fraternal union of all Liberals, of all men of probity, who seek to render the scandalous robbery which we have hitherto witnessed impossible.

Patriotism, union, and confidence; with these three elements the nation, liberty, and the Throne will be saved, and you will banish for ever the sad legacy of humiliation which otherwise you leave to your children.

An act of energy alone can put an end to the reign of arbitrariness and immorality. The country expects it all from you. To arms, citizens! either now or never.

The Queen, who was at the Escurial when informed of the rising, resolved to return to the capital; and the council of ministers having approved of this, her Majesty set out. She arrived in Madrid at ten o'clock in the evening of the 28th, and the bells of all the churches were rung to announce her return to the population. Instead of entering by the Barrier of San Vincento, the royal *cortége* arrived at the barrier of Atocha, which was the longest route, and passed through all the town. The correspondent of the *Times* says of her reception at a review of the garrison in the Prado on the 29th: "Her Majesty was in an open carriage, accompanied by her husband and daughter, and followed by a brilliant staff. After it had driven along the line, the Royal equipage was surrounded by officers, the troops were formed as near as possible, and the Queen addressed them. At a very moderate distance from the mass of military it was impossible to distinguish a word she said, but she smiled and did her best to look gracious, and held up her child to the troops, as if confiding it to their protection. If there were in the breasts of Spanish military men a spark of sympathy with their Sovereign and of attachment to her throne, it ought surely to have flashed forth on this occasion. A youthful Sovereign, in her hour of peril, presents herself in the midst of her troops, and confides herself and her infant daughter to their protection, placing an epaulette and cross upon the shoulders and breasts of soldiers whose loyalty had been proof against seduction. I think it an ominous sign for the Queen of Spain that at no period of yesterday's review was a single mark of enthusiasm or affection shown either by officers, soldiers, or people. Not a *viva* or a shout was heard, not a voice was raised in acclamation." This silence was so evident, so marked, and was noted by so large a concourse of persons, that even the *Official Gazette* and the as official *Heraldo* dare not assert it to have been broken. The latter journal says, "It is difficult to describe the enthusiasm with which the troops received their Sovereign." The phrase is well chosen, for it is certainly difficult to describe that which did not exist. After the review, the Royal equipage was stationed in the Calle Alcala, and the troops marched past. They looked very well, smart, and clean, although somewhat fagged by the very severe work they have had these last few days, long marches, escorts, duties, patrols, and very little sleep. The Queen was dressed in white. Amongst the officers surrounding her were Generals Lara, Quesada, (who commanded the parade), Cordova, Campazano, Duke of Ahumada, Mato y Alos, Count Vistahermosa. After the review the Queen took a drive, and returned to the Palace about ten o'clock, passing through the most crowded streets of the capital. She was received with profound silence and complete indifference.

The official papers of the 30th do not report the words addressed to the garrison by Queen Isabella, but we may presume they were pretty nearly identical with the short speech which she addressed to the troops that were formed upon the night of her arrival from the Escurial. The following is a translation:—

Soldiers,—I became acquainted this morning with the high crime of treason committed by General Dulce, to whom I had been pleased to confide the direction of cavalry, and with it the honour of its standards. With him other generals have raised the rebel's banner; you know them well; they are those whom I have most loaded with distinctions and favours; and to-day you know them better, as unworthy of my royal esteem. They have designs against my person, against my throne, and that of my august daughter, breaking their oaths and trampling upon the most sacred laws. This I know, and for this reason I hasten to visit your loyal ranks, as are all those of the army that remember my childhood. Thus shall I appreciate your services more nearly; thus shall I better witness your triumph.

Madrid, 28th June, 1854. YO LA REINA.

It is said that the Queen was deeply affected by the manner of her reception by the troops, and that on her return to the Palace she burst into a flood of tears. There certainly was very great cause for concern and apprehension on her part.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 30th contained Royal decrees depriving Lieutenant-General Leopold O'Donnell, Major-General Felix Maria de Messina, and Lieutenant-General Antonio Ros de Olano of all rank, honours, titles, and decorations. By other decrees a Lieutenant of the Civic Guard and a Captain of the regiments of Estramadura are promoted—the first for refusing to join the insurrection when he happened to fall into the hands of the insurgents; the second for endeavouring to prevent it, in doing which he was wounded.

On the evening of the 30th an action was fought. The bulletin of the engagement, printed in the *Official Gazette* of the 1st, Saturday, concludes as follows:—

The insurgents, disheartened by the imposing and formidable attitude of our infantry squares, the precision of their fire and the *sangfroid* of our brave cannoniers, made a last effort, with all their force against the centre and the battery, which they were so anxious to destroy. They were permitted to reach within twenty yards of the guns, but being received with rounds of grapeshot and by well kept up fire from the infantry, they retreated in the utmost disorder, leaving the field covered with dead, wounded, horses, arms, &c. The remainder of the insurgents, consisting of a few squadrons, and a battalion of the Regiment Del Principe, retired beyond Vicalvaro, in the direction of Torrejon, without returning the fire of our chasseurs. The loss of the insurgents must have been very considerable. Their squadrons were completely disorganised. Several of the officers were killed. The ex-Colonel of the Farnese Regiment, Garrigo, and a number of officers and soldiers have been taken prisoners. I cannot at this moment estimate our loss. It must have been insignificant, our wounded not exceeding thirty.

(Signed) LARA."

"Madrid, June 30th, 1854."

Contrary to what is stated in the above account, the correspondent of the *Times* says that loss on both sides, and not alone on the side of the insurgents, was very great. The repeated charges made by the cavalry were at the instigation of General Dulce, and with the object of taking possession of the artillery, in which they failed. On arriving at the small town of Vicalvaro, about four miles outside Puerto de Alcala, one of the gates of Madrid, General Dulce, perceived that Colonel Garrigo was missing, and learning that he had been made prisoner by the Queen's troops, he called upon his companions to rescue him. Several squadrons of cavalry galloped back, and arrived near the gate, where they made a tremendous charge on the troops who were conducting the prisoner to the city. Considerable slaughter ensued, but the insurgents did not succeed in regaining the prisoner; but, it is said, they captured Brigadier Loigorri, the brother of Count Vista Hermosa, who was so long military secretary to General Narvaez.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

The mail from Madrid of the 2nd has not reached Paris to-day.

On the 2nd the events which had taken place in Madrid were known Barcelona; the city was tranquil.

According to telegraphic advices reinforcements of troops were arriving at Madrid from all quarters.

THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

THE vast tract of country through which the great river Amazon flows, has recently attracted considerable attention both in Europe and America. Lieutenant Herndon's valuable book on this subject, just published, deserves the twofold praise of being opportune and really instructive.* The mere fact of its being the account of an official mission to explore and report on the Valley of the Amazon, undertaken at the command of the United States' government, is a guarantee that the author has not written heedlessly, or set down crude first impressions, or mere conjecture as facts. As he speaks with the straightforwardness of authority and personal knowledge, we shall make his work the text-book of some of our observations on this magnificent region.

The origin of the name Amazon carries us back to Francisco Orellana, the first European navigator of the river. In his account of his perilous voyage, he does not omit a fine stock of marvels. Among them, he speaks of seeing bands of armed women along the banks of the river throughout a great tract of country; and concluding that they used as well as bore arms, he named the river, *the River of the Amazons*, and the country through which it flowed, Amazonia, which it long retained. His own name is also frequently applied to the river by old geographers; and the poets, who love justice of this kind, do not forget to call the river the Orellana. For instance, Thomson—

> Swelled by a thousand streams impetuous hurled
> From all the roaring Andes, huge descends
> The mighty Orellana.

The Amazons seen by Orellana and his companions were, in reality, women with arms in their hands; but they carried these arms in their capacity of attendants upon their husbands, who were then, as their descendants still are, to all intents and purposes, the lords and masters of their wives. In no part of the world is the subjection of the woman to the man more complete than in the Valley of the Amazon; nor can any name be less appropriate than the common one given to the Orellana. Lieutenant Herndon, without moralising on the fact, bears sufficient witness to the contempt and indifference of the various tribes of Indians in this region towards their wives. He was surprised to see strong young men among them, whom he had engaged as boatmen, allow pretty slender girls to carry all their necessary accoutrements, and even their oars or paddles for them, while they walked first in unencumbered dignity—nor returned so much as a word or look of gracious acknowledgment when the deferential slaves followed them on board and deposited their burdens. Idleness is the *summum bonum* with nearly all these tribes; hunting, fishing, and rowing are all their employments. The women are made to do all the other work, and a sorry life they must have of it. On the Ucayale, however—one of the Peruvian tributaries of the Amazon—he speaks of the Indian savages as more active and warlike than the other dwellers on its shores; and one tribe among them he speaks of from the report of the Spanish missionaries, and also from that of Mr. Smyth, a well-known preceding traveller, which is somewhat astonishing in that world of lazy enjoyment.

These people are called Sencis; they cultivate the land in common, and are such appreciaters of industry, that they *kill* all those who are idle or do not perform their fair share of work. They have attained to the social elevation so much admired, in theory, by one of our great living philosophers; and their Captains of Industry are not obliged to 'cut prejudice against the grain.'

In obedience to his orders, Lieutenant Herndon determined to explore as much as possible of the entire basin or water-shed drained by the Amazon and its tributaries. He therefore divided his party, taking the upper part and main stream himself, and sending his second in command, passed midshipman Lardner Gibbon, to explore the great southern tributary, the Madeira, and its chief branches. Enough is made known by the present work, to establish the fact that a commercial navigation of the Amazon from Para to Nanta, and even higher, would be easy, and of the greatest advantage to Europe and North America, for a richer or more productive soil does not exist. Let Mr. Herndon speak on this subject: 'This land is of unrivalled fertility: on account of its geographical situation, and topographical and geological formation, it produces nearly everything essential to the comfort and wellbeing of man. On the top and eastern slope of the Andes lie hid unimaginable quantities of silver, iron, coal, copper, and quicksilver, waiting but the application of science and the hand of industry for their development. The successful working of the quicksilver mines of Huancavelica, would add several millions of silver to the annual product of Cerro de Pasco alone. Many of the streams that dash from the summit of the Cordilleras, wash gold from the mountain-side, and deposit it in the hollows and gulches as they pass. Barley, quinna, and potatoes, best grown in a cold, with wheat, rye, maize, clover, and tobacco, products of a temperate region, deck the mountain-side and beautify the valley; while immense herds of sheep, llamas, alpacas, and vicugnas, feed upon those elevated plains, and yield wool of the finest and longest staple.

Descending towards the plain, and only for a few miles, the eye of the traveller from the temperate zone is held with wonder and delight by the beautiful and strange productions of the torrid. He sees, for the first time, the symmetrical coffee-bush, rich with its dark-green leaves, its pure white blossoms, and its gay red fruit. The prolific plaintain, with its great waving fan-like leaf, and immense pendant branches of golden-looking fruit, enchains his attention. The sugar-cane waves in rank luxuriance before him; and if he be familiar with southern plantations, his heart swells with emotion as the gay, yellow blossom and white boll o the cotton sets before his mind's eye the familiar scenes of home. Fruits, too, of the finest quality and most luscious flavour grow here—oranges, lemons, bananas, pine-apples, melons, chirimoyas, &c.

"It is sad to recollect, that in this beautiful country—I have before me the valley of the Chanchamayo—men should have offered me title-deeds in gratuity to as much of this rich land as I wanted. Many of the inhabitants of Tarma hold grants of land in the Chanchamayo country from the government, but are so distrustful of its ability to protect them in their labours from the encroachments of the savages, that they do not cultivate them.

"The country everywhere in Peru, at the eastern foot of the Andes, is such as I have described above. Further down, we find the productions of a country which is occasionally overflowed, and then subjected with still occasional showers, to the influence of a tropical sun. From these causes, we see a fecundity of soil and a rapidity of vegetation that are marvellous, and to which even Egypt, the ancient granary of Europe, affords no parallel, because, though similar in some other respects, this country has the advantage of Egypt in that there is no drought. Here, trees evidently young, shoot up to such a height, that no fowling-piece will reach the game seated on their topmost branches; and with such rapidity, that the roots have not strength or sufficient hold upon the soil to support their weight; and they are continually falling, borne down by the slightest breeze, or by the mass of parasites and creepers that envelop them from root to top.

"This is the country of rice, of sarsaparilla, of India rubber, balsam copaiba, gum-copal, animal and vegetable wax, cocoa, Brazilian nutmeg, Tonka beans, ginger, black pepper, arrowroot, tapioca annato, indigo, sapacaia, and Brazil-nuts; dyes of the gayest colours, drugs of rare virtue, variegated cabinet-woods of the finest grain, and susceptible of the highest polish. The forests are filled with game, and the rivers stocked with turtle and fish. Here dwell the anta or wild cow, the Peisci boi or fish-ox, the sloth, the ant-eater, the beautiful black tiger, the mysterious electric eel, the boa constrictor, the anaconda, the deadly coral snake, the voracious alligator, monkeys in endless variety, birds of the most brilliant plumage, and insects of the strangest forms and gayest colours.

"The climate of this country is salubrious, and the temperature agreeable. The direct rays of the sun are tempered by an almost constant east wind, laden with moisture from the ocean, so that one never suffers either from heat or cold."

Of the great centre and source of this fertility, the river Amazon itself, Mr. Herndon speaks with admiration:—"The march of the great river in its silent grandeur was sublime; but in the untamed might of its turbid waters, as they cut away its banks, tore down the gigantic denizens of the forest, and built up islands, it was awful. It rolled through the wilderness with a stately and solemn air. Its waters looked angry, sullen, and relentless; and the whole scene awoke emotions of awe and dread, such as are caused by the funeral solemnities, the minute-gun, the howl of the wind, and the angry tossing of the waves, when all hands are called to bury the dead in a troubled sea. I was reminded of our Mississippi at its topmost flood; the waters are quite as muddy and quite as turbid; but this stream lacked the charm and the fascination which the plantation upon the bank, the city upon the bluff, and the steam-boat upon its waters, lend to its fellow of the north; nevertheless, I felt pleased at its sight. I had already travelled 700 miles by its water, and fancied that this powerful stream would soon carry me to the ocean; but the water-travel was comparatively just begun: many a weary month was to elapse before I should again look on the face of the sea; and many a time, when worn and wearied with the canoe-life, did I exclaim: "This river seems interminable!"

"Its capacities for trade and commerce are inconceivably great; its industrial future is the most dazzling; and to the touch of steam, settlement, and cultivation, this rolling stream and magnificent water-shed would start up into a display of industrial results, that would indicate the Valley of the Amazon as one of the most enchanting regions on the face of the earth."

Among the fruits which grow well without cultivation in some parts of this enormous valley, are pine-apples and grapes; the latter are so good, that a very moderate amount of skill and labour would make this an important wine-growing country.

Mr. Herndon speaks with approval of a substitute for bread, made by the women of all the Indian tribes along the Amazon, in Brazil, and an important article of consumption among them. It is called *farinha*, and is made from the root of the mandioc (*Jatropha manihot*), from which the tapioca of our nursery puddings is also prepared. Salt fish and farinha are all the food the Brazilian boatmen on the Amazon care to have in a general way, although young monkeys roasted are easily obtainable, and are pronounced by our author to be very good eating.

An important article of commerce, even in the present uncultivated state of the Amazon Valley, is India rubber, called there *seringa*. The district where this trade is carried on is, of course, where the India-rubber trees are most abundant—namely, at the estuary of the river, on the main banks, and on the great island Marajo, and its numerous smaller isles. The season for gathering the seringa is from July to January. Incisions are made in the bark of the tree, whence a milk-white sap or gum flows freely, and is caught in vessels placed below. The people employed to gather and dry the seringa are called *seringeros*. An industrious man is able to make sixteen pounds of rubber in a day, but the lazy Indians seldom average more than three or four pounds. Sarsaparilla and tobacco are also among the more noted products of the country.

The estuary of the Amazon is remarkable. Mr. Herndon thus describes it:—"About thirty-five miles below Gurupá commences the great estuary of the Amazon. The river suddenly flows out into an immense bay, which is probably 150 miles across in its widest part. This might appropriately be called the Bay of the Thousand Islands, for it is cut up into innumerable channels. The great island of Marajo, which contains about 10,000 square miles, occupies nearly the centre of it, and divides the river into two great channels: one, the main channel of the Amazon, which runs out by Cayenne; and the other and smaller one, the river of Pará. I imagine that no chart we have gives anything like a correct idea of this bay. The French brig-of-war Boulonnaise, some years ago, passed up the main channel from Cayenne to Obidos, and down the Pará channel, making a survey. But she had only time to make a survey of the channels through which she passed, leaving innumerable others unexplored. This she was permitted to do through the liberality of Senhor Coelho, the patriotic president of the province; but when she applied for permission to make further surveys, she was sternly refused by the government of Rio Janeiro. I think it would cost a steamer a year of uninterrupted labour to make a tolerably correct chart of this estuary."

If our space permitted, we could quote many curious and amusing passages from Mr. Herndon's account of the various native tribes of wild Indians, called by the Peruvian and Brazilian settlers *Infidels*—their superstition, their weapons, and their laziness, their enjoyment of life, and their dislike to innovation. Much, also, that is to be seen in the way of mountain, forest, and river, on this long journey, is either strange or beautiful, or both. The zoology of the region is rich and varied, and Mr. Herndon paid special attention to that department of his mission, as well as to vegetable physiology, which seems to be full of interest in the Valley of the Amazon.

The Peruvian and Brazilian governments, since Mr. Herndon's journey, have entered into some small negotiations for establishing steamboat communication between the Lower and Upper Amazon; but they are too exclusive and monopolising and on too poor a scale to be productive of any real benefit. According to Mr. Herndon, it is the Brazilian, and not the Peruvian government that is to blame for this narrow and short-sighted policy. The two largest tributaries of the Amazon—namely, the Rio Negro on the north, by which it is connected with a branch of the Oronoco; and the Madeira on the south, by which it is believed to be connected with the Rio de la Plata—both join the main stream in the Brazillian territory, and their wealth would create great commercial cities at their confluence, and render the Brazilian portion of the Amazon one of the most flourishing countries in the world. But as yet Brazil is blind to its own interest; and it is left to enterprising neighbours, anxious for new markets for buying and selling, to explore and appreciate the commercial and agricultural advantages of this vast water-shed. We will conclude our remarks with a quotation on this subject from the book before us:—

"I can imagine the waking up of the people on the event of the establishment of steamboat navigation on the Amazon. I fancy I can hear the crash of the forest falling to make room for the cultivation of cotton, cocoa, rice, and sugar; and the sharp shriek of the saw cutting into boards the beautiful and valuable woods of the country; that I can see the gatherers of India-rubber and copaiba redoubling their efforts, to be enabled to purchase the new and convenient things that shall be presented at the doors of their huts in the wilderness; and even the wild Indian finding his way from his pathless forests to the steamboat depôt, to exchange his collections of vanilla, spices, dyes, drugs, and gums, for the things that would take his fancy—ribbons, beads, bells, mirrors, and gay trinkets.

"Brazil and Peru have entered into arrangements, and bound themselves by treaty, to appropriate money towards the establishment of steam-boat navigation on the Amazon. This is well. It is doing something towards progress; but it is the progress of a denizen of their own forests—the sloth. Were they to follow the example lately set by the republics of the La Plata, and throw open their rivers to the commerce of the world, then the march of improvement would be commensurate with the importance of the act; and these countries would grow in riches and power with the rapidity of the vegetation of their own most fertile lands.

"We, more than any other people, are interested in the opening of this navigation. As has been before stated, the trade of this region must pass by *our* doors, and mingle and exchange with the products of our Mississippi Valley.

"The greatest boon in the wide world of commerce is in the free navigation of the Amazon, its confluents and neighbouring streams. The backbone of South America is in sight of the Pacific. The slopes of the continent look east, they are drained into the Atlantic; and their rich productions, in vast variety and profusion, may be emptied into the lap of that ocean by the most majestic of water-courses. The time will come when the free navigation of the Amazon, and other South American rivers, will be regarded by the people of this country as second only in importance to the acquisition of Louisiana. Having traversed that water-shed from its highest ridges to its very caves and gutters, I find my thoughts and reflections overwhelmed with the immensity of this field for enterprise, commercial prosperity, and human happiness. Had I the honour to be mustered among the statesmen of my country, I would risk political fame and life in the attempt to have the commerce of this noble river thrown open to the world."

* Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon. By Lieut. William Lewis Herndon, U.S. Navy. With Map and Plates. Taylor and Maury, Washington; Trubner and Co., London.

IMPOUNDINGS.

MUSWELLBROOK.—September 20. From St. Heliers:—Red and white steer, branded DM off rump, and like W under; damages 6d. White steer, off ear cropt, branded R near rump, R off rump; damages 6d. Also, on the 22nd, from Mr. Nowland's paddock:—Strawberry heifer, branded MF off rump; damages 3d. If not released, they will be sold on the 23rd October. D. FERGUSON. 10s.

GULLIGAL.—September 14. From Gunandady, Melvill Plains; trespass and driving 6d. per head:—Bay horse foal feint brand like B off shoulder. Strawberry heifer, illegible brand off ribs, off ear marked. Strawberry heifer, BI off rump, off ear marked. Strawberry steer, ∞ off rump. Red and white cow, like E? near rump 3 ribs. Red cow, TF off rump. Red ox, like WA conjoined off rump, 45 off ribs, off ear marked. White cow, IS off rump, SI off shoulder, off ear marked. White steer, like IS off shoulder, off ear slit. Red and white cow, PD near rump and ribs. Roan horse, about 2 years old, uncut, JA off shoulder. If not released in thirty-one days, they will be sold. A. JOHNSTON. 11s. 9d.

MARULAN.—September 22. From Mr. Edge's; damages 1s. each. Brindle bullock, like FA or RH or TH off rump. Red snail-horned bullock, like JS on rump, S or C off ribs. Red poley bullock, like WH or WM on near rump. Yellow and white bullock, wide horns, apparently HS on off ribs. Red bullock, one horn down, CE or GE off rump. Red stag, like MC 2 or HC 2 on ribs, and ∞ S on rump, near side. Yellow and white bullock, aged, blotched brands near and off rump and ribs, one ear nearly cut off. Red bullock, like JC off rump, DY thigh and ribs off side. Red bullock, JC back two places, JC hip, R near ribs, like J2C off ribs. Red spotted bullock, lame off hind leg, J 4 over 2 conjoined on rump and ribs off side. If not released by the 21st October they will be sold. J. FULLJAMES. 12s. 6.

MOREE. September 9.—From Weebul'abulla; damages for trespass and driving 15s. each:—Brown horse, long tail, like MM or HH on off shoulder. Brown horse, aged, saddle-marked, long tail, JHP over an illegible brand on near shoulder. Bay mare, long tail, CX over like C or G on near shoulder. Roan horse, aged, saddle-marked, long tail, like P on near shoulder, and like 8 over T on off shoulder, no other brand visible. If not released they will be sold in 24 days from the 9th September. J. BRANDS. 10s. 9d.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury of twelve.

DREUTLER v. BEIT AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of assumpsit to recover a sum of £30 odd, being a balance alleged to be due upon two bills on exchange upon England, discounted by plaintiff on defendants' endorsement, and for costs of protesting, and noticing the same, &c. The pleadings were very long, and to a great extent special, but the substantial questions were these:—1. Whether there had been such an endorsement of these notes by defendants' as to render themselves liable? 2. Whether there was legal evidence of non-acceptance and non-payment in London? 3. Whether as the bills were accompanied by other documents (navy bills) these bills ought not to be annexed and returned with the protest.

The Solicitor General and Mr. Meymott appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Darvall for the defendants.

There were two sets of bills drawn upon London: one for £19 6s. 6d., and the other for £19 5s., annexed to these bills, and referred to in the body of them were half pay navy bills. The bills of exchange were drawn, as was understood, to cover the amount of half-pay represented by these bills, and plaintiff having discounted them at the request and upon the endorsement of the defendants had forwarded them to an agent in the usual course. The first of one set and the second of another were returned, but only one of them had the navy bill attached. The duplicate of this document had never been received. Mr. Beit expressed at the time a perfect readiness to give a cheque for the amount if both the navy bills were returned, or if he could be assured that the second of these bills had not been paid in England, but plaintiff relying upon the returned bills of exchange demanded immediate payment. One bill of exchange was returned as protested for non-acceptance, and the other as protested for non-payment, but his Honor ruled that according to the lex mercatoria nothing short of an actual protest for non-acceptance could, in the case of a foreign bill be evidence of such non-acceptance. The defence was that plaintiff's agent having suffered the person upon whom the bills were drawn, Mr. Davis, of 5, Lyons'-Inn, Strand, to obtain possession of one of the navy bills, he had upon this obtained payment of the amount due, and had appropriated it to meet some claims of his own. It did appear, in fact, that Mr. Davis had paid upon one of the bills a sum of £ 2 5s. 6d., which he said was all the funds available for this purpose.

The defendant's counsel twice offered on behalf of his clients, to pay the disputed amount into Court, and to give a bond for the payment of all costs, provided upon reference to London, it did not appear that the amount had actually, as he asserted, been received by Davis. This offer, too, was made even after the ruling of the Chief Justice in defendant's favor as to the protest. It was, however, rejected by plaintiff's counsel, upon the ground that their client had no knowledge and could have no knowledge of this fact, and did not believe in this payment having been made to Davis, but relied upon the return of the dishonoured bills. Evidence was then given for the purpose of showing, that according to mercantile usage, the duplicate navy bill, forming as it did a collateral security, ought to have been returned with the dishonored bill.

The CHIEF JUSTICE having briefly summed up, the jury found a verdict, upon the material issue, for the defendant's; deciding upon the other issue, as to presentation, non-acceptance, &c., according to his Honor's ruling. The mercantile custom as to the return of a bill of exchange, accompanied by a document amounting to collateral security, was declared to be as contended for by the defendants.

COMMON JURY CASES.—The only case of this kind which had been set down for trial, has been settled, so that the jurors summoned for to-day need not attend.

REMANETS.—There are still thirty-nine cases for trial which, for the present, go over as remanets; but their Honors, with a laudable anxiety to get through the business if possible, have determined upon setting apart to this task an entire week, after the close of next term, which would otherwise have been free from any business except consultations. The days thus set apart are: Wednesday, 1st, Thursday, 2nd, Friday, 3rd, Monday, 6th, Tuesday, 7th, and Wednesday, 8th November.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Stuart Ogilvie, a single meeting was held. One claim for £245 15s. 3d was proved; insolvent was allowed his wearing apparel, and the assignee was directed to realise the other assets.

In the estate of John Millar (of Bathurst), a first meeting was held, and one claim of £18 19s. 1d. was proved.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of Robert Forrest, an adjourned second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling, Mr. Allen, and Mr. J. West, junior.

The drunkards' list was composed of sixteen names. One had deposited the maximum penalty of 40s., in lieu of bail, which, on his non-appearance, was forfeited; one (Mary Ryan) was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; and the remainder were sentenced in the ordinary penalty of 20s., or twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

The general list comprised ten charges. Four prisoners were remanded, four were discharged, and the other two (charged with disorderly conduct) were found guilty of drunkenness, and sentenced accordingly.

There were six cases on the summons list, all under the Tenement Act: one was dismissed, and the rest were postponed.

John Brown, alias Frederick Col, was brought forward by Inspector Singleton, who deposed that about two months since Mr. James Hemphill, of the firm of Hemphill and Spiers, of Sydney and Melbourne, handed him a warrant signed by the Police Magistrate of Melbourne and countersigned by Mr. M'Lerie, a magistrate as well of this colony as of Victoria, for the apprehension of Frederick Col, for embezzlement, and pointed out the prisoner, then in Darlinghurst Gaol, under sentence of three months' imprisonment, as the person charged in that warrant. Mr. Hemphill, the prosecutor, is a resident in Victoria, and the offence is alleged to have been committed in that colony; he had searched boxes said to belong to prisoner, in which he found sundry deeds in favour of one Frederick Col; prisoner admitted that he had been in Victoria, and that he knew Mr. Hemphill, but that he was not the person named in the warrant. Remanded to Melbourne on the original warrant.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

James Dalton, alias Martin, was charged with having secreted himself on board and proceeding to sea in the Hanover. The vessel sailed from London on the 14th June, and on the 10th prisoner was discovered stowed away between decks. He said he had previously been to sea, and that he had worked in a collier. He had stowed himself away because he wanted a passage to Australia, and had not the means of paying for it; he was sent aloft to test his seamanship, and had performed such service as he was able to perform on board during the passage out, but was not able to do the duty of an ordinary seaman. The captain had a full complement of men on board, and did not need his services. It was discovered that the stowaway had a sister-in-law on board. The Captain did not wish to take proceedings against him, if he would pay half his passage money £10, but he was unable to pay the amount. Prisoner stated that when he was discovered the mate told him that it would be as good as £26 to him if he worked his passage, and once the mate had given him a "hiding" for sleeping in the long-boat, and on telling him that he had no other place in which to sleep, the mate remarked, that he ought to be satisfied to sleep anywhere, as he was obtaining his passage free. Remanded till to-morrow.

Charles Smith and J. Littlefield, deserters from the Tartivy, were discharged. No prosecution.

John Freeman, a seaman belonging to the Emma, was sentenced to four weeks imprisonment for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

Clement Pellier, (a Frenchman,) steward on board the Monarch, appeared to answer the charge preferred against him, for riotous and disorderly conduct. It appeared that a dispute had arisen between the Captain and defendant, in reference to the cooking of the cabin dinner, which ended in the Captain pushing the defendant out of the saloon into the steward's pantry. The Captain contended that it was the duty of the steward to superintend the operations of the cook, in order to see that the Captain's dinner was properly cooked. On being requested to return to his duty, the steward refused, and walked about the quarter deck with his arms akimbo, and daring the Captain to strike him. The Captain allowed that he had said, on defendant complaining that he complainant had struck him, that he must be a coward to let a little fellow like him, strike him (defendant); and, that one Englishman was equal to three Frenchmen. His worship dismissed the case. The defendant in the above case, was also charged with being absent without leave. Defendant having come ashore to seek redress, this case was also dismissed.

Martin Felt, William Wilson, and Leonard Erickson, three deserters from the Racer were discharged. No prosecution.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, SURRY HILLS.

As per advertisement, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church by the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper took place yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, on the ground adjacent to the residence of Mr. G. Hill. The requirements of a place of worship for the use of the members of the Church of England residing in that district has long been felt and complained of. By the praiseworthy exertions of the Rev. Mr. Stephen leave was granted for the use of the Court House, which we presume will be continued to the congregation until the one now to be erected is completed. At half-past four the Venerable Archdeacon arrived, and the attendants and choristers being duly placed, the choir sang the 122nd and 84th Psalms, after which a lesson was read from the Proverbs, and also the Collect for the day. The stone was then placed and fixed, the Archdeacon assisting, and taking up a mallet, he struck the stone on the four corners, pronouncing—

I have laid this stone as the foundation and corner stone of a church to be built in this place, and to be set apart for the preaching of the right Catholic Faith, which we believe and confess; and in the sacred edifice here to be erected may all the ordinances of our holy religion be duly, solemnly, and piously administered, and all the doctrines of God our Saviour be faithfully, zealously, and affectionately proclaimed; also, may the renewing and sanctifying grace of the Holy Spirit accompany all the services thus performed, to the instruction and edification of the people, and to the spiritual and eternal happiness of many souls, unto the honour and praise and glory of the ever blessed and Triune Jehovah—God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us: O prosper Thou our handy work: for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

There was sung the 8th, 9th, 14th, and 15th verses of the 132nd Psalm. The Apostles' Creed and Lord's Prayer was joined in by all present, in a clear and audible voice, after which the Archdeacon said the following prayer:—

Oh most glorious Lord God, whose throne is in the heaven of heavens, and the earth is thy footstool, look down we beseech Thee from Thy dwelling place on high, and bless the undertaking of Thy humble servants. We know, O Lord, that without Thee our works are vain; and that unless Thou build the house, their labor is but lost that build it. Prevent us, therefore, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help, in carrying on the work which we desire this day to begin in Thee, and in the name of Thy blessed Son. Bring it, if it be Thy good pleasure, to a happy conclusion; and so send down Thy grace and benediction upon all who promote this good work, that Thy sanctuary may be to them the House of God and the Gate of Heaven. Graft in our hearts the love of Thy name; increase in us true religion; nourish us with all goodness, and of Thy great mercy keep us in the same; in the Communion of Thy Church, and of all true believers who have pleased Thee in their several generations from the beginning of the world. Give us grace, we beseech Thee, so to follow the good example of Thy servants, departed this life in Thy faith and fear, that with them we may be partakers of Thy heavenly kingdom. Grant this O merciful Father, for the sake of Jesus Christ; who with Thee and the Holy Ghost liveth and reigneth ever one God, world without end. Amen.

The venerable gentleman then delivered the following address:—My beloved brethren, most heartily do I congratulate you on the partial attainment of your ardent wishes, and unremitting endeavours to erect a church, in which you could assemble together, within a convenient distance from your dwellings, for the devout and holy worship of Almighty God, the Giver of all good; yet dear brethren, you will need to pray and labour much, that with united efforts and liberal contributions, under the Divine blessing, ye may be enabled to bring the good work to a happy completion. Do not say rashly, it shall be accomplished in such a period; but rather pray daily, O Lord, hasten this work, and help us to finish for thy service in thine own time! One observation I would here offer to your attention. Ye have to thank his Honor the Chief Justice for kindly affording you the use of the Court House in the time past; and it will be expedient that you should respectfully petition his Honor for some further extension of his favour and indulgence to promote your instruction, edification, and comfort, by being allowed to assemble together for Divine worship in the place before named, inasmuch as there is no other so accessible and convenient. Now exhort one another, and pray constantly in private; slack not your exertion, but, if possible, be more laborious and bountiful, that ye may obtain the pecuniary aid, and also the workmen whom you need to carry forward the sacred building, that it may soon be finished, and that both the aged and young may assemble there to hear counsel and receive instruction, that they may be wise at their latter end; also be comforted in their souls and strengthened in their faith; be the Holy Sacraments duly administered therein. He assured it will afford no very great pleasure to see know that the edifice is progressing to your satisfaction. The reverend gentleman said that he thought was not long for this world; but he hoped to live long enough to say "Well done! the church is completed."

The peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen.

There were about 200 or 300 persons present, among whom we observed the Rev. Messrs. Stephen, King, Walsh, and Wilkinson.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Sale Yard, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Toys.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—On the premises of Messrs. Millard and Elder, South Head Road, opposite the Barrack Gate, at 10 o'clock, Bakers' Stock-in-Trade and Household Furniture; at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pianofortes, Ale and Porter, Bitters, Salad Oil, Card Tables, Ivory Chessmen, Vases, Register Grates, Bronze Fenders, Fellocs, Split Spokes.

MR. C. ABRAIN.—On the premises, Market-street, one door from the Race Course, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Mangle, Lease of Premises; at this Mart, at 2 o'clock, Window Sashes, Clothing, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wine and Ginger Beer, Corks, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Brushware, Perfumery, Soap, Fancy Goods, Drawing Room Chairs.

MR. BURT.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Gigs, &c.

MR. GEORGE KENT.—At Mr. Cockburn's Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Piano, Crockery, Pictures, Watches, Wearing Apparel.

MR. W. G. BURGES.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, and Groceries.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Carriages, Harness, &c.

YESTERDAY'S RECEIPT OF GOLD.

THE Western Escort delivered yesterday at the Colonial Treasury the following quantities of gold:—

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
From Bathurst	112	9	14
Sofala	425	18	1
Tambaroora	67	17	10
Avisford	525	4	0
	1131	9	1

List of consignees:—

FROM BATHURST.			
Brush and Montcrieff	38	0	0
John Row	45	5	0
C. Vickery	30	3	14
J. G. Walker	18	18	0
	112	9	14
FROM SOFALA.			
R. and E. Tooth	34	4	0
John Taylor	55	8	19
J. Watkins	117	8	10
J. Wright and Co.	118	4	13
W. Long	20	10	0
	425	18	1
FROM TAMBAROORA.			
G. Wright and Co.	67	17	10
FROM AVISFORD.			
G. Viles	28	17	0
J. G. Walter	50	0	0
T. F. M'Donell	41	2	0
James Wolfe	41	15	0
Kirchner and Co.	132	0	0
W. M. Arnold	67	0	0
Norris and Co.	68	3	0
Owens and Beckes	24	17	0
T. F. M'Donell	100	10	0
	525	4	0

WRIT OF ELECTION.—Yesterday's *Government Gazette* contains the following notice:—"Legislative Council Office, Sydney, 27th September, 1854. Sir Charles Nicholson, Knight, the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, directs it to be notified, for general information, that, it being established to his satisfaction that the seat in the said Council for the electoral district of the United Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington hath become vacant, by reason of the resignation of William Henry Suttor, Esq., late member for the said electoral district, a writ hath this day been issued for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council for the said electoral district, during the continuance of the present Legislative Council, in room of the said William Henry Suttor, Esq. resigned; and that the following arrangement hath been made for the said election:—Chief polling place, or place of nomination, Bathurst; date of writ, 27th September, 1854; date of nomination, 16th October, 1854; polling day, 23rd October, 1854; return of writ, 6th November, 1854."

MISS CATHERINE HAYES' THIRD AND LAST CONCERT will take place this evening, when this fascinating songstress will sing the celebrated finale from the Sonnambula "Ah non giunge," which has afforded scope to the most illustrious artistes of the day, including Jenny Lind, Malibran, Sontag, and Persiani, for the display of the most elaborate *fioriture* imaginable, we may therefore look forward to a high treat in this morceau. Miss Hayes will also sing the charming duett "Ah consolarmi affretise" from the Linda di Chamouni, with Madame Sara Flower; the Last Rose of Summer, Savourneen Deelish, and other favourites. M. Coulon will sing the magnificent aria from the Lucia, "Cruda funesta smania," and the "Marseillaise," by desire. We need say no more to impress upon those of our readers who have not availed themselves of this unparalleled opportunity, the necessity of no longer postponing an enjoyment which must necessarily be of very short-lived endurance amongst us.

MR. ALFRED CANE'S SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.—This gentleman gave another of his highly interesting lectures yesterday afternoon, to his pupils and their friends, at his school-room, in Bathurst-street. The lecture was upon Pneumatics, and was illustrated by numerous experiments, all of which were particularly successful. It was listened to with the greatest attention by a numerous audience of about 200 persons, who frequently testified their approbation. The next lecture, we understand, will be upon Fire, and the means of eliciting heat.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, before Mr. Brenan, at the Three Tuns Tavern, on view of the body of George Parker, who met his death by falling off a building on Wednesday last. John Styles deposed: I know the deceased, he was a plasterer by trade; on Wednesday last, he was at work on the roof, and standing on a ladder, next door to the Emporium, South Head Road: deceased called out to me that it was 1 o'clock, upon which I went to inform the other men; while I was speaking to them, I heard the son, who was on the ladder, cry out, "oh! my father! my father!" We were in the back room at the time, and on opening the back door we found the boy lying on the ground; I raised the boy up, but he continued calling out about his father; on further examination we found the deceased lying in an excavation that was made for a cellar; he was insensible; Dr. Warren was called in, who recommended the removal of deceased to the Infirmary which was done, the only person that was on the roof at the time was the boy who is now receiving treatment in the Infirmary; I only know of deceased having drunk one glass of ale that day; the ladder on which deceased was working fell from the roof, a height of about twenty-eight feet to the ground; deceased fixed it himself; I believe the reason of it falling was that the rope by which it was secured not being padded; deceased was 33 years of age. Dr. Nathan deposed; I made a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased; there was a wound on the front of the head, which did not extend beyond the scalp; also, extensive extravasation of blood at the base of, and on the right hemisphere of the brain, under the dura mater. There was also a fracture of the third cervical vertebra. These injuries were the cause of death, and would be produced by a fall from a considerable height. Verdict: Died from injuries accidentally received.

BINALONG.—Mr. George Rynehart has been appointed keeper of the public Pound at Binalong, in the room of Mr. H. A. Davis, who has resigned.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Malcolm Melvill Macdonald, Esq. Adjutant (with the rank of Captain) to the New South Wales Yeomanry Cavalry.

WINDSOR.

SUMMARY EJECTMENT CASE.—Benjamin Mortimer, of Yellow Munday, near Richmond, appeared upon summons, at the Police Office, on Saturday last, to answer the complaint of William Prestnell, for neglecting to deliver up possession of premises at Yellow Munday, aforesaid, after the determination of the tenancy. Mr. Coley appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Walker for the defendant. A precisely similar case, between the same parties, was heard a few weeks previous, and was then dismissed. The complainant's attorney on the present occasion, having opened the case for his client, called the plaintiff, who deposed that, about three years ago, he let the defendant the premises by the week; it was on a Friday, and the rent was two shillings and sixpence per week; on the 31st of March last, he had a settlement with the defendant, who was then in possession and has been in possession ever since: upon cross-examination, the plaintiff admitted that he had himself been in possession, of the premises for three months since the date last mentioned, but was forcibly turned out of it again by the defendant, whom he now regarded as a trespasser; he had not made any fresh tenancy with the defendant, since that time he had been in possession; part of his things were now in the house: Re-examined—the defendant is in possession, as much now as he was on the 31st of March last. A witness was then produced who proved the service of a weeks' notice to quit on the 15th instant. This closed the complainant's case. Mr. Walker for the defendant, then submitted to the Bench that the complainant had disproved his own case, inasmuch as upon cross-examination, he had admitted that he had been in possession of the premises for three months since March last, and that since then no fresh tenancy had been created between the parties. The defendant according to his own showing, was a mere trespasser, and the complainant must seek his remedy in another Court. The Bench seemed to be of the same opinion, though not quite decided on the point; whereupon Mr. Coley was allowed by their Worships to address them on it, which he did at some length, and concluded by suggesting, that looking at the hardship of the matter, it was a case which he thought they might run the risk of giving an erroneous decision, leaving the defendant, if he chose to appeal under the Act or sue out a prohibition. To this Mr. Walker indignantly protested, asserting that if such a monstrous doctrine were to be acted upon there would be an end of justice in Police Courts. What a hard matter it would be, for a defendant to be put to the expense and trouble of such a remedy, merely to meet the convenience or views of some parties. Mr. Scorvell thought, in the present case, the defendant should not speak about hardship, as it was on to evident on whom the hardship lay, and the Bench refused to overrule the objection taken by Mr. Walker, who was then put to the necessity of calling evidence for the defence, which clearly and unmistakeably established a yearly tenancy. The Bench (Messrs. Scorvel and Ascough) then decided that the safest course appeared to them to be, to dismiss the case, which they did accordingly.

FOOT RACING.—There has been quite a *furor* here of late, among the sporting fraternity, for foot racing. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of some foot event between two pedestrians; while horse racing has become a thing of minor importance. On Wednesday last considerable excitement prevailed upon the occasion of a foot hurdle race which then came off, at the Race-course, Richmond-road, for the sum of £20. Six men started in the contest, but the event turned out to be principally between Lindsay, of Windsor, and Rutherford, of Parramatta. Lindsay took and maintained the lead over three hurdles, but losing ground and strength then, his competitor gained upon him at the fourth leap, and coming in first, won the prize. There was a great concourse of spectators present at the race, and many came far and near to see it, which was quite a novelty in its way.

REGISTRATION, AND THE RAILWAY THEORISTS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I propose to deal with the letter of your correspondent A. S. in form and manner following: that is to say, I propose to notice first, that portion of it which really bears upon the question at issue; and after that is done with, to discuss briefly the extraneous matter which makes up the remainder of his communication.

First, then, permit me to say that your correspondent's letter is in no respect an answer to the "strong argument" already submitted for public consideration. It does not even profess to be an answer to it, *as a whole*, but touches upon it in parts only, and freed from the special limitations with which I had expressly surrounded it. The reasoning of A. S. is, in a word, is vague, general, and diffuse, while the question for discussion is confined to a specific ground, and upon that he has not ventured. His reasoning, in fact, applies exclusively to the existing class of dealers in shares, and the like security, whose experience and business habits are a tolerable good protection against attempted frauds; and it would, indeed, be "special nonsense" of the deepest dye, had I alleged that such persons needed "evidence of ownership and authenticity," to regulate the course of their transactions. Where his reasoning fails of application is, in reference to a new class of illiterate purchasers, who cannot read or write, and who are dealing, without experience and business habits, in, to them, a new and unusual commodity; and it is as to the protection and security of this latter class of contemplated purchasers that my "strong argument" is specifically limited.

At the risk, then, of a little recapitulation, which, however, the importance of the subject sufficiently justifies, allow me to re-state the "strong argument" originally communicated in my letter of the 23rd instant.

Mr. Mort's plan proposes to sell to a new, and generally speaking, an illiterate class of purchasers, what to them is an equally new commodity, that is, railway shares. This new commodity is to be freed from the restraints which at present protect the purchaser; in other words, it is proposed to make it lawful that any person may sell what he chooses to represent as railway scrip, to any other person or persons whomsoever, anywhere he pleases, throughout the colony. Under those circumstances, it is obvious, that there would exist a very great temptation to unprincipled persons to offer for sale counterfeit shares or coupons, among that very class whose ignorance and want of business knowledge would render them easy victims. Where then, I repeat, is the check upon the anticipated frauds thus reasonably suggested as a possible contingency upon Mr. Mort's plan?

If A. S. will reply upon the question, as re-stated in the few preceding lines, I shall certainly feel indebted to him. He will, however, require to notice the several essential conditions appertaining to the question, and he must deal with wholly, or not at all. He must deal with it categorically, and as affirming in the way of premises; first, a new class of purchasers; second, the bulk of them unable to read or write; third, dealing in a new, and, to them, unusual commodity; fourth, which is capable of being counterfeited (those who cannot read or write, being called upon to judge of the false from the true); fifth, which it is proposed to make transferable to bearer every where throughout the colony; sixth, without the ordinary safeguards at present attending its sale and transfer. My "strong argument" is thus founded upon an aggregate of six minor premises, following each other in strict order of logical sequence; and it is the inference from the whole, conjointly, that is sought to be established. And I need scarcely say, that the validity of the premises must be successfully impeached, before the inference sought to be established, and duly set forth in my first letter, can be legitimately defeated and set aside.

I find, indeed, in that smaller portion of your correspondent's letter, which bears upon the question at issue, an attempt to point out a sufficient check upon the anticipated frauds in the sale of Railway Stock to illiterate purchasers. It is alleged that the Directors of the Company will, doubtless, have the shares printed, "from one of the very best engraved plates procurable in London; and we are thus led to believe that all the means and appliances of art, will be exhausted to aid in protecting a man who cannot read or write, and who is, therefore, the fittest person to discriminate between the genuine impression, and that close approximation which the inventive faculty of an accomplished swindler could furnish. It will not do to say (as your correspondent says), that the argument in respect of possible fraud "applies with equal, if not with greater force, against the free circulation of bank notes, transferable to bearer." Bank notes have been the principal, if not the sole currency of the colony since the year 1817, and all classes of persons are perfectly familiar with them, and from long habit they are easily known and recognised. The shares, however, printed from the costly plate of the Railway Company would be quite a new thing; and, practically speaking, of what value would the costly engraving be, if the accomplished swindler found himself irresistibly impelled to a scrip-selling mission among the distant shepherds, for example, whom Mr. Mort (see pamphlet) counts among his customers? As the first in field, he would swamp the market, or rather "the runs" with counterfeits; for, the shepherd, even if able to read and write, would be imposed upon from his actually never having seen the genuine document with which to contrast its counterfeit presentment.

Surely, upon this view alone of the case, any candid and reasonable mind is led without much difficulty to one or other of two conclusions—either, on the one hand, that the scrip will be really saleable, to ignorant persons among others, and can be successfully counterfeited, in which case protection beyond an "engraved plate," and the severity of "Callaghan's Acts," is due by the State to the purchaser; or, on the other hand, the scrip will be generally viewed, by the bulk of the community, with doubt and suspicion; in which latter contingency its anticipated characteristic as a readily and universally transferable commodity will be destroyed, and Mr. Mort's too comprehensive plan be defeated at the outset.

But, in point of fact, the alleged co-identity of Bank notes and Railway shares, as incurring the same risk of fraudulent imitation, and the inference (if a sound one) that the "strong argument" applies with equal force against one as the other—these considerations do not at all affect the real question at issue. For that question is not whether it be as safe to take Railway shares as Bank notes, the risk of fradulent imitation being equal in both cases; but the question is whether in making railway shares transferable to bearer, under the proposed arrangement of Mr. Mort and his colleagues, the illiterate purchaser is not thereby deprived of a safeguard under the existing law, for which they are not prepared to afford him any adequate substitute. In the case of bank notes, payable on demand to bearer, the business world consents, in effect, to encounter the risk of fraudulent imitation, because of the immense counterbalancing advantages which result from the use and circulation of paper money, as contradistinguished from a cumbrous metallic currency. But, in the case of Railway Shares, it is not pretended that there is a deficiency in our ordinary paper currency, which inconvertible scrip, transferable to bearer, is intended to supply and there is consequently no analogous reason why the purchaser should be called upon to encounter a risk which only with propriety attaches to the recognized circulating medium of the country.

Having said thus much with reference to that portion of your correspondent's letter which really bears upon the question, I have now to notice briefly the irrelevant matter, and shall confine myself to the definition of "circulating medium," and the disputed "axiom of finance."

When we proceed to determine what is included in the phrase "circulating medium," we must first bear in mind that primarily our currency, as established by law, is a gold coinage, supplemented by silver and copper, which unitedly are the money or coin of the realm. But as this metallic coinage or money is too cumbrous for general circulation and the ordinary purposes of commerce, a paper "medium," as between authorised persons and the public, intended to "circulate" and do the office of money, is and has been long in existence,—and this, as the term plainly enough implies, is our "circulating medium." Cheques and bills are also part of our circulating medium. Whatever, in short, does the office and performs the functions of money, comes within the category. Exchequer bills, Railway shares, Government debentures, and other securities of the kind, are consequently excluded from the category, for they are themselves bought and sold as investments for surplus capital, but perform none of the functions of money. In opposition, therefore, to A.S., I contend, upon valid grounds of argument, that the circulating medium is strictly limited to those "circulating securities" which are substituted by the policy of commerce for the circulation of coin. Your correspondent evidently looks upon transferability to bearer as the characteristic of a circulating medium, whereas, its true characteristic, as I have already shown, is its substitution for the office and functions of the coin of the realm.

Finally—With respect to the "financial axiom," I take leave to say that it is in no respect invalidated by anything that A. S. has written upon the subject. I am quite aware that a great state necessity induced the British Government to relieve the Bank of England, for a time, from the obligation of redeeming its notes in gold,—but the necessary policy of the Government in respect of that great national concern, between the years 1797 to 1819, has nothing to do with the axiomatic principle that now regulates the basis of a paper currency,—except indeed to sustain my position on the ground that the exception proves the rule. The axiom is evidenced by the fact, that throughout the whole British dominions, the paper circulation of the Banks—the Bank of England inclusive—is redeemable by law, upon demand, in the current coin of the realm. To invalidate the axiom, your correspondent must get rid of the facts. He must show the converse of the proposition—that is, that the Bank notes current in the British dominions are not payable by law, on demand, and in the current coin of the realm. When he has done so, I may, with your permission, have a few concluding words to say in the matter.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

SENEX.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—With reference to the late reports of the gold discoveries at Illalong and Demondril, near this, I beg to give through you for public information the following facts.

I visited Demondril the other day on the road to my sheep station. There was nobody working there, nor had a cradle ever appeared on the ground. I washed a dish of earth from the side of the hill bordering the creek, in a slight steep depression, rather than a watercourse, at a spot about fifty yards up the hill. I got about twenty small specks in that dish. All prospectors know this is the way to try a creek, because if you find a paying prospect in the hill, you must necessarily find a large accumulation in the creek that has been the receptacle of every trickle from the high ground for ages. And all experienced gold diggers on hearing the result of my washing, and on being informed that the earth washed was literally surface earth, will agree with me that men working with a long tom might depend upon a minimum of £1 a day.

The country there and for miles round is granite; the washing is therefore easy, and there is no depth of soil. Under these circumstances I believe there are few practical diggers who would not expect to make double what I have put down as the minimum. The creeks will be rapidly washed out, but there is nothing more certain than that every creek in that tract of country (probably 100 miles long by 40 broad) has gold in paying quantities.

I do not anticipate that diggers generally will trouble themselves to come here for £1 a-day, particularly as there are no lumps to be expected in a granite country. The time will come, years hence perhaps, when the Demondril Hills will be whitened by calico tents, and great officers of state (*quorum pars magna fui*) will rule supreme over ever-appealing diggers. In the mean time the field exists, an additional proof of the utterly exhaustless area of the Australian gold fields. And as the Demondril, in common with the other creeks finds its way into the Morumbidgee, and the Morumbidgee is the great drain to the whole of the south country, it is not rash to prophesy that the valley of the Morumbidgee will some day or other, in extent if not in richness, throw all other gold fields into the shade.

As to the Illalong gold field, I had my reasons for not encountering a back-ache over a tin dish in that very unpromising locality, and these reasons were as follows: two or three weeks ago a tall loose looking native, who lives about Yass, with a careworn and depressed countenance, came to me to ask whether he could not "do anything" under the following circumstances: I went, said he, to that ere Illalong Creek, and the woman said, Yes, says she, my little girl can show you where the gold is. So I goes up with the little girl, and she washes out a pan of dirt, and sure enough there was plenty of specks in it. Wash out another pan, says I, my little girl; and I watches her pretty close, and sees her take something out of her lap and chuck it into the pan. Why, you young hussey, says I; what's that you've got in your pinny; and I takes hold of it, and sure enough there was a paper with some gold dust in it!—I condoled with him, and said it was only a way they had at Illalong of taking it out of the natives. "The natives," he replied with great indignation; I don't know about the natives; she took it out of somebody besides the natives, at all events, for there was the Commissioner, and that ere lord a-working all day ready to burst themselves, and they got nothing more than I did!

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN RICHARD HARDY.

Hardwicke, Yass, 24th September, 1854.

N.B. Demondril is 30 miles west of Yass; Illalong 26 miles ditto.

LABOUR MARKET.

There is no decided change to report in the rate of wages this week, although labour is certainly not so in value as it has been for the last month past. The rates of immigrants direct to us from England, as well as from Melbourne, is on the increase.

TOWN WAGES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Printers' work, per week, from	3 5 0	to	3 12 0
Compositors on the "stab."	4 4 0		
Herald, Morning Paper.—Long primer, brevier, and nonpareil—equalised to 2d per 1000, and is 3d per hour overtime. The *Empire's* rates are about the same. At those rates men can earn, according to competency, per week, from	3 0 0		4 0 0
Painters per day	0 12 0		0 15 0
Carpenters	0 15 0		1 0 0
Joiners	0 17 0		1 0 0
Plasterers	1 5 0		1 10 0
Plasterers' labourers	0 12 0		0 15 0
Bricklayers	1 5 0		1 10 0
Ditto labourers	0 10 0		0 13 0
Masons	1 5 0		1 10 0
Ditto labourers	0 10 0		0 12 0
Carters	0 8 0		0 10 0
Quarrymen	0 18 0		1 0 0
Blacksmiths	0 14 0		0 18 0
Male servants, as cooks, and found, per week	1 0 0		2 0 0
Grooms	1 0 0		1 15 0
Gardeners	1 0 0		1 10 0
General work	0 16 0		1 5 0
Female servants, ditto	0 13 0		0 17 0
Cooks	0 12 0		0 15 0
Laundresses	0 12 0		0 15 0
Housemaids	0 8 0		0 12 0
Nursemaids	0 7 0		0 10 0

COUNTRY WAGES.

Farm labourers	£40 to £50 a year, with rations		
Married couples	60	80	"
Hutkeepers	35	30	"
Shepherds	38	40	"
Stockmen	40	50	"
Bullock drivers	40	50	"

The rations are—flour, 10 lbs. to 12 lbs.; meat, 10 lbs. to sugar, 2 lbs.; tea, ¼ lb. weekly.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Coasting	£8 per month,
New Zealand	8 "
England	12 "
California and back	8 "
China ditto	8 "
South Sea Islands	5 "
Whaling, 120th lay, and	8 advance.

W. B. HAIGH, General Labour Agent, Registry Office, 137 George-street, Sydney, September 28th, 1854.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

DESCRIPTION.	Stock on hand Sept. 22, 1854.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand Sept. 29, 1854.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
Rum, the produce of sugar—West India, B. P.	77,439	...	2,562	1,138	73,741
East India, B. P., and Mauritius	31,322	...	1,196	...	64,376
Foreign States	31,300	...	31	...	31,279
Arrack, date and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated	8,375	4,823	...	...	12,360
Brandy	421,051	814	3,731	845	417,282
Geneva	253,894	6,110	2,341	667	256,797
Whisky	7,382	5	201	91	8,370
Liqueurs	9,324	...	33	...	9,318
British Spirits	35,688	720	187	100	36,441
Tobacco—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and Cavendish	345,884	7,201	9,620	11,274	333,181
Leaf	12,538	...	...	...	12,538
Cigars	277,000	...	1,064	3,772	273,551
Snuff	6,800	...	...	...	6,800

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday Evening.

THE gold received this morning at the Colonial Treasury from the Western gold fields was 1131 oz. 9 dwts. 1 gr.: namely, from Bathurst 112 oz. 9 dwts. 14 grs., Sofala, 425 oz. 18 dwts. 1 gr.; Tambaroora, 67 oz. 17 dwts. 10 grs.; Avisford (the Meroo), 525 oz. 4 grs. There were no receipts by escort from Mudgee. By private hands some large parcels have been brought to Sydney during the week from the Western, Southern, and Northern gold fields. The Government escort having been for some time withdrawn from the latter districts, public attention has of late seemed scarcely directed to them; but from private sources we learn that the miners in the north are proceeding steadily and with remunerative results. With the opening of the summer a bustling re-action seems to be promised in all the gold fields.

The price of gold remains steady in Sydney at our last quotations.

In the public sales of wool during the week there was a marked depression; and as a consequence (for when the price of wool in Sydney is dull, almost every branch of trade is dull likewise) there has been but very few transactions of any moment to report. In tallow, the demand at Messrs. Mort and Co's. sale on Thursday was but trifling; but at a sale effected by the same house to-day, there was a marked difference, and some large parcels were readily sold. The best samples of beef, obtaining 48s.

This week has been productive of an event which (trifling as it was in its immediate monetary results) is one which must be regarded as most important; and one which may hereafter be chronicled with more than ordinary interest. We allude to the public sale by Messrs. Mort and Co., of two bales of New South Wales Cotton Wool, grown in the district of Moreton Bay. This product was declared by experienced persons to present a highly favorable sample; free from seed, and of a fair staple. The price obtained was two shillings per lb. We may remark, that the latest quotations in England for the best sea-island cotton of the United States, was 2s. 3d. It is not intended at this early moment to institute any comparisons, because of the price realised [illegible] this the first sample of Australian Cotton W[illegible] offered for public sale; it having been got [illegible] with extreme care, and the understood object [illegible] the purchaser being to transmit it to the Pa[illegible] Exhibition of 1855. It may not be out of pla[illegible] to remind the cotton growers of Moreton Ba[illegible] that sixty-five years ago the United States d[illegible] not send one pound weight of Cotton Wool [illegible] England, whilst the gross exports of the Stat[illegible] at the present date, are about 1,000,000,000 lbs[illegible] of which the United Kingdom takes abo[illegible] 660,000,000 lbs.

In cattle and sheep stations we have no sal[illegible] of consequence to report.

In the land sales announced there has n[illegible] been seen the readiness to purchase which w[illegible] have referred to in recent notices. To-da[illegible] Messrs. Mort and Co. sold a number of allo[illegible] ments near the village of Ashfield, which r[illegible] alized £50 per acre.

Referring to the general aspect of the market[illegible] we may observe, that though business through[illegible] out the city is dull, and large transactions pos[illegible] poned until the arrival of new advices fro[illegible] England, the state of all our markets, wheth[illegible] of export or import (flat as they may be for th[illegible] present), were probably never in a more health[illegible] state. There are undoubtedly very heav[illegible] stocks on hand; but, with the exception of th[illegible] finer and more expensive qualities of soft good[illegible] we question if the import markets can be sai[illegible] to be much overstocked. The sound conditio[illegible] of our Banks, evinced in their latest returns[illegible] the legitimate amount of paper under discount[illegible] exhibiting a most striking contrast to that whic[illegible] this department of banking business presented [illegible] very few years ago; and the generally favourabl[illegible] accounts from our pastoral, agricultural, an[illegible] mining districts, leave but small grounds fo[illegible] anticipating that the temporary lull in tha[illegible] briskness which has so long characterised ou[illegible] markets will continue beyond a brief season.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Fisher for lat[illegible] Mauritius papers, received by the Fanny Fisher[illegible] which arrived here to-day, after a fine run o[illegible] thirty-nine days from Port Louis.

We regret to learn that the cholera had no[illegible] left the island, but had re-appeared at Savann[illegible] Plaines, Wilhelms, and Black River. Th[illegible] *Commercial Gazette* observes, "It was impossi[illegible] ble that the effects of cholera on commerc[illegible] would not be felt in a greater or less degree[illegible] The large supplies of piece and fancy good[illegible] imported, in anticipation of the usual balls and *fetes* of the season, have become dead stock[illegible] No such amusements are thought of in th[illegible] midst of the general mourning, into which al[illegible] classes of the community have been thrown[illegible] The Oriental Bank has shown every disposition[illegible] to act liberally and assist those parties suffering[illegible] from the temporary panic. Three or four failures have taken place, but the losses will no[illegible] be considerable: the assets in the principal failures being large."

Though the yield of the cane is reported to be satisfactory, the planters complain very generally of the want of labour to complete buildings and put up machinery. Our contemporary says, "The change in the Sugar Duties, coming as it does at a time when the attention of all classes is directed to improve machinery and apparatus, and when immense sums of money have been spent for the late improvements in sugar making, has given rise to great dissatisfaction, especially as the change was adopted by Parliament without any voice being heard in behalf of the planters' interests."

The following is a comparative statement of the shipments of sugar from Mauritius to the 31st of July of the undermentioned years.

1852	132,967,797 lbs.
1853	159,331,003 "
1854	197,936,818 "

Of these shipments the Australian colonies received in

1852	7,682,821 lbs.
1853	15,887,541 "
1854	22,550,936 "

For salt provision an active demand is reported. Australian beef is quoted at 22 dollars. Cape, 20 dollars; Madagascar, 18 dollars.

The importations of Guano into the Island during the first eight months of 1854, amounted to 5708 tons, and the demand for the best qualities was active. There had been a rise from 60 dollars to 70 dollars per ton.

Freights to Australia are quoted nominally at £4, but it is added that there were few shipments expected in this direction. The cargo of sugar received to-day by the Fanny Fisher was 3840 bags.

The following are the latest quotations in *Joint Stock Bank Shares*:—

			Latest prices.
Bank of Australasia	£40 sh.	£40 pd.	£112
British North America	50	50	63½
Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5	—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	20	5	—
Colonial Bank	100	25	—
Commercial of London	100	20	33½
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	20	12	9¼
Ionian Bank	25	25	—
London and Westminster	100	20	49
London Joint-Stock	50	10	27¼
London and County	50	20	32¼
Lon. Chartered Bank of Australia	20	20	21½ xd.
National Provincial of England	100	35	—
South Australian Banking Co.	25	25	42 xd.
Union of London	50	10	16¼
Union Bank of Australia	25	25	75
National of Ireland	50	25 10	—
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	48
Provincial of Ireland	100	25	51xd.&b.

HOW THE FRENCH MANAGE FETES.—At the banquet given by the directors of the Great Western Railway, at Le Mans, upwards of 500 guests sat down. The dinner was organised by the great Chevet, of Paris, and was of the most sumptuous kind. Nothing could have been better calculated to present the wonders of railways to the minds of the bourgeoisie of Mans in a palpable form than this dinner. To see on a spot which but a few weeks since was a bare meadow in the outskirts of this quiet town, half a thousand people eating a dinner fit for an emperor, served hot from an extempore kitchen, a new damask napkin laid for every guest, the tables thoroughly furnished with uniform plate and porcelain, every accessory to the comfort and luxury of a modern feast supplied at the proper moment, and the whole service effected without crowding or confusion, did indeed appear miraculous. Chevet brought from Paris 8000 plates, and upwards of 2000 wine glasses for this banquet. The French have borrowed from us the word "toast," and also the system of making after-dinner orations. But the speeches are not such a solemn and prominent part of the ceremony of a public dinner as in England. They are shorter, and therefore (often) better; but they are not so managed as systematically and periodically to suspend private conversation, and to cause the hearts of the whole company to vibrate to the same chord at the same time. The consequence is a prevailing habit of inattention, which would terribly interfere with the digestion of a chairman accustomed to preside at the London Tavern. On this occasion, when M. Rivet, the chairman of the company, rose to propose the Emperor's health, the gentlemen nearest the chair rose from their seats and crowded round him, as English people in a drawing-room are apt to do round a lady who sits down to sing.

A VAGRANT REVOLUTIONARY HERO.—Among the prisoners yesterday, before Judge Spooner, appeared a white-headed, venerable-looking, but poverty-stricken old man, who gave his name as William A. Little. He stated that he was one of the soldiers of the revolution, and had fought and bled for his country; but years had elapsed, his means were expended, and his friends and relatives gone to that bourne from whence none return. Sans food, sans bed, sans strength, sans every thing, he begged the Court to send him to jail as a place of rest. The Judge, evidently affected by the old man's sad tale, sent him up for ten days, and gave orders that he be provided with nourishing food, instead of the bread and water fare of lazy vagrants.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Fanny Fisher, barque, 239 tons, Captain Charles Harrold, from Mauritius August 20. Passengers—2 in the steerage. Henry Fisher, agent.

September 29.—Lady Ann, ship, 745 tons, Captain Maxton, from Plymouth June 26, and Land's End June 30. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Craven and child, Dr. Beal, Surgeon Superintendent, and 290 Government emigrants. Ebsworth and Co., agents.

September 29.—Coila, schooner, 107 tons, Captain Eddington, from Melbourne the 20th instant. Captain, agent.

September 29.—Raven schooner, 115 tons, Captain Brown, from Moreton Bay the 24th instant. Passengers—2 in the steerage. Morris and Co., agents.

September 29.—Canton, American ship, 280 tons, Captain H. B. Folger, from a whaling voyage. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., agents.

September 29.—Palermo, brig, 134 tons, Captain Wyborn, from Moreton Bay the 23rd instant. Passengers—7 in the steerage. Morris and Co., agents.

September 29.—Comet, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Gold, from Moreton Bay the 20th instant. Passengers—Mr. M'Dougall, Mr. Dollman, and 3 in the steerage. Henry Clarke, agent.

September 29.—Emma brig, 121 tons, Captain Brown, from Launceston, the 23rd instant, in ballast. Henry Fisher, agent.

September 30.—City of Sydney (s.s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 27th instant, with 52 cabin and 122 steerage passengers. A.S.N. Company agent.

DEPARTURE.

September 29.—Sea Bird, for Manila.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Alan Ker, for Callao; Lady Elgin, for Moulmein; Wanderer, for Auckland; Emily Jane, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCES.

September 29.—Wanderer, brig, 173 tons, Captain Robbins, for Auckland. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Walker.

September 29.—Emily Jane, schooner, 146 tons, Captain J. Evans, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and 2 sons, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Dorian and 2 daughters, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Bowley, and Mr. Davidson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 29.—Magnet, Sylph, and Traveller, from Brisbane Water, with 14,000 feet timber, 300 posts and rails, 100 palings, 600 felloes, 400 shingles, 12 tons firewood; Esther, from the Bellinger, with 18,000 feet cedar; Young Billy, from the Hawkesbury, with 600 bushels maize, 1126 dozen oranges; Sea Gull from the Richmond, with 130 casks tallow, and sundries; City of Melbourne (s.s.), from Morpeth, with 100 trusses hay, 500 hides, 56 bags bran, 6 bundles skins, and sundries; Illawarra (s.), from Wollongong, with 40 bags grain, 80 kegs butter, 49 pigs, 20 calves, 4 horses, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 46 trusses hay, 10 bales wool, 140 bags grain, &c., 10 coops fowls, 60 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 29.—Sylph, Traveller, John, and Magnet, for Brisbane Water; Rover, and Young Billy, for the Hawkesbury; Ann and Mary, for Broken Bay; Arrow, for Morpeth; Echo, for Shoalhaven; Warlock, for Newcastle; Vixen, for Twofold Bay.

IMPORTS.

September 29.—Canton, American ship, from a whaling voyage: 1250 barrels sperm oil, Captain H. B. Folger.

September 29.—Fanny Fisher, from Mauritius: 3811 bags sugar, 19 hogsheads rum, 50 bags and 150 baskets dates, 85 casks wine, 2 bags rice, Henry Fisher; 2 bags sugar, Brownrigg.

September 29.—Lady Ann, from Plymouth: 44 packages, Lark, Bennett, and Co.; 24 packages, J. Keep; 7 cases, G. C. Tuting; 21 cases, Harvie and Co.; 14 packages paint, Thomas Woolley; 1 box, Rev. G. Vidall; 158 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 3 cases books, L. Wilson; 5 cases, Rev. Dr. Davis; 100 packages, R. Porter; 2 cases books, Sydney University; 46 iron columns, Australian Gas Co.; 10,000 slates, 1 cask nails, J. R. and A. F. Wilshire; 100 cases 8 pipes 10 hogsheads 2 butts 4 quarter-casks wine, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.; 100 casks bottled beer, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 16 packages, Keep and Parsons; 26 casks vinegar, 14 casks blacking, 117 cases oilmen's stores, W. Walker, Jun. and Co.; 400 tins, 170 tons coal, 18 cases, 6 bales, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR MOULMEIN.—By the Lady Elgin, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Alan Ker, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Wanderer, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Emily Jane, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR TAHITI AND SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Auckland, this evening at 6.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the S. and M. S. P. Co.'s (s.), London, this day, at 2 p.m.

MORETON BAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 9. Comet from Sydney. 10. Vision, from Sydney. 16. Raven, from Sydney. 18. Bella Vista, from Sydney. 22. Boomerang (s.s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.—September 14.—Vision, on a cruise.

WRECK OF THE NINGPOO, AND ATTACK OF THE NATIVES UPON PART OF THE CREW.—On Wednesday morning some of the native blacks, from the vicinity of Bribie's Island, arrived in Brisbane, bringing with them a seaman named William Tough, second officer of the schooner Ningpoo, which had been wrecked upon Burns's Reef, in latitude 13 36 S., about six weeks ago. Tough had been severely beaten by the natives at Wide Bay. His right arm was broken, and his head and face cut in several places. He was removed to the Brisbane Hospital, and the following is his account of the wreck and its consequences:—"The Ningpoo, three-masted schooner, Captain William Billings, was bound from Hongkong to Melbourne, in ballast, having on board a Mr. Denty as a cabin passenger, a Chinese man and woman as steerage passengers, chief mate, second mate (William Tough), carpenter, steward, four other Europeans and a number of Chinese seamen. About six weeks ago the vessel struck upon Burns's Reef, at night, in the latitude above mentioned, and somewhere about the longitude of New Caledonia. The vessel settled down on the reef, and the crew and passengers succeeded in getting on a neighbouring island called Ewen's Island, and in saving some rice and a few casks of water. Here they remained for about three weeks, when having fitted up the only boat they had—a small vessel only 13 feet long—it was resolved that Mr. Denty together with the second mate, and a seaman called Alick, should make for Moreton Bay, and endeavour to send off assistance. This they did; Mr. Denty acting as navigator. This gentleman was proceeding from Hongkong to Melbourne, to visit a brother residing there. They left the captain and the remainder of the crew and passengers—in all 18 persons—on the island. They had prepared an extempore copper machine, and had begun to distil fresh water from salt; and as there were plenty of turtle and birds to be had, it was thought that they would be able to hold out until assistance arrived. Mr. Denty steered for the coast, and at length made it in latitude 26°, near Wide Bay. All their fresh water being exhausted, they were anxious to land and procure a supply; and as some blacks swam off to them with friendly professions, offering to show them where water could be had, they pulled in: but had scarcely reached the shore when a number of blacks seized the boat and dragged it up on the beach, and immediately attacked the unfortunate men with clubs, leaving them on the beach, wounded and insensible, and stripping them of every thing they had on. When Tough recovered his consciousness he found himself lying half in and half out of the water, with his arm broken, his head cut open, and other severe injuries on his person. The blacks were gone, and he contrived to crawl to a water hole and drink, and finding a pot that had belonged to the boat, he brought water to his insensible companions. He succeeded in recovering Mr. Denty first, but Alick was not restored to consciousness till next morning. They then proceeded along the beach southward, and after travelling for three days without food, fell in with some blacks, who gave them some shell fish, and accompanied them three or four miles further. They afterwards came up with a black called "Moysey," who took them to his camp, gave them fish, and the next morning offered to accompany them to Brisbane. This offer was accepted by Tough, but the other two declared themselves unable to go on, and remained at the camp. Moysey travelled with him for two days, and then delivered him over to other blacks, who brought him on to Brisbane, Moysey returning, as he said, for the other two, and stating that he would have fires lighted along the beach, to attract the notice of any persons who might be sent from Brisbane to bring up Mr. Denty and the seaman. The second mate is doing well in the hospital, and although he has suffered much hardship, is likely to be quite restored in a few days. He states that the other two, though very much cut and bruised, had no bones broken. The Customs' boat left Brisbane on Thursday morning in search of the two men left at the black's camp, and two policemen on horseback, under the guidance of an aboriginal native, proceeded at the same time to search the scrubs northward of Brisbane, lest they should have come on by themselves, and wandered out of their way.—*Moreton Bay Courier*, September 23.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS.—July 24.—Australia, from Melbourne. 28. Fanny Fisher, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.—July 25.—Tehuantepec, for Melbourne.

Vessels in Port.—August 11. Chincurah, for Sydney, put in leaky.

A bottomry for about 20,000 dollars on the Dutch ship Susanna Christiana, her cargo, &c., was negotiated on the 3rd instant, at the maritime interest, of 25·94 per cent., and made payable 20 days after the safe arrival of the vessel at Sydney.—*Commercial Gazette*, Port Louis, August 12.

The Governor General (s.), from Sydney, anchored in Hobson's Bay at 9.15 a.m., and the Lady Jocelyn at 1 p.m. on the 27th instant.

The City of Sydney cleared the Heads at Melbourne at 3 30 p.m. on the 27th instant, and arrived here this morning at 3 30 a.m., making the passage in 57 hours. The City of Sydney passed the Oliver Lang, from Liverpool, coming down the Bay, bound for Sydney. On the 28th, at 1 p.m., passed the Hellespont 80 miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory. On the 29th, at 3 a.m., passed the Yarra Yarra, steamer, 15 miles north of Cape How

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, September 29. Ino, barque, 232 tons, Aldrich, for Auckland; Nora, schooner, 150 tons, Arnold, for Geelong; Jessie, schooner, 99 tons, Bridgen, for Port Fairy.

Her Majesty's steam vessel Torch, Lieutenant Commander Chimmo, will sail on Wednesday next, the 4th October, for the Pisce Islands, calling at Newcastle, Auckland (N.Z.), and Norfolk Island—to resume her surveying duties in connection with H.M.S. ship Herald, at those Islands.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM SHIPWRECK.—The American whale ship Canton, of New Bedford, Folger, master, which arrived at this port yesterday, 29th instant, very remarkably escaped being wrecked, having run ashore, on the night of the 3 th August last, on a reef 300 miles south of the Feejee group. The ship at the time she struck was going at the rate of six knots, with all sail set, and about two points off from the wind. The ship remained 40 minutes on the reef, when the crew most remarkably succeeded in backing her off; at the time she lay on the reef they had 5½ fathoms of water in the waist. They lay by until daylight, and found that the reef lies level with the water, with a few small black volcanic rocks scattered over it; its position is in lat. 23·50' S., long. 178 55' W., and is about 30 miles to the west of a reef called the Minerva Reef on some of the charts; it is about 25 miles long, running N.W. and S.E. Having got clear of the reef, they found the cut-water partially knocked off, with the sheathing hanging from her bows in many places; tried the pumps, found they were leaking 120 strokes per hour, when she bore up for this port, since that time the leak has increased to 260 strokes per hour. Captain Folger states that when five miles off the reef it could not be seen from the mast-head. He considers it one of the most dangerous reefs in the Pacific, from its lying so low, and the impossibility of seeing it time enough to avoid it in the night time. There is nothing laid down on any chart he had, nearer than the Minerva Reef. His reckoning he is positive was correct, having had good observations at 3 o'clock, p.m., previous to the night they struck. She had four days previously left the Feejee group, when the chronometer was perfectly accurate. Their escape from shipwreck was most providential; and had the ship been wrecked there was was not land enough about the reef to have remained on, and the chance in an open whale boat in a high southern latitude, at this time of year, would have been but small.

The Canton reports having spoken the following vessels:—July 28, Daniel Watson, hence, at Hope Island, with 130 barrels sperm; Daniel Webster, of Nantucket, with 450 barrels sperm. August 24. At Feejees, Swift, of New Bedford, with 1050 barrels sperm; Sea Gull, with 350 barrels sperm.

The Lady Ann is a new ship, now on her first voyage, and has made a splendid run of 85 days from the Land's End. She brings out 290 Government immigrants, classed as follows: 15 single women, 37 married couples, 150 single men, and 60 children, all in good health. The immigrants speak in high terms of the kindness shown them both by Captain Maxton and Dr. Beal. Two births, and two deaths (Malay seamen), have occurred during the passage.

The Raven, from Moreton Bay, reports the steamer Boomerang as having arrived there on the 22nd instant. The Ghenghish Khan was to sail for China on the 28th instant. The cargo of the Raven consists of 193 casks tallow, 13 casks pork, 90 bales wool, 1000 hides, 8 bundles sheepskins, 2 bales hair, 20 casks soda-water bottles.

The cargo of the Palermo, from Moreton Bay, consists of 283 casks tallow, 354 hides, 7 bundles sheepskins, 1 cask oil.

The Coila has made a good run of three days from Melbourne. She reports having passed a large black steamer off Wilson's Promontory, on the 26th instant; also off Cape Howe on the 27th instant, a steamer steering to the southard.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Illalong, Captain Paine, made a trial trip yesterday afternoon. She left the Company's Wharf at a quarter-past four, and rounded the light-ship in twenty-five minutes. The Illawarra, from Wollongong, which is considered a very fast boat, was coming up at the time, and the Illalong turned her head up the harbour for the purpose of trying her speed with her, and passed her in a very few minutes, running by her at the rate of about a mile and a half an hour. She then proceeded to sea, and stood away to the northward for the purpose of meeting the Collaroy; about five miles from the Heads they met, when the Illalong, still running to the northward, allowed the Collaroy to pass her, and then, putting her helm down, ran across her stern and followed her; a fair trial of speed then ensued, and for a few minutes it appeared doubtful which was the fastest vessel, but the Illalong soon began to gain on her competitor, and although she was fully half a mile astern when the race commenced, they entered the Heads abreast, and when the Illalong stopped off Pinchgut to send some passengers away in a boat, she was about a quarter of a mile ahead. It was blowing a very stiff breeze from the south-east, and the sea was getting up, but both these noble vessels went ahead at the rate of nine miles and a half an hour, and both of them appeared to be remarkably easy sea boats. The Illalong has established her character as the fastest boat in the colony; and as her accommodations are of a very superior description, her saloon being both lofty and well ventilated, she will no doubt be a favourite for passengers. She has one advantage over other boats on the line, she carries twelve horses under cover. She will commence her trips to the Hunter on Thursday next.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The following Colonial produce has been received coastwise during the week ending 30th September.—1258 bags and 5580 bushels grain, 41 tons potatoes, 1148 hides, 201 casks tallow, 222,000 feet cedar, 30,000 feet pine, 1915 bushels shells, 308 trusses hay, 42 bales wool, 20 horses, 50 calves, 350 kegs butter, 110 pigs, 30,000 shingles, 3 tons 30 sides bacon, 20,000 laths, 3000 palings, 15 boxes eggs, and 28 bundles skins.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
30	SATURDAY.	5 40	6 1	2 25	2 48
	October.				
1	SUNDAY.	5 38	6 2	3 12	3 35

Moon—Full, 5h. 41m. P.M. October 6.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday,

Mr. NICHOLS obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sydney Corporation Abolition Act.

Mr. DARVALL moved the second reading of the Unpaid Justices Bill, and entered into its provisions, which was divided into three clauses, enacting that no person shall hereafter be appointed to the Commission of the Peace, unless by the advice and consent of the Executive Council; that the then existing Commission shall cease and determine six months after each Governor's secession to office; and, finally, that no future demise of the Crown shall affect any then existing Commission of the Peace.

The hon. member expatiated at some length upon the advantages which he expected the community would derive from this Bill, and expressed his reluctance to press it upon the House, should it not meet with its approval.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL agreed in the necessity of such a measure, and in the expediency of appointing none but properly qualified persons to the Commission of the Peace, but he considered that the present Bill would encroach upon the Royal Prerogative, and therefore could not be carried out without Her Majesty's approval. He expressed his belief that the Constitution Act would remedy all such defects, and having complained that every individual in the Colony of a certain standing, whether duly qualified or not, considered himself entitled to claim this privilege, which had given rise to many appointments of persons whom he considered quite unworthy, either physically, or morally, for the office, he concluded by hoping that the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. MURRAY supported the Bill, and was of opinion that, the Colony having so loudly demanded it, the Queen's assent would be readily granted to it. The honorable member complained of the disadvantages which magistrates in the interior laboured under, particularly from the want of legal libraries, for the guidance of the local benches, and believed that the raising the tone of social society would prove the best cure for the defects which the Bill sought to remedy.

Mr. PARKER considered that the Bill would infringe upon the Royal Prerogative; and, having asserted that a writ of *supersedeas* might be issued in case of misconduct on the part of a magistrate, drew a contrast between the different footing upon which justice was administered in this colony and in England.

Dr. LANG asserted that the faultiness of the magistracy was derivable from the deficiencies of the Government, and delivered a phillipic against the magistrates of the interior, to which Mr. MORRIS and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied in very animated language; the latter accusing Dr. LANG of making the Executive and the magistracy the invariable subjects of calumniation.

Mr. NICHOLS attacked the ATTORNEY-GENERAL on some allusions in his speech, which were explained by Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR, Mr. ALLEN, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. COWPER supported the Bill; and thought that the Royal Prerogative would not be invaded by it.

The COLONIAL TREASURER, having defended the general character of the magistracy of the colony, expressed his reasons for voting against the Bill, on the ground that it was an infringement of the Royal Prerogative.

Mr. DARVALL, having replied at some length, on a division, the Bill was lost by a majority of 16 to 12, and the House adjourned at half-past six until Tuesday next.

IT is admitted on all hands, that amongst the many social improvements introduced by British legislation during the present century, the system of cheap and uniform postage stands pre-eminent. Coupled with the wonderfully increased facilities for conveyance which have been simultaneously introduced by science, the system has been brought as near to perfection as can well be imagined. We speak of the system as it exists in the United Kingdom, where legislation and railways have combined to raise it to a pitch of excellence which our grandfathers would have deemed altogether utopian. We may also speak of it in terms of high congratulation as regards the extension of its benefits to the Australian colonies. During the last five years the colony of New South Wales has enjoyed the benefits of liberal postal legislation; and during the last two years the whole Australian group has enjoyed the supplemental benefit of steam communication with the parent country.

How the system has worked in our own colony may be judged by the facts stated the other evening in the Legislative Council by the POSTMASTER-GENERAL. These facts have already appeared in our columns, but we need not apologise for re-stating them here in a more lucid form. The periods given are the first six months in the respective years.

MAILS.

	Received.	Despatched.
1852	594	676
1853	857	1387
1854	1199	2351

Comparing the last period with the first, we find that the number of mails received had been just doubled, and of the mails despatched considerably more than trebled.

LETTERS.

	Received.	Despatched.
1852	41,764	52,000
1853	101,053	113,252
1854	140,375	136,721

The same mode of comparison shows that the number of letters received had been more than trebled by fifteen thousand, and the number despatched more than doubled by nearly thirty-three thousand.

NEWSPAPERS.

	Received.*	Despatched.†
1852	58,146	72,243
1853	129,168	172,418
1854	158,698	259,935

We here see that the number of newspapers received from abroad within the last period exceeded the number received within the first by no fewer than 100,552, or at the rate of one hundred and seventy-three per cent.; and that the number despatched to foreign countries within the last period exceeded the number dispatched within the first to the enormous extent of 187,692, or at the rate of two hundred and sixty per cent.

No doubt these great increases in our epistolary and newspaper communications are in no small degree attributable to our increase in population and in wealth; but it is quite fair to ascribe a considerable share of the merit to our postal improvements.

Let us now glance at the results of our new system as they have affected the revenue. The reduction in our rates of postage was opposed in some quarters on the ground that it would cause a heavy loss to our exchequer. Let the following figures testify to the truth. The Uniform Rate of Postage Act came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, so that the revenue of the first of the subjoined years was derived from the old rates.

POST OFFICE REVENUE.

1849	£15,462
1850	13,646
1851	18,252
1852	18,174
1853	20,379
1854	23,776*

It is here seen, that, with the single exception of the first year, the revenue under the low rate has throughout shown an advance on that under the high. The amount of postage received in the present year (even assuming the receipts of its last six months to be no greater than those of the first), exceeds the amount received in 1849, the last year of the high rates, by £8300, or upwards of fifty per cent.

Thus do official statistics, not less than the personal experience of all classes of the community, attest the wisdom of our system of postal reform.

There still remained, however, two *desiderata*, namely, cheap and uniform postage between colony and colony, and between the colonies and the United Kingdom. We might have mentioned a third, cheap and uniform postage between all parts of the civilised world. We do not despair of seeing even this grand achievement carried out; but we are now speaking more particularly of the postal system within the dominions of Great Britain.

It is due to the Government of Sir CHARLES FITZ ROY to say that nothing has been wanting on His Excellency's part to bring about a cheap and uniform system of intercolonial postage. The printed correspondence between this Government and those of the other Australian colonies is, indeed, creditable to them all. While the GOVERNOR-GENERAL evinces an earnest desire to effect a good understanding and a cordial co-operation in this important department of their common interests, the respective LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS respond to His EXCELLENCY'S wishes in the most liberal spirit. But, alas, in one instance the good intentions of the Executive have been frustrated by the disgraceful narrowmindedness of the Legislature. The colony of Victoria has had the meanness to pass an Act raising the rates of postage where they had been reduced, and re-imposing them where they had been entirely taken off! Shame upon such retrogressive, such barbaric legislation as this. For their own sake, for the sake of the general convenience of these colonies, and, let us add, for the sake of the British name, it is to be hoped that the constituencies of Victoria will demand, as with one heart and voice, the repeal of that infamous enactment.

Our own Legislature are passing a measure of a widely different character, its object being to realise both the desiderata above adverted to. The Imperial Government have invited the co-operation of the colonies for this noble purpose, and we trust that each of the others will comply with the invitation as cordially and as promptly as ourselves. And let us indulge the hope, that this procedure will be a stepping-stone towards that magnificent consummation—an Ocean Penny Postage all over the world.

* From abroad. † To foreign countries.

* Estimated by doubling the revenue received in the first six months of this year.

THE Bill to amend the Postage Act, which was passed last night, is one of those measures which while they do not create any very loud discussion in the Legislature, or attract very vividly the attention out of doors, at their time of passing, are fraught with great immediate benefit, and are calculated to permanently assist in the progressive civilization of the world. The main object of the Bill of last night is to give effect to an arrangement which shall facilitate postal communication between the Australasian colonies and Great Britain. It was notified some time ago to the Governments of the various colonies here, that the Imperial Government was desirous of establishing some uniform rate of ocean postage, which should be applicable to all these colonies. The British Government, having been informed by the Executive authorities of this and the neighbouring colonies that such an arrangement would be acceptable, determined to carry out the system which this Bill is intended to enforce, and which will commence, concurrently in England and in this colony, on the 1st of next month (to-morrow).

Under this Act, power is given to the Executive Government of the colony to make arrangements with the Imperial Government for the settlement of the rates of postage, and the mode and place in which such rates shall be paid, and also to arrange with the Government of neighbouring colonies for mutual exemption from inward postage. The rate of outward postage is to be fixed by the Government and the Executive Council, but is in no case to exceed the sum of sixpence. The effect of this law will then be, to enable the whole postage to be charged on any letter sent by sea from any part of this colony to any part of Great Britain, sixpence only, and the same charge will be made on all letters received from Great Britain.

Although we are aware that some persons are disappointed that the uniform ocean postage rate should not at first have been fixed lower, few, we think, can deny that this arrangement will be a great boon, and will confer incalculable benefit on the colony. It is, in this matter of Ocean Postage, the first step in the right direction, and it will be the precursor of those more extended reforms, which have invariably followed upon the liberal and enlightened principles which have of late been applied to that great social institution, the Post Office.

The 4th clause of this Bill also contains a very liberal amelioration in the law, allowing as it does parcels open at both ends, containing proof sheets or revises of any publication, or manuscripts for publication, to be charged with the reduced rates provided in the 8th section of the Postage Act of 1851.

We were rejoiced to see that the only clause which at all interferes with the general tenor of liberality which pervades this Act was expunged. We allude to the 8th clause, which rendered all newspapers posted to any place in the city or town where such newspaper might be published subject to a charge of one penny. This might be a great inconvenience. To imagine that the newspaper proprietors would make use of the post for the distribution of their newspapers would be simply ridiculous; but why a private party living in the city might not send a paper free to a friend in the city, whilst he could send it to New England without charge, is more than we can understand.

There was no doubt a trace in this clause of that hankering to make a revenue out of a postal tax on newspapers, which still prevails in some departments of the Government. We hope the spirit displayed last night will put down this desire for ever. The colonists will not have their newspapers taxed, and are quite prepared to pay the expenditure of the Post Office department for the conveyance of newspapers out of their own resources.

ON the 1st instant, we announced that, in consequence of the increased price of paper and labour, the subscription to this journal would be slightly increased also. We are glad to find that this step has met with the approval and hearty concurrence of our friends, and that some astonishment has been expressed that the terms of subscription were not long since augmented.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* is the oldest established newspaper in this colony. Its first number was issued, as a small weekly journal, on the 18th of April, 1831, and before the termination of that year it was at the head, in point of circulation, of the then existing Sydney papers. About twelve months afterwards, viz., on the 17th of May, 1832, the size was increased, and it was issued on Monday and Thursday. On the 1st of July, 1838, the *Sydney Herald* commenced publishing three times a week, another enlargement having taken place, its price being 10s. 6d. in town and 12s. 6d. in the country, and for single numbers 9d. each. As a daily paper, it was first issued on the 1st of October, 1840. Soon afterwards its name was changed to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and its price fixed at 15s. in town, and 17s. 6d. in the country—single copies 6d. each. The circulation continued to increase year after year, and its contemporary papers, one by one, were all given up. In 1851, the town and country subscription was equalised, the terms for both being fixed at 15s., and the charge for single copies reduced to 3d. After this day, as our readers are aware, the subscription will be 20s. per quarter, and non-subscribers will be charged 6d. per copy.

During all these years the daily issue of the *Herald* has been increasing, and there are one or two facts connected with its past history, and present position, which we may be pardoned for adverting to. It was the first newspaper in the Southern portion of the world to which hand-printing machinery was applied, and it was also the first to which the power of steam was made available in this colony, for reasons which have been previously stated. The average of its daily issue for the last quarter has been 6620, or 39,720 per week—giving an annual circulation of two millions, seventy-two thousand and sixty. Thus showing a larger number than is printed by ten out of the twelve London daily journals, viz., the *Morning Herald*, *Daily News*, *Morning Post*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Public Ledger*, the *Sun*, the *Express*, the *Globe*, the *Shipping Gazette*, the *Standard*. It is confidently believed that *the issue of the Herald exceeds by upwards of fifty per cent. the whole of the other Sydney journals—both daily and weekly*; and has more than doubled its circulation since it has been competed with by a daily contemporary.

The consumption of paper for the *Herald* is more than twenty-six reams of double demy per day, or about eight thousand two hundred and eighty-eight reams per annum; and the entire weight is three hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-two pounds.

We have not been tempted into these statements from an improper motive; but as it seems to have become the fashion, both here and at Melbourne, to indulge in personal encomiums, we see no great harm in showing the high position in which the *Herald* has been placed by the kindness of its patrons and friends.

The return of the number of newspaper stamps, at one penny, issued to newspapers in the United Kingdom, in 1851, 1852, and 1853, has been laid before the House of Commons. The following is the return of newspapers published in London, in 1852 and 1853, arranged according to the manner of publication:—

PUBLISHED DAILY.	1852.	1853.
The Times	13,225,000	13,900,678
Morning Advertiser	2,224,902	2,292,815
Morning Herald	1,283,000	1,263,530
Daily News	1,228,525	1,165,168
Morning Post	831,950	829,128
Morning Chronicle	712,500	624,500
Public Ledger	170,000	135,000
DAILY EVENING.		
Sun	834,000	672,000
Express	679,725	655,883
Globe	582,000	635,001
Shipping Gazette	493,000	516,000
Standard	407,000	424,000
THREE TIMES A WEEK.		
Evening Mail	700,000	750,000
St. James's Chronicle	441,000	429,000
Evening Journal	101,000	66,000
TWICE A WEEK.		
Record	389,500	378,500
London Gazette	240,000	225,000
Patriot	137,700	131,986
WEEKLY.		
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	3,879,525	4,618,024
Illustrated London News	5,049,905	4,116,593
News of the World	3,112,550	3,464,800
Weekly Times	2,983,500	3,221,000
Weekly Dispatch	2,000,000	1,771,018
Reynolds's Weekly	1,294,525	1,591,750
Bell's Life in London	1,331,000	1,360,000
Bell's Weekly Messenger	631,000	622,000
Sunday Times	535,500	425,000
* Punch	395,000	393,500
Observer	350,000	332,000
Gardener's Chronicle	333,270	336,000
Era	290,000	277,450
Magnet	240,950	255,050
Mark Lane Express	228,000	246,000
Examiner	255,050	241,525
Economist	188,500	210,500
British Banner	193,375	202,205
Mining Journal	147,000	200,032
Wesleyan Times	247,210	184,000
Lady's Newspaper	208,250	177,700
Watchman	190,000	170,2 9
Nonconformist	149,175	167,000
Law Times	132,795	166,700
* Athenæum	140,000	147,000
Spectator	149,000	146,000
Press	—	123,000
Leader	118,009	120,700
Perry's Bankrupt Gazette	108,968	114,206
John Bull	110,000	95,000
United Service Gazette	92,700	97,568
Railway Times	81,000	88,300
Herapath's Journal	121,004	82,125
Catholic Standard	84,175	79,6 5
* Builder	68,325	77,550
† Atlas	73,835	76,800
Australian Gazette	32,800	73,750
Christian Times	69,500	69,575
English Churchman	78,000	69,500
Weekly News and Chronicle	107,500	66,000
Naval and Military Gazette	70,315	63,781
Civil Service Gazette	3,000	59,250
Empire	—	48,700
London Commercial Record	35,600	41,250
Inquirer	44,680	40,000
Pawnbroker's Gazette	38,800	38,200
Church and State Gazette	41,000	30,000
Field	—	29,231
Christian Spectator	26,678	27,500
Journal of Commerce	21,000	27,500
Court Journal	28,016	27,334
Literary Gazette	31,255	25,900
Gardener's and Farmer's Journal	42,000	25,500
British Army Dispatch	29,200	24,450
Nautical Standard	25,5 0	21,000
Railway Record	25,500	19,475
London Mercantile Journal	19,300	15,500
New Weekly Messenger	20,750	14,000
Weekly Reporter	—	13,500
Anti-Slavery Reporter	12,400	12,600
Jewish Chronicle	11,586	12,460
Circular to Bankers	11,595	11,896
Railway Gazette	7,400	4,500
Colonial Church Chronicle	3,628	8,240
Railway News	2,600	440
FORTNIGHTLY.		
Critic	133,700	135,050
Home News	98,700	108,550
Publishers' Circular	67,500	65,800
Indian News	36,250	36,100
Allen's Indian Mail	25,500	27,439
London Mail	—	18,500
MONTHLY.		
Ecclesiastical Gazette	143,400	143,400
County Chronicle	67,500	70,500
* Reporter	19,075	32,550

* Those papers marked by an asterisk (*) possess a large circulation exclusive of their stamps, which are only issued for the convenience of postage.

† The stamps issued to the *Atlas* includes the edition for India.

TEN DAYS IN VICTORIA.

II.

MOST visitors to Melbourne will naturally arrive on one of the six labor days of the week. They will then find porters enough and drays enough near the wharves all ready for a job, and, as I am informed, by no means extravagant in their demands. By these means the new comer's luggage may be readily transferred to his temporary abode. As to the serviceable "Jarvies" who are always at hand in Sydney to whisk away a man and his carpet bags, etc., to any part of the city or suburbs, you must not look at Melbourne, for anything of *that* kind. There are a few cabs, indeed, most of them rather seedy in appearance; but the fares demanded by the drivers render it impossible for any but a successful digger to indulge in this species of luxury. The new chum, therefore, must be content to pack his luggage on a dray (if there is too much of it for the hands of a porter), and must himself stump it through the mud.

Now on a "working-day" all this is very straightforward. But those who, like myself, set foot ashore at Melbourne on a Sunday morning are real objects of pity. There was no bustle, no porters, no drays, "no nothing," but mud, when I landed. I had nothing for it but to "hump my swag," i.e., stagger along through the mud under the weight of a large and well crammed carpet-bag, a dressing-case, a cloak, and a walking stick, and to search through the *terra incognita* of Melbourne for the home to which I was consigned. It was early morning, and there were very few persons in the streets. As to the hotels, although there were plenty of *them*, they were all closed as firmly as if their proprietors had determined to shut up shop for the rest of their natural lives. In short, there was very little sign of actual life notwithstanding all the collateral indications of business which met the eye wherever it wandered.

How it fared with such of my fellow-passengers as were under the necessity of laying siege to some of these fast-closed inhospitable looking places of entertainment, I am at a loss to say. I was fortunately exempt from this necessity. After about half an hour's heavy porterage, relieved by an occasional rest and an occasional grumbling soliloquy when I came to a spot more than usually sloppy, I succeeded in making my way to the residence of the gentleman who was to be my host during my stay in Melbourne. For obvious reasons I shall say nothing about this gentleman. Suffice it that although we had hitherto been strangers, I at once *felt* myself at home, and this feeling strengthened with my stay.

Wonderfully refreshing, not only to the physical man, but to the inward or moral man, is a good hearty meal. My journey from the Bay in the keen morning air had given me an excellent appetite, and my toil through the greasy streets of Melbourne had had an equally sharpening effect upon my temper. A good breakfast banished both hunger and spleen. When I next traversed the streets, an hour or two later, their aspect seemed to have undergone an entire change. The forenoon sun had dried up the mud with as much rapidity as the slight showers of the early morning had created it. The people, too, were to be met in goodly numbers; and there was something besides the stones, the bricks, and the signboards, to show the stranger that he was traversing the highways of a commercial metropolis.

Now, although I have indulged in a half-growling strain at the melancholy aspect of the sealed-up hotels, don't imagine that I think it would be an improvement to have them opened on a Sunday—even as in Sydney, by means of side entrances and back entrances. It is a vexing thing for a tired traveller, sweating under the weight of his baggage, to make his way through street after street without seeing any place where he can take even a temporary rest; but this strict observance of the Sabbath is unquestionably very creditable to the Melbournites; and something for which, after so much talk as there has been about their general love for the grog bottle, one is in no way prepared.

The hotel and public-house keepers of Melbourne are not permitted, it would seem, to open their doors at all during the Sabbath. Even the "dinner beer" is not procurable there, unless it is laid in the day before.

On Monday morning the aspect of the place was very different. The shops were all opened, the streets all crowded, and, go where I would, there were the signs of business activity.

The first two or three walks through Melbourne did not give me correct impressions as to the place, although my walks were pretty long ones, and I kept my eyes and ears open. It takes a week's residence at least, and many journeyings, not only through the city but through its immense suburbs, before its true size and condition are comprehended.

The streets of the city are very wide, crossing each other at right angles. At intervals, however, there are small narrow lanes which greatly impair the beauty of the place. These were intended, I am told, for back entrances. The Government, in laying out this city, had in no way anticipated the enormous rise which has taken place in the value of land, and, presuming that those who built in the main streets would indulge in the luxury of gardens, provided for them the additional luxury of a lane for back gates. But never was there a greater mistake. Land has risen to a price beyond all parallel—far, I am convinced, beyond its real value. There is scarcely even the ghost of a garden in Melbourne proper; and the back lanes, like the main streets, are crowded with shops, stores, offices, and private residences.

None of the streets of Melbourne proper are near so long as the main streets of Sydney; but there are more of them, and, from their superior width, they cover a much greater space of ground. There are indications on all sides of the rapid growth of this place. One sees at once that it is youthful, but that its youth is vigorous. Large and handsome shops are side by side with the small shed-like structures of the less aristocratic class of retailers. Massive commercial buildings are mingled up with stores of wood and iron of the most primitive description.

But it is in the highways themselves that the most striking evidences of youth are exhibited. In Sydney the streets are narrow and irregular, but they are paved (after a fashion), and lit with gas. In Melbourne all the main streets are, as I have already *stated*, wide and regular; but although there has been a good deal of paving done, there is a large portion of the surface still very little better, as a causeway, than it was left by nature. The consequence of this is, that a shower of rain, which in Sydney would do little more than lay the dust, will convert Melbourne from end to end into a perfect slough; while dry weather and a moderate breeze of wind will raise up clouds of penetrating dust, such as we are afflicted with here during those abominable brickfielders which so frequently wind up, most unpleasantly, a fine summer's day. After nightfall, the difference between Sydney and Melbourne in these respects, and in favour of the former, is still more striking. Instead of the brilliant gas-lights, to which we are accustomed here, there is nothing but a set of miserable oil lamps—just light enough, in fact, to render darkness "visible." C. S.

MAURITIUS.

BY the Fanny Fisher we have been favoured with Port Louis papers to the 12th of August.

Private letters had been received from England, announcing that the health of his Excellency, Mr. Higginson, having been quite restored, it was his intention to return to his government before the expiration of his leave of absence.

The *Commercial Gazette*, says:—

"The finances of the colony have attracted some interest since the despatch of the late Secretary of State was received, warning the Local Goverment not to spend more than the current revenue for Immigration, calling on it to regulate the introduction of labourers accordingly, and hesitating to approve of the introduction of the 10,000 men as requested at the beginning of the year. As we have entered so fully into the subject of our finances in an article which we have republished in another column, we need only say that nothing has transpired to induce us to change any of the figures. The expenses of the cholera we have estimated £15,000, including £5000 asked on loan by the municipality. On the 9th August, a Report of the Immigration Committee was read in Council in connexion with this subject. The Committee are of the opinion of the Secretary of State that it would be unadvisable to resort to the savings of past years, for the purpose of defraying any but 'extraordinary and unanticipated expenditure;' but as the unforeseen expenses lately entailed by cholera and the high rates of passage paid for immigrants had drawn largely on the finances of the colony, it was proposed to make application to the Home Government to apply its unappropriated balances to the liquidation of expenses necessitated by the cholera. If the revenue should then prove insufficient for the introduction of the 10,000 men, additional taxes are proposed rather than abate the influx of Indian labour so necessary to the colony. His honor the Officer administering the Government is requested to point out to the Secretary of State the impolicy of stinting Immigration, and it is hoped that he will take upon himself to instruct the Immigration agents to send down the full complement of 10,000 men, the passage of whom the Council recommend in the absence of other means should be met by additional taxation on the agricultural community.

"This Report was adopted by the Council without any discussion and will no doubt meet the wishes of the Secretary of State; if so, the payment of the expenditure for cholera will be made from the reserve and thus leave a current revenue amply sufficient for the introduction of the number of men requested.

"The Chamber of Agriculture intend to petition the Imperial Government against the changes in the sugar duties. They have also decided to petition to be allowed to introduce any extra number of Indians planters require through the Government at the expense of the employer.

"The Mauritius Church Association held its annual meeting on the 7th August, when after reporting the progress of its labours, the question of the education of the children of the Indian population was alluded to, and we hope soon to hear that something practical has been done to carry out this much desired object."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

CITY RATE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY withdrew the notice of motion standing in his name, "That this Council resolves that the Commissioners for the city of Sydney, appointed under the Act, 17 Victoria, No. 33, shall and may levy a rate of three shillings in the pound, for the general purposes of the said city, for the half-year from 1st July to 31st December, 1854; such rate to be computed on the existing valuation of city property," in order to give a fresh notice.

SYDNEY CORPORATION ABOLITION ACT.

Mr. NICHOLS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Sydney Corporation Abolition Act, 17 Victoria No. 33. The object of the Bill was to make certain improvements in reference to watering the streets of the city; to give power to the Commissioners, at their discretion, to employ men to water the streets when necessary, and to levy a rate, in addition to the city rate, upon the inhabitants, and to make other improvements in reference to the lighting of the city, &c.

Bill introduced, and read a first time.

SAVINGS' BANK AT MORETON BAY.

Mr. SMITH, seeing the Colonial Secretary in his place, wished to ask him whether any steps had been taken in answer to a memorial praying the establishment of a Savings' Bank at Brisbane;

The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought that to establish a branch of the Sydney Savings' Bank at Brisbane would be attended with great inconvenience: but he did not see that there would be any difficulty in the establishment of a local Savings' Bank in that district. They could appoint trustees, and the funds collected would be under their own management, which would be much more satisfactory.

SAND DRIFTS.

Mr. PARKES begged leave to postpone the motion standing in his name, in reference to the printing of the petition respecting the damage done to property by sand drifts at Strawberry Hill, until Tuesday next.

Motion postponed.

CARTERS' BILL.

Mr. NICHOLS begged leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of carters plying for hire in the city of Sydney.

Leave granted, Bill introduced, and read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. NICHOLS the Bill was then ordered to be printed, and its second reading fixed for next Tuesday fortnight.

MAITLAND ROAD TRUST BILL.

Mr. NICHOLS moved that the further consideration in Committee of the Maitland Road Trust Bill be postponed until Tuesday next.

Motion postponed.

UNPAID JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL.

Mr. DARVALL moved the second reading of this Bill. In making the motion he would state that his main object was to put Justices of the Peace in this colony on the same footing as they were at home. This was the great object he had in view, but in saying this, he must also add that he was not without information respecting the composition of the present commission of the peace, which might lead him to explain more in detail why this Bill was called for. He had, however, no intention of drawing the attention of the House to individual cases, his only object being to raise the general character of the magistracy throughout the country. There could, he thought, be no doubt as to the great importance of this question—of the great importance which was involved in the appointment of fit and proper persons to act as Justices in this colony. And he would venture to say that there were circumstances which rendered the selection of Justices of the Peace in this colony matter of peculiar responsibility. There was no doubt that when Justices were appointed for the country districts, a very large amount of irresponsible power was entrusted into their hands. In the Courts in which they presided they reigned almost supreme. There were no lawyers to protect defendants, and watch proceedings; there was no public press to report them, and so far they have the exercise of their power almost uncontrolled by any expression of public opinion whatsoever. There was also another objection to the jurisdiction of magistrates in these remote country districts, and it was this—that if their decisions were not in themselves corrupt, they were open to the imputation of being so. They were called upon frequently, perhaps most frequently, to adjudicate in cases in which they were, perhaps not personally, but as a class, engaged, and they might give and frequently did give, a verdict in favor of a plaintiff or defendant, and a case which, in principle, was precisely the same as one in which they might be involved a few days after; when, perhaps the party whose case had been adjudged a day or two before was sitting on the bench. In fact the defendant or the plaintiff, as the case may be, might be called to change places with the magistrate, and the former would be called upon to exercise the functions of a Justice in the very same matter, as far as the law was concerned, in which the parties interested might have adjudicated in his own case a day or two before. No doubt it was a very difficult matter in this colony to select properly qualified persons to fill the places of magistrates, and the practice here was precisely the reverse of that in England. Here the embarrassment arose from the very few people, particularly in the country districts, who were qualified by education and by the leisure they had at their command to discharge the functions of magistrates. In England the only embarrassment which arose was from the number of persons who were qualified and who might appear to have claims to the distinction. There was also another consideration to be taken into account. The magistrates in the interior were very unlike the magistrates of England, in another respect. These magistrates received very little assistance indeed from the clerks of benches in the discharge of their duties, and he would say that the clerk of the bench should, generally speaking, be an officer who could advise with the magistrates as to all matters of form in the proceedings brought before them. From the materials from which the clerks of benches in the country were generally selected, it was quite clear they were not of a class able to afford this assistance, and therefore it was the more requisite that due care should be taken in the selection of the magistrates of the country. There was some difficulty in saying what was the system under which the magistracy of the country was at present selected; but as the object of the magistracy must be presumed to be the same as it was in England they had a right to assume that the appointments should proceed from the same source.

Now it was denied that in England, and in this colony, and all others, the appointment of the magistracy was a right of the prerogative of the Crown. He did not dispute this claim, he had no doubt that the right to appoint the magistracy was a prerogative of the Crown; but it was a right exercised, and intended only to be exercised, to promote the welfare of the country at large. Now, how was this prerogative right exercised in England? Could it be pretended that it was exercised by the Sovereign? No such thing; it was clearly entrusted to hands that were responsible to the people for its proper exercise. The system of appointing magistrates in England was that the justices should be recommended by the Lord Lieutenants of counties to the Lord Chancellor, and the latter functionary, on such recommendation, appointed the parties recommended to be magistrates. Therefore the appointments were in reality not made by the Crown, but by parties who were responsible to public opinion for the exercise of the power vested in them, and to public censure if they abused that power. The consequence was that only responsible persons were appointed to the Commission of the Peace in England. People of character and repute were appointed, and justly so, because on these appointments no doubt, much of the safety, happiness, and comfort of the people depended. He did not wish in any way to asperse generally the character of the magistracy of this colony. He had always believed that if in their actions certain members of the body had been wrong, on the whole their motives had been pure. But the importance of the due appointment of proper persons to act as magistrates had been felt from a very early day. The hon. member here quoted from a statute of Edward the 2nd, in which express instructions were given as to what manner of men should be appointed justices, and the instructions were that such justices should consist of two or three of the most efficient men of the place—also of some new classes in the law, by some knights of the shires, whose influence and property combined with other qualifications pointed them out as eligible men. Now it appeared from this that the same feeling prevailed in England as to the appointment of persons to the Commission of the Peace as those which prevailed here, and which induced him to bring in this Bill. He believed that the commission of the peace had been degraded in its character by the admission into it of persons who could not be said to act in all cases fairly and justly, or who were entitled to the respect of the community. He was not without information that some justices of the Peace were in the habit of sitting in cases where they might themselves the next day be in the position of the parties whose cases they adjudicated upon. He had this information from authority on which he had a right to place every reliance; but he did not think it was necessary or proper for him to enter into details. Now he would ask, how was this duty of the appointment of the magistracies performed now? He had been told that formerly the plan was that no person should be appointed to the magistracy who had not been recommended by the Attorney-General or the Chief Justice. Now he did not say that this system was not a very proper one in former years, but he did say that the appointment of the magistracy now should issue from a source which should be beyond suspicion. No doubt the ambition of many persons led them to aim at the insertion of their names on the commission of the peace, and the ambition in many instances was a laudable one. But he thought this ambition ought to be gratified only on good grounds. If appointments to the magistracy had been made, as he had reason to believe they had, on the recommendations of private individuals, of hon. members of that House, he believed the system was a bad one, and that evil must follow upon it. He believed these recommendations should issue only from somebody who would be responsible to the people for the character of those whom they might recommend. He had no wish in this Bill to interfere in any way with the prerogative of the Crown in superadding any magistrate who might have shown himself incapable or corrupt, but he did think that it would be well that in this instance, as in the appointment of magistrates, this power of exercising the prerogative should flow from the Attorney-General, or from the Chief Justice; some one in fact whose station should give him an opportunity of knowing the character of the individual, and would make him responsible to the country for the advice he gave. He denied that the influence for the appointment or removal of magistrates should be exercised by any individuals who were not known or recognised by the public as the advisers of the Government, and who might have interested motives. Now with regard to this Bill it would be found that the purpose of its clauses was not in any way to limit the prerogative of the Crown, but simply, as nearly as circumstances would permit, to make the practice of appointing magistrates assimilated to that of England. For the purpose he proposed in the first clause of the Bill that persons should be appointed to the commission of the peace only by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council; believing such a course to be far better than that persons should be appointed justices on any mere private recommendations. In the second clause he proposed that the commission of the peace of any unpaid justice of the peace should cease and determine, at the expiration of six months after the accession to office of any new Governor or Governor-General; and he could see no reason why the commission of the peace should be protracted until the demise of her Majesty. The object of such a rule in England was obvious; but to carry it out in a spirit it would be more reasonable that a change of the commission should take place when a change in the Government took place. The other clauses of the Bill were to the effect that existing Commissioner of the Peace should be affected by the demise of the Crown. He could see no reason why the demise of the Crown should operate any more than with the Commissioner of the Peace in this colony; but he could see why a change in the Governorship of the colony might have a great deal to do with it; and, besides, he thought it only fair that every new Governor should have an opportunity of judging for himself who were the men best qualified to fulfil the important duties of the magistracy. That was the character of the Bill which he now asked the House to read a second time. He believed that it was calculated to improve the character of the local magistracy. As to prerogative, he had already shown, in England, the duty of appointing the magistracy was cast upon the responsible officer of the Crown, who appointed only those persons who were recommended to him by a high official, and responsible to the Government and the country. By this system the office of a Justice of the Peace in Great Britain did not become a matter of scramble, nor an exercise of private influence. If the House, however, should not be willing to pass the measure, he could only say he should not have the slightest objection to withdraw it. He fully believed that the appointment to the magistracy would give greater satisfaction if it was known they were made on the recommendation of the Executive Council or some officers of the Government, who would be responsible to the country, than they did under the present system; and he had therefore felt it his duty to bring in this Bill, and to press it to its present stage.

Mr. A. OSBORNE seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had no remarks to make of an objectionable nature with respect to the spirit of the measure which had been brought forward by the hon. and learned member for Cumberland. He fully went along with that hon. member in his opinion, that it was a matter of the greatest importance to the colonists to have the commission of the peace regulated in such a manner that none but proper persons should be appointed to the administration of justice in the colony. (Hear, hear). But at the outset the hon. and learned member had expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion; and that would, in his opinion, be the better course. Before entering into the measure he would refer the hon. and learned member to the 4th paragraph of the Royal Instructions, which enjoined the Governor-General to withhold his assent from any measure proposed by the House, which was of a tendency to infringe or to encroach upon the royal prerogative, so that this Act could not be passed into law without the assent of her Majesty the Queen. That prerogative had been defined in the reign of Edward the Third, and had been maintained free from encroachment during all the struggles which they read of in history, down to the present time. The Governor could not legally give his assent to the motion before the House. Besides, the Constitution Bill was now before the Home Government, and that Bill would regulate the performances of the Government, and place it upon a different footing, so that it would be most undesirable to attempt to effect so great a change until they knew the result of the Constitution Bill. Had the Constitution Bill was founded upon the principle of responsible government, such an Act as the one before the House would lead to a great many evils. Before the arrival of Sir George Gipps it was not considered necessary to appoint so many magistrates, and when he (the Attorney-General) came into office, he ascertained that his predecessor had borne the responsibility of recommending persons to appointments in the commission of the peace. When he (the Attorney-General) took the office, he considered that the most onerous portion of his duty, and he was particular in not recommending any person to the magistracy, without knowing personally, or from the best authority which he could possibly obtain, that the person was properly qualified with respect to his attainments and character. But Sir George Gipps deemed it unnecessary to continue the practice of acting upon the recommendation of the Attorney-General, and he was released, therefore, from the responsibility, and the practice changed. He felt that he had sufficient responsibility independent of that, but, as the public continued to consider him responsible for the appointments to the Commission of the Peace, he considered it but due to his own character to make it publicly known that he had nothing whatever to do with the responsibility. He agreed with the remarks made by the hon. and learned member for Cumberland that the Chancellor was responsible for the appointments in England and in Ireland, for although the Lord-Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants of Counties recommended persons to the Commission of the Peace, the Chancellor made the necessary inquiries and issued the commissions. As to any individual officer who was to be appointed in the colony, selected from the analogy of his office to that of the Chancellor of England, he must say that, in his opinion, that officer would have a very great responsibility cast upon him. The persons appointed to the Commission of the Peace had usually been recommended by some persons upon whose recommendation the Governor could rely. But latterly a batch of magistrates had been sent to the Governor, many of them at the recommendation of hon. members of the House, and appointments had been made which he regretted. But some of the magistrates who had been appointed upon the recommendation of hon. members of the House, were of such a description that he would be very sorry to see the exercise of its functions, might seriously and unnecessarily be obstructed. The hon. and learned Attorney-General had told them that many of the evils now complained of in the magistracy might be remedied by the issue of a new commission. No doubt this was correct to a certain extent, but he would ask the honourable and learned gentleman whether the Government really contemplated issuing a new commission, or whether in fact they had ever signified such an intention. There were many difficulties naturally connected with the discharge of magisterial duties in the interior, which materially affected the proper administration of justice. Among the greatest drawbacks was the want of professional assistance and the requisite books of reference and instruction. With regard to the latter difficulty he was happy to say that the magistrates in the district which he happened to represent, had it in contemplation to establish a law library for their own particular use, and he thought such a movement, if it were generally and spiritedly taken up would be found to result in great advantage to the community. As for the Bill under consideration, he thought it would be necessary, whether they had responsible government or not. He did not think that the qualifications for the time being ought to be burdened with the whole responsibility of sanctioning these appointments. The process of making these appointments as defined in the Bill appeared to him to meet all the requirements of the case, and he should therefore give it his support. The office of magistrate was naturally one of great honour and distinction, but it had latterly become so common, so degraded, that persons of respectability had no ambition for such an office, seeing that they could not discharge the duties of office without being obliged to come in contact with individuals of improper character. (Hear, hear.) He thought it would be far better not to have any magistrates at all than parties such as those he had alluded to. One competent magistrate in a district would be worth a half dozen of some who now enjoyed the honour. (Hear, hear.) After all he doubted very much whether any legislative enactment would prove thoroughly efficacious, unless something were done to raise the moral and intellectual tone of the community. Looking forward as he did to the state of education in the colony, especially in the country districts, he was anxious to know where they would get their future magistrates from. It was a matter of deep regret that the important subject of education was in so much neglected in the country, as he knew of nothing more likely to reflect dishonourably on the future prosperity of the colony. They might look upon it that the only way of remedying the present evil was to make the office of magistrate worth the ambition of the community, and that the only way to make the office worth the ambition was to purge the commission of those persons who now so disgraced it. Let the Executive do this with an energy and spirit, and, if necessary, the House would assist them in it. With these observations he begged to state that it was his intention to support the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES admitted the importance of the measure, but at the same time he was not prepared to assent to it, as it appeared to him that it would involve an infringement of the royal prerogative. He would, however, if it were the case, he should hesitate very much before giving the Bill his support, as he was at a loss to perceive in what would consist its utility, seeing that the chief principle involved in it was already acted upon by the Government. The debate had turned more upon the supposed existence of the magistracy than upon any principle of utility which such a measure might be designed to carry out. With regard to the appointment of magistrates, which had been published in one of the morning papers, he agreed that the sooner such a person was put rid of the better. But then this was a reason why they should suspend the character of other gentlemen holding the commission of the peace, or why they should augur unfavourably of those gentlemen. If any persons proved themselves unfit for the office, and it became necessary to remove them, this could be done by a writ of supersedeas, thus rendering unnecessary the intervention of an Act such as the one proposed. As for changing the commission on the advent of every new Governor, he thought this would be found to be a very inconvenient and unpractical task to impose upon any head of the executive. How would any new Governor, on assuming the reins of office, before he had even made himself known to the public, like it necessary to frame a new commission, and thus leave many names out which had been inserted in the Commission for years previously. This would be one of the most unpopular tasks which any Governor could be called upon to perform, and would subject him to a great amount of unpopularity, even to the extent of seriously obstructing his administration. On the other hand, he thought the inefficiency of the local magistracy was more attributable to the want of legal knowledge than to any fault in their good intention or moral character. He could imagine many persons of excellent moral character, who would not have good magistrates, while in fact some might be very worst to deal with Acts of Parliament or principles of common law. In the mother country the case was very different, as there the magistrates sitting in the courts of justice in the rural districts had professional gentlemen to act as their clerks, from whom they obtained the necessary professional advice. These gentlemen, who acted as clerks, received no fixed stipend, but were remunerated in the shape of fees, thus the country magistrates in England were enabled to discharge their duties with the greatest possible efficiency. No such advantages were obtainable here, and therefore he thought that some alternative should be made for the errors of those gentlemen in the country who had nothing to guide them but their own discretion. He would, therefore, vote against the motion.

Dr. LANG believed that the magistrates were very much like the people by whom they were made magistrates—they were, in fact, the exact refraction of those by whom they were called into office, or of those by whom they were recommended. The whole system was always exhibited itself to the senses, in the first instance, in the extremities. The reason why the extremities of the Government system were so bad was the reason why the magistrates were so destitute of that species of life which ought to characterise their body, was because the head and the heart were at fault. There was a want of that influence which ought to pervade the whole system of Government, and which ought to have its source in the head and the heart of the political system of the colony. He took it for granted, as an inference which he was warranted to draw, in accordance with the principles of sound philosophy, that the state of the magistracy was just an indication that the head and the heart of our political system was not in a healthy state. (Hear, hear.) He was competent to declare in a certain district would be worth a half dozen of some who now enjoyed the honour. (Hear, hear.) After all he doubted very much whether any legislative enactment would prove thoroughly efficacious, unless something were done to raise the moral and intellectual tone of the community. Looking forward as he did to the state of education in the colony, especially in the country districts, he was anxious to know where they would get their future magistrates from. It was a matter of deep regret that the important subject of education was in so much neglected in the country, as he knew of nothing more likely to reflect dishonourably on the future prosperity of the colony. They might look upon it that the only way of remedying the present evil was to make the office of magistrate worth the ambition of the community, and that the only way to make the office worth the ambition was to purge the commission of those persons who now so disgraced it. Let the Executive do this with an energy and spirit, and, if necessary, the House would assist them in it. With these observations he begged to state that it was his intention to support the Bill.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES admitted the importance of the measure, but at the same time he was not prepared to assent to it, as it appeared to him that it would involve an infringement of the royal prerogative. He would, however, if it were the case, he should hesitate very much before giving the Bill his support, as he was at a loss to perceive in what would consist its utility, seeing that the chief principle involved in it was already acted upon by the Government. The debate had turned more upon the supposed existence of the magistracy than upon any principle of utility which such a measure might be designed to carry out. With regard to the appointment of the magistrates which had been published in one of the morning papers, he agreed that the sooner such a person was put rid of the better. But then this was a reason why they should suspend the character of other gentlemen holding the commission of the peace, or why they should augur unfavorably of those gentlemen. If any persons proved themselves unfit for the office, and it became necessary to remove them, this could be done by a writ of supersedeas, thus rendering unnecessary the intervention of an Act such as the one proposed. As for changing the commission on the advent of every new Governor, he thought this would be found to be a very inconvenient and unpractical task to impose upon any head of the executive. How would any new Governor, on assuming the reins of office, before he had even made himself known to the public, like it necessary to frame a new commission, and thus leave many names out which had been inserted in the Commission for years previously. This would be one of the most unpopular tasks which any Governor could be called upon to perform, and would subject him to a great amount of unpopularity, even to the extent of seriously obstructing his administration. On the other hand, he thought the inefficiency of the local magistracy was more attributable to the want of legal knowledge than to any fault in their good intention or moral character. He could imagine many persons of excellent moral character, who would not have good magistrates, while in fact some might be very worst to deal with Acts of Parliament or principles of common law. In the mother country the case was very different, as there the magistrates sitting in the courts of justice in the rural districts had professional gentlemen to act as their clerks, from whom they obtained the necessary professional advice. These gentlemen, who acted as clerks, received no fixed stipend, but were remunerated in the shape of fees, thus the country magistrates in England were enabled to discharge their duties with the greatest possible efficiency. No such advantages were obtainable here, and therefore he thought that some alternative should be made for the errors of those gentlemen in the country who had nothing to guide them but their own discretion. He would, therefore, vote against the motion.

Dr. LANG believed that the magistrates were very much like the people by whom they were made magistrates—they were, in fact, the exact refraction of those by whom they were called into office, or of those by whom they were recommended. The whole system always exhibited itself to the senses, in the first instance, in the extremities. The reason why the extremities of the Government system were so bad was the reason why the magistrates were so destitute of that species of life which ought to characterise their body, was because the head and the heart were at fault. There was a want of that influence which ought to pervade the whole system of Government, and which ought to have its source in the head and the heart of the political system of the colony. He took it for granted, as an inference which he was warranted to draw, in accordance with the principles of sound philosophy, that the state of the magistracy was just an indication that the head and the heart of our political system was not in a healthy state. (Hear, hear.) He was competent to declare in reference to the conduct of the magistracy, he believed the facts had not been over-stated which had been adduced by honorable members who had been called him, judging from his own observations and from what he had heard. He believed that there were among the magistrates many persons who were grossly disqualified for that office, both as regarded intellect and moral principle. It was a monstrous fact (hear, hear), it was disgraceful to the state, that persons should be allowed in the commission of the peace, who, as he had shown, were totally unfit for the office; and that until the tone of the Executive Government was raised there was no hope of raising the character of the magistrates? Raised to what story? How did that hon. and rev. member become the sense of the House? (Hear, hear.) Although he was himself a magistrate, he very seldom acted as such. He had been for a great number of years connected with the magistracies of this colony, and he would undertake to say that the allegations which had been brought forward by the hon. and rev. gentleman were, in reference to a large majority of that body, totally unjust and ungrateful. (Hear, hear.) He would not say but that some might be found who were not competent, but he would emphatically deny that the whole moral tone was such as was represented to be by the honorable and reverend member. That gentleman had not confined himself to particular instances—he had generalised and had brought forward a sweeping declamation, speaking of the low tone of the magistracy as well as their incompetency. He felt constrained to say that those allegations were unjust towards those gentlemen who were of as much use to the public, and who discharged with ability their duties gratuitously—duties which were sometimes of a painful nature. It was not to be tolerated that a body of magistrates, who discharged their functions to the satisfaction of the public, should be vilified in such a manner, without any just cause or reason, but simply because the honorable member had received a communication respecting a certain family, which perhaps might be found to be untrue. The hon. and rev. member had made the remark that the day would come when it would be found necessary that the people should have a voice in the election of the magistrates. Did he wish the magistrates to be elected in the same manner as they were at California,—elected by the people, and acting in accordance with the views of the majority when a row took place? Was it persons of that class that he wished to be elected to administer the laws of the country? (Hear, hear.) The hon. and rev. gentleman had said that the magistrates were the reflex of the executive and of those by whom they were appointed. If that was so, and if any advantages were to follow in the wake of the establishment of responsible government, and of those who were to administer the laws, he trusted the legislature of the day would be so superior, he hoped that when responsible government was established the magistracy would be all right. He knew that he also stated that the day would come when the magistracy would be appointed in accordance with the voice of the people, He would observe that, although it was provided in the New Constitution Act that all public officers under Government, whether salaried or not, should be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Legislative Council, it was a matter of doubt whether or not Justices of the Peace would come under that designation. There was no question that under responsible Government, if the representatives of the people desired that the Council should control the Government in this respect, and if they acted on that decision, no Government dare set them at defiance. The Council might see that they would appoint one of their body who would make it his duty to report as to who were or who were not fit for the magisterial duties. Some such step as that might be taken under responsible government. In reference to the other clauses of the Bill, according to the present constitution, it was a prerogative of the Crown that the Commission of the Peace should last during the life of Her Majesty the Queen, and not for six months; but according to the provisions of the present Bill that old prerogative was to cease, and instead of the commission of the peace terminating at the demise of the Queen, it was to be regulated by the accession to office of each succeeding Governor-General. He would rather that some limit were fixed than that the commission of the peace should be so regulated,—that they should last for five or ten years. But he could hardly think it necessary that any Bill of the sort should be brought in at all. He did not think the Bill would pass; and if it did it would have to be sent home for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, and therefore it would be about twelve months before the Bill could come into operation; and therefore he thought it would be better to leave the matter to be discussed under the new constitution. And by no means did he think it desirable at this particular moment to make any attempt at alteration in reference to the royal prerogative. The subject was one which might safely be left for another year or two. He would propose that this bill should be withdrawn, not sedately for him, and learned gentleman to abandon the principle.

Mr. NICHOLS felt wished to offer a few words upon the subject. If ever there had been an attack made upon the head of the Government in this country since the rising of the colony, the most severe attack had emanated from the hon. and learned Attorney-General on the present occasion. The charges of the hon. member for Durham were nothing in comparison with the charges of the hon. and learned gentleman indirectly preferred. (Hear, hear.) He had told the House that the former times the Attorney-General was consulted by the Governor. What authority was there to compel the Governor to consult the Attorney-General? For his part the hon. and learned gentleman had had the recommendation of nearly every person of the colony to office since he had been here, and in some instances he had recommended individuals who were inefficient. The honorable and learned gentleman stated that he would sooner cut off his right hand than he would knowingly recommend an inefficient person to office as a justice of the peace. He would rather have gentlemen members in that House who were quite as conscientious and who possessed as much principle as the Attorney-General. He had pointed a number of persons, on his motion, who were instituted to the office of justices of the peace.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had said, not on his own motion, but on the recommendation of individuals whom he considered worthy persons.

Mr. NICHOLS: The recommendations made by other persons might be as conscientiously made by other persons as by the Attorney-General. (Hear hear.) The statement was made, and he did not expect to hear it from the honorable and learned Attorney-General at all events. Here could be no doubt that all brought his address he was aiming at a higher responsibility, that of being reinstated in the position of the former Attorney-General, in accordance with which responsibility no person could be made a magistrate, except on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was sorry to interrupt the hon. gentleman, but he had certainly misinterpreted the meaning of his address. He had only alluded to the fact that it had been the custom for the Attorney-General to recommend the Justices of Peace and he had expressed his satisfaction that the practice had ceased, and that he did not wish it to revive, as it was his opinion that political officers should have nothing to do with it. He duty should decide upon some one hearing an office similar to that of Lord Chancellor in England.

Mr. DARVALL: The hon. and learned Attorney-General had privately expressed the same opinion to him, that he desired to have nothing whatever to do with the office of appointing Justices of the Peace. His hon. friend must have misunderstood the hon. and learned gentleman.

Mr. NICHOLS thought he understood what had been said, but perhaps he might be mistaken.

Mr. SPEAKER recollected distinctly what had been said by the hon. and learned Attorney-General, and decided that Mr. Nichols was in error.

Mr. NICHOLS was glad to find that it was so. There was a certain class of persons who ought not to be admitted as justices of the peace, such as medical men, and practising barristers and attorneys. But when he (Mr. Nichols) brought in a Bill for the purpose of putting an end to that system of electing such men to office, the measure was opposed by the hon. and learned Attorney-General. If that hon. and learned gentleman ever reached the office of Lord High Chancellor there was another case of persons which he would recommend him to leave out, as Governor Bourke did a great number of Government officers who were totally unfit for the office. One justice of the peace was found to be an emigration agent, and another a clerk in the Court of Requests. Which justices of the peace sustained remunerative offices in the service of Government, they ought to be superseded at once. The gentleman who had become emigration agent had never been superseded, and was still one of the magistrates of the city. In reference to the Bill before the House he desires that it was right to pass any such Bill independent of the Royal instructions. Any act of Council to take away the prerogative of the Queen was in law; we could not take away the Queen's privileges, we might as well pass an act to say the Queen should no longer be the Queen of these colonies. He thought the policy of the Bill was not desirable. The fact of a new Governor being called upon to issue a new commission of the peace, would raise about him such a hornet's nest as he would not rid himself of if he were to remain in the colony for seven years. Whether a future legislature of the country would take a different view of the question he knew not, neither did he much care; but he believed, taking the magistracy generally, there would be found that there was amongst them many who were as conscientious and honest as any individual member of any class of the community. (Hear, hear.) But there were exceptions to every rule. There were many magistrates, who, by their conduct created enemies, and there were many false tales told about them. It might be that there were persons who were appointed to the commission of the peace who were totally inadequate both from the want of education, and also of the common proprieties of life. There was an instance in the newspaper of that day, which was of most disgraceful character, of a magistrate in company with a quantity of ticket-of-leave-holders becoming intoxicated. No doubt the conduct of the magistrate would meet with its proper reward, and would be superseded. What good could arise from legislature if there was no responsible individual? If a person was appointed to office, he would of course be responsible, but if the responsibility rested on the Executive Council, then it would not be known who was responsible. It was probable that some good might arise from this discussion; but he could not relieve his mind of the idea that the Attorney-General had cast a slander on the Government of Sir Charles Fitz Roy which it did not deserve.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR did not rise with any intention of prolonging the debate by any remarks he might offer, but he did feel bound to make a few observations on the sentiments which had been expressed by the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs. He must say that he did understand the observations of the hon. and learned Attorney-General in an entirely different sense to that in which they were taken by the hon. member. He understood the hon. and learned Attorney-General to say that so far from wishing to keep the responsibility of recommending persons to the appointment of the magistracy, he wished to be divested of this responsibility. The Attorney-General's statement of the case was to this effect: that up to the administration of Sir George Gipps, magistrates had been appointed only on his recommendation and that of the Chief Justice, since which time the appointments to the magistracy had been made at the discretion of the Governor. Now, the Attorney-General, as far as he (Mr. M. Macarthur) understood him, so far from wishing that this power of appointing or recommending magistrates for appointment should be vested in his hands, wished to be divested of it, and seemed to think that no such power should be placed in the hands of any political officer, but should be placed under the direction of some high judicial officer, whose motives no one could impugn. This, he believed, was the opinion which the honorable and learned Attorney-General intended to express, and in which, he must say, he cordially agreed. The hon. member proceeded to contend that the arguments of the Attorney-General had been misunderstood; but the lowness of the hon. member's tone and the confusion of the House prevented the reporter catching his sarcasm(s.) He was happy to be able to confirm an opinion which had already been expressed, that the magistracy of New South Wales would generally bear a comparison with that of any other country in the world. There were, no doubt, exceptions to its general character; but he must say that he believed that the discredit cast upon it was chiefly to be attributed to recent appointments to it; and he thought, moreover, that many of those recent appointments were attributable to the counter influences which had been brought against the Government. There was no doubt that men too young had been appointed to the Commission of the Peace, but the error which the Government had committed in this respect might be applied to other institutions. There was no doubt that the magisterial office was a very responsible one, and one that ought, as far as possible, to be removed from any political influences; it was therefore only right, he thought, that the recommendation of the justices should not rest in the hands of any political officer or officers who were identified with the Government of the country, but should be deputed to some high judicial officer, such as the Chief Justice, who took no part at all in political affairs. He believed a clause of this kind would be more consonant with the feelings of the country generally, and would more effectually tend to carry out the ends of justice.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY might perhaps be permitted to say a few words on this question, as he had very considerable experience in the system under which magistrates were appointed in this colony. It happened frequently that applications were made from the interior, stating that there was a deficiency of magistrates in such and such districts, and recommending certain persons to be appointed justices. But before such appointments were made, it was always a practice of the Government to apply for information as to the character of the candidates, and this rule had always been complied with. Again, with regard to the removal of magistrates; the Government, if it saw reason, had the power to remove any magistrate. Supersedeases were issuing constantly, not in all cases from misconduct on the part of the magistrates, but from other causes which must present themselves to the minds of honorable member of the House. With regard to the whole body of the colonial magistracy, he believed there was not a more respectable class in any British colony, or one who generally performed the duties entrusted to them with greater uprightness and greater intelligence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLEN would allude only to one observation which had fallen from the honorable member for the Northumberland boroughs, and it was in reference to the remarks he had made on the conduct of the Attorney-General sitting as a magistrate in the licensing session. He (Mr. Allen) must say that to the best of his recollection his honorable and learned friend the Attorney-General did not vote for the allowance of any license which it afterwards became his duty to inform the Government could not by law be granted. On the contrary, he had a recollection of the Attorney-General having in some instances advised the bench that it would be impossible for the Government to comply with all the recommendations of the bench in respect to granting licenses. With regard to the Bill before the House, he fully agreed in the first clause of it, it having been for a long time his opinion that the appointment of the magistracy should not be in the Governor only, but in the Executive Council. He should have wished that a principle similar to this had always been acted on. In the case of the clauses of the bill, however, he could see no good. It would tend to disgrace a man very considerably in his own estimation, and that of the country at large, if he were to be left out of the commission without just cause being shown. He should therefore oppose this Bill, hoping, however, that in future all appointments to the magistracy would go before the Executive Council. He was sorry that the case mentioned in the Empire newspaper of that day, although he thought it almost unparalleled in indecency, was one to which many similar occurrences might be found. He knew that men had been appointed to the magistracy who were living in a state of concubinage, or of habitual intemperance, and it was this appeared to him to be the great fault in the present magistracy. He did not find so much fault with the merely uneducated persons who had been appointed to it, as he believed in many instances the practical common sense of those people had done good service to the country.

Mr. COWPER should support the Bill, and he thought the hon. and learned member for Cumberland had rendered the country good service by his introduction of it. The composition of the magistracy of the country was a subject which was spoken of by all classes of people, by all shades of society. Although he would agree with what had been stated in respect of the talent, science and respectability of the magistracy of the colony, he must also say that there was a very large number of the magistracy who were unfit to discharge the duties entrusted to them, and whose appointment to the office was discreditable to the country. He believed the proportion of these unproper appointments had been on the increase recently, and he also feared that for a large number of these appointments members of that House were responsible, by having given their recommendations to those appointments. He was glad the opportunity of discussing this question had arisen, because he believed it would tend to the remedy of what had long been felt to be a grievance by all classes of the community. As chairman of the committee of the interior, he had obtained no small information as to the abuses which prevailed as to the granting of publicans' licenses; and although all the evidence on this subject had not been taken down, enough appeared to make him believe this great evil arose to the country from the manner in which magistrates were influenced to grant these licenses. He would ask what were the objections against this Bill? It was said by former speakers that its provisions were opposed to the Royal instructions; and secondly, that it was against good policy. Now having carefully considered the Royal instructions, he must say he thought this Bill rather in accordance with those instructions than opposed to them, and was glad to find that this seemed to be the opinion of the honorable and learned member the Solicitor-General. The honorable member here read a passage from the Royal Instructions; It would be seen from them that power was given to pass an enactment, or at all events to adopt a principle similar to that which was contained in this Bill. But it was necessary that any such Bill, or any such enunciation of principle, should be reserved for the royal assent. Although, therefore, there must be a reservation of this sort, he conceived it to be quite in their province to pass such a Bill as was now proposed. With regard to the policy of the measure, though some said that in appointments of this kind the power to appoint should not be divided, but should vest in a single head, he did not agree with that principle, but thought that the power might well vest in the Executive Council. Such a power would be believed be more constitutional and more popular than the present mode of appointment to the magistracy. When he looked back to the experience of past years, he found that it had been a practice to issue a new commission every year on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. Now he was not one of those members who agreed

with the principle that if no gross inefficiency was shown against a justice of the peace, he should be continued in the commission. When he saw so large a proprtion of the present magistracy inefficient, he thought a remedy should be applied. Nor did he see the force of the argument that this Bill would impose an invidious duty in any new Governor. He believed in a matter of this consequence, if it were found that the magistracy required reforming, the Government ought to have moral courage to take the steps necessary for the welfare of the country. He believed in the commissions which had lately issued many names ought to have been left out, not only on account of the disqualification of the magistrates appointed, but because their presence on the bench was instrumental in driving from it, in many instances, the oldest and most respectable magistrates of the land. When they saw that this was the case, he thought it was time for them to step in. Although he dissented from the last two clauses of the Bill he should vote for the second reading, believing that the principle involved was a good one. He had had lately many communications made to him on the subject, some of which were of a rather startling nature. Amongst others he might say he had received information of the proceedings of the magistrates in New England, a district from which better things might have been expected, as the magistrates there were principally men of education. He had no doubt however that this charge would be brought forward at a proper time at the next session of the Council, and it would then perhaps be found that there was some ground for the numerous complaints made in every quarter, against the magistracy in the interior. Although he admitted that the case mentioned by the hon. and rev. member for Stanley was an *ex parte* one, he believed there were similar cases which had much truth in them, nor did he think this matter could be watched with too jealous an eye.

The COLONIAL TREASURER differed in opinion with the hon. member for Durham, who stated in the course of his speech that a very large portion of the magistrates were inefficient. From the information which he had obtained upon the subject, he did not think the hon. member was justified in his remark, although he acknowledged that there were some persons in the Commission of the Peace not fit for the appointment and who ought to be removed. He could not consent to the Bill. The hon. member for Durham said that it was in the power of the Council to pass the Bill, but even if passed, the Bill must be reserved for the assent of Her Majesty, and consequently it could not come into operation for twelve months. The hon. Colonial Secretary had stated that it was the practice of the Governor-General to consult the Executive Government respecting the appointment ment of persons to the Commission of the Peace.

Mr. COWPER did not hear the hon. Colonial Secretary say so.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: He had stated that his Excellency often consulted the officers of the Executive Government with respect to the appointments.

The COLONIAL TREASURER resumed: It was apparent that no practical good could be derived from passing the Bill, which could not become law until it had received the royal assent. And the Solicitor-General had assured them, that upon the formation of the Legislature under the new Constitution Bill, he would have regard to the point which was aimed at by the motion before the House, and make arrangements for the consideration of applications for commissions by some responsible power prior to their being allowed by the Government. But, when the House attempted to legislate upon the subject he should object to that part of the Bill which tended to make the Executive Government the recommending party. If any party was to be made responsible for the recommendation of persons to the Commission of the Peace, in his opinion it ought not to be a political party, or a power subject to those influences to which all political bodies were liable. He also thought it extremely unadvisable that a new Governor coming to the colony should in so short a space as six months after his arrival, issue a new Commission of the Peace, and to perform so important a duty without making himself acquainted with the inhabitants of the colony, or even with those persons who were immediately in contact with him. If it were to be obligatory at all upon the Governor-General to issue a fresh commission of the peace, it ought not to be in so short a time after his arrival. He did not think his Excellency the Governor-General would shrink from the responsibility of issuing a new commission, whenever he considered it his duty to do so; for three years ago, he had adopted such a course, and in the fresh commission, the names of several persons were omitted who had proved themselves disqualified. He felt satisfied that his Excellency would pursue a similar course again, whenever he felt it his duty, without the influence of the clauses in the Bill.

Mr. DARVALL rose to reply, and expressed himself not surprised at the opposition to the motion. But the arguments of the last hon. member were somewhat invidious, for he was inclined to place the responsibility entirely upon the Governor, and make him cancel the commission of the peace and issue a fresh one, entirely by his own act, instead of by legal enactment. The honorable member said, that the Governor by strength of mind was able to do this of himself, and thus all the odium of the deed would fall upon him. The honorable member had also asserted that the time mentioned by the Bill, six months after the arrival of a new Governor, was too short to enable him to become sufficiently acquainted with the colonists to form a correct judgment in issuing a commission of the peace. But the time was nothing. The principle was everything, and it was far better to cause the Governor to perform this act, in consequence of a legal enactment, than upon his own responsibility, which latter course would entail a great amount of odium upon him. This Constitution Bill had been repeatedly cast in their teeth during the discussion, but he hoped still that the Bill would never become law. (Hear, hear.) And then the honorable member who opposed the motion advocated a dilatory system, and asked for delay. He regretted the sweeping charges which had been made by some honorable members against the magistracy. His only object was to free the magisterial body from the improper persons associated with them; but his honorable friend opposite seemed desirous of retaining them. An honorable gentleman opposite had said that those persons who had improperly been placed in the commission of the peace could be put out. But in what manner? If, after a person had been put in the Commission of the Peace, and was found to be an improper person, but who had since his appointment committed no disgraceful act, how could the Governor consistently displace that person? He would naturally say, "what have I done amiss? Why disgrace me before the public?" But by his Bill the Bench would be purified about every six years, without the invidious task of peremptorily displacing individuals; and upon the issue of a fresh Commission of the Peace, those persons who had been proved to be disqualified could be omitted. It was necessary that the recommendation of persons to the Commission of the Peace should be vested in some responsible person. He had no doubt that the Executive were sometimes appealed to with respect to the gratification of persons to be appointed magistrates, but still they were not responsible. But when his Bill was made law, and the Executive was made responsible, they would seek every means of information respecting the character and qualifications of persons desirous of becoming magistrates, and would recommend none other to the Governor. But at present the Governor had to act alone in the matter, and it required a very strong-minded person to take upon himself the onus and the odium of displacing persons from the Commission of the Peace. An hon. member opposite had urged against the Bill that it would not be competent in the Governor to assent to it, because it was an invasion of the royal prerogative; but he might as well assert that the Governor would never assent to any useful act, because it might invade the prerogative which everybody must allow was in trust for the well-being of the country. An insinuation had been thrown out against some hon. members that their recommendations of persons to the Commission of the Peace had been acceded to, because their votes had been purchased to vote for the Government on such or such measures. Whatever selfish motives actuated men's hearts in this or in any other country, he asserted, for the credit of the community, that the members of that House possessed more sterling independence, more free expression of opinion, and less of subserviency to the Government, than any other legislature. He maintained that the only subserviency which the members of that House displayed was to the will of the people. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He had stated that he was unwilling to press the motion if the House appeared to think it was not required, [illegible] no evil existed. The object of [illegible] Bill was to place the responsibility [illegible] considering the qualifications of persons, and recommending them to the Commission of the Peace, [illegible] persons fitted to bear that responsibility. Some honorable members thought it would be better to cancel the commission every three years, in the same sort of manner which, every five years, the hon. members of that House were sent to their constituents. But such a course would tend to make the magistrates subservient to the Government, for feeble minded persons might be inclined to do that which would especially please the Governor, in hopes of being reappointed after the lapse of three years. But such would not be the case if the Bill before the House was passed. If it was made law that six months after the arrival of a new Governor a fresh commission was to be issued, the magistrates would not be liable to a feeling of dependency on the Government, and the new Governor would be more independent in issuing a fresh commission six or twelve months (it mattered not which) after his arrival, in reconstructing the magistracy, acting upon the advice of the Executive. He considered a reconstruction necessary, and being convinced that other hon. members were of the same opinion with himself respecting the utility of the measure, he should leave it to the sense of the House to pass the motion or to reject it.

A division having been called for, the motion was negatived with the following result:—

Ayes, 12.	Noes, 18.
Mr. Parkes	The Attorney-General
Thurlow	Mr. Smith
Holroyd	J. Macarthur
Bradley	The Colonial Treasurer
Bligh	Mr. Parker
Park	H. Osborne
Cowper	Nichols
Murray	Egan
Chisholm	H. Osborne
Dr. Lang	Allen
Mr. Darvall } Tellers.	The Auditor-General
Morris } Tellers.	Solicitor-General
	Postmaster-General
	Colonial Secretary
	Inspector-General of Police } Tellers.
	Mr. Martin } Tellers.

GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY BILL.

On the motion of Mr. MARTIN, this Bill was read a third time and passed.

POSTAGE BILL.

On the motion of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, this Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Council then adjourned at half-past six o'clock, until three o'clock on Tuesday.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

6. Mr. SMITH to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the establishment and regulation of a Savings Bank at Moreton Bay.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

1. The COLONIAL SECRETARY to move, That the Speaker do now leave the chair, and the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering the expediency of reporting to the House a resolution to the effect following:—"That the Commissioners for the City of Sydney, appointed under the Act, 17 Victoria, No 38, shall and may levy a rate of three shillings in the pound, for the general purposes of the said City, for the half-year from 1st July to 31st December, 1854; such rate to be computed on the existing valuation of City property."
2. The COLONIAL SECRETARY to move for leave to bring in a Bill for applying certain sums raised, or to be raised under the Sydney Sewerage Act, of 1853, and the Sydney Water Act of 1853, for the years 1854 and 1855.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.

3. Mr. MORRIS to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 1st August, 1854, to "inquire and report whether any means can be adopted to arrest the spread of the disease in sheep called Scab," and respectfully request that his Excellency will be pleased to propose to the Council a Bill to authorise an assessment upon all sheep in the colony, in accordance with the recommendations contained in that Report.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, September 29.

No material change has taken place this week. Everything continues remarkably dull, and, though the rapid advance of the busy season is not lost sight of, there is yet a great want of confidence, and, in the minds of many, considerable doubt as to the probability of improvement on present rates. We confess we are not amongst those who are thus disposed to despair; but, at the same time, believe with them that much inconvenience may arise from the reckless manner in which shipments have been made. Regarding this, however, we are not of opinion that the adjustment will be so difficult a matter as is generally anticipated.

The rates of discount and exchange remain without alteration; and money may be said to be rather less in demand.

Exchange: Bills on London, at 30 days' sight, bank buying rate, 3 premium; selling ditto, 5 premium; New South Wales buying rate, ½ discount; selling ditto, ½ premium; Victoria, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. South Australia, buying rate, 1½ discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. Van Diemen's Land, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. New Zealand, buying rate, 2 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium.

Discount: Bills, not having more than three months to run, 6 per cent. per annum; ditto four months, 7 per cent.; and all above that period, 8 per cent.

Colonial Bank Notes, not payable in New South Wales, are subject to a charge of 1 per cent.

A very large sale of groceries and provisions, both damaged and sound, took place at the stores of Mr. Newton on Thursday. There was an unusually full attendance of buyers, and some portion of the goods realised fair prices. Mauritius and Cossipore Sugar both sold at rather lower rates. Congou Teas (chests slightly broken) fetched about £4. American hams, sound, sold at 8d. Patent Sperm and Composite Candles, both sold at a decline of about one penny per lb. Woolpacks sold at very low rates, viz.—10 lb., at about 5s; 9½ lb., 4s 6d; and 9 lb. as low as 3s 9d. For a damaged parcel of Manila Rope there was considerable competition.

An invoice of Chimney, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, together with some other goods, was sold this day by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld. The quality was very much better than usual, owing, however, to the extensive parcels recently thrown upon the market the prices obtained were not encouraging.

Oilmen's stores, provisions, &c., were sold this day by Messrs. Dean. There was a full attendance of the trade, and many articles realised satisfactory rates; indeed, this description of stock, during the whole of the depression, has never been materially affected, except by heavy forced sales.

Mr. J. G. Cohen sold yesterday, at good prices, a large quantity of elegant German furniture.

Messrs. Mort sold this day five three-acre allotments, situate in the village of Ashfield, being part of the Canterbury estate, at £30 per acre. The land was described as being about six miles from Sydney, and immediately opposite the intended railway station.

The arrivals for the week, exclusive of our regular traders, are,—from London, three; Liverpool, two; Canton, one; Dunkirk, one; and Fejee Islands, one. The Bella Isles, from Liverpool, brings a large quantity of rails, carriages, waggons, &c., for the Sydney Railway Company; the Tinto, from Canton, tea, &c.; the Cuvier, from Dunkirk, wine, spirits, furniture, stone paving, &c.; and the remainder of the vessels assorted cargoes.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

Our market for colonial produce remains stationary, but buyers do not feel disposed to operate at present rates, waiting advices of the next series of London wool sales.

The demand for sheepskins has slightly improved, and prices ruled a little higher on Thursday.

Tallow and hides remain very dull of sale, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels now loading for London.

A very fine sample of Moreton Bay cotton, well cleaned and perfectly free from seed, brought 2s. per lb. We believe it was bought for the Paris Exhibition, and therefore not a fair criterion for quotation.

Freights to London—	
Wool	1d. to 1½d. per lb.
Hides	35s. to 40s. per ton.
Tallow	50s. to 70s. per ton.
Oil	80s. to 90s. per tun.
Gold	¼ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅜ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 5 per cent, premium.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 3 per cent. premium if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	3	to	1	5
Fair to good	1	0		1	2
Low to middling	0	9		1	0
Grease	0	4		0	6
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	5		0	8
Handwashed	0	9		1	3
Scoured	1	3		1	6

TALLOW.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beef	2	5	0	to	2	1	0
Mutton	2	8	0		2	13	0
Station tallow	2	0	0		2	4	0
Hides, each	0	4	0		0	11	0
Sheepskins, per pound	0	0	3		0	0	5½

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.—Wool: W&M fleece, 16 bales at 1s 2½d; FM conjoined, grease, 8 bales at 5½d; JC fleece, 5 bales at 1s 1½d; WB skin, 8 bales at 10½d; By grease, 7 bales at 6d; FR — over, fleece, 9 bales at 6½d; O skin, 1 bale at 3d; FM conjoined grease, 2 bales at 5d; WWW locks, 1 bale at 3½d; ditto fleece, 3 bales at 11d; ditto grease, 1 bale at 5d; OP in diamond ditto, 2 bales, at 5½d; W — under, mixed, 4 bales at 5½d; McI, 1 bale at 6d. 4 bundles sheepskins at 3½d, 3 ditto ditto at 4½d, lot sheepskins at 5d, 8 bundles ditto at 4½d 27 ditto at 5d, lot ditto at 4½d, 3 bales ditto at 3½d, lot ditto at 4½d, 27 bundles ditto at 5½d, lot ditto at 4½d, 2 bales ditto at 4d, lot ditto at 5½d, 5 bundles ditto at 4½d, lot ditto at 5d. 21 casks beef tallow, at £48, 19 ditto ditto ditto at £47, BY 8 ditto tallow at £47, 4 ditto ditto at £44, 1 ditto ditto at £49 10, 3 ditto ditto at £48, 13 ditto ditto at £47 10s, 8 ditto ditto, at £41 10s, 4 ditto ditto at £46 15s, WG 3 ditto ditto at £43 10s, SM 8 ditto ditto at £45 10s, M&A 4 ditto ditto at £46, 2 ditto ditto at £35 10s, 3 ditto ditto at £40 5s, PB 11 ditto ditto at £46, GT 10 ditto ditto at £46, 2 ditto ditto at £40, DC 4 ditto ditto at £40 5s; 4 casks lard at £33, 3 ditto ditto at £46 6s, 8 hides at 7s 3d, 4 ditto at 5s, 2 ditto at 4s, 360 ditto at 9s, 22 ditto at 5s 6d, 66 ditto at 8s 6d, 20 ditto at 4s 6d, 41 ditto at 6s, OD in diamond 546 ditto at 1 - 7d, T — 116 ditto at 9s 9d, 24 ditto at 7s 9d, 37 ditto at 3s 5d, 17 [illegible]

T. S. MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, September 29th, 1854.

WOOL.—The want of animation, and the very limited nature of the supplies, to which we have had occasion to refer for several weeks past under this head, are scarcely likely to undergo much change until the New Clip shall have been brought to market. The solitary transaction or two which have occurred since our last, have tended to prices in favour of the buyer.

SHEEPSKINS.—Continue in active demand at improving rates.

TALLOW.—Less inclination to increase stock is very evident; and although the deliveries have only been to a moderate extent, a reduction of fully 1s. per cwt. has been submitted to.

HIDES.—The very few opportunities at present offering for shipment, have checked the demand, and prices have given way about 1s. per hide on the sales which have taken place.

MAIZE.—The supply continues good, and prices although without much alteration, still incline downwards, owing principally to the very depressed state of the Market for Hay, which has again declined fully £2 to £3 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fine, clean samples	1	3	to	1	5
Fair to middling	0	10		1	0
Greasy	0	4		0	6
Sheepskins	0	3		0	6

TALLOW.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Prime mutton	49	0	0	to	53	0	0
Beef	44	0	0		48	0	0
Station	39	0	0		43	0	0
Hides, fair to good	0	7	0		0	11	0

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Maize, good samples	0	5	0	to	0	9	0
Ditto, cracked	0	8	3		0	9	3
Barley	0	5	6		0	7	0
Oats	0	6	0		0	8	0
Hay, per ton	7	0	0		14	0	0
Cheese	0	0	6		0	0	8
Butter	0	1	6		0	1	9
Tobacco	0	0	5		0	0	9

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.

Sydney, 238, George-street, September 29.

GOLD CIRCULAR.

THERE is nothing new or very interesting to report this week on the state of the Gold Market. Fair quantities have come forward, but no excess on last week's receipts. The demand is steady, without change in price, or alteration in the rates of exchange. The following are present quotations:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
New South Wales	3	17	0	to	3	17	3
Omeo	3	18	0	"	3	9	0
Ovens	3	19	0	"	3	19	6
Port Phillip	3	19	0	"	3	19	3

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.

288, George-street, Sydney, September 29th, 1854.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

THE MILLS.—Messrs. Barker and Co: Not much wheat has arrived to market this week: the price may be quoted at 10s to 10s 6d per bushel. The recent importations of Chilian flour, with advices of shipment to arrive, have caused a depression in the market. Present quotations at these mills are, for fine £28, and for second quality £26 per ton. Bran 3s 6d per bushel. Messrs. Furlong and Kennedy: Little or no wheat is now coming to market: nominally it is worth 11s per bushel. Flour is now £28 per ton for fine, and £26 for second quality. Bran 3s 6d per bushel. Messrs. Berkelman and Bate: The supply of wheat is falling off considerably: best samples may be quoted at 11s 6d to 12s 6d per bushel. Importations have had the effect of depressing the flour market: present quotations are, for fine £27, and for second quality £25 per ton. Bran 3s 3d per bushel.

GALLEGO FLOUR is quoted at £4 per barrel.

BREAD, 8d the 2 lb. loaf.

BISCUIT.—At Messrs. Wilkie and Co.'s Steam Biscuit Manufactory the quotations are, cabin biscuit 40s, pilot 34s, and ship 30s, per cwt.; and meat biscuit 20s per tin of 30 lbs.—Mr. Hamilton quotes cabin biscuit at 42s and ship at 32s per cwt.; wine biscuit, 15s. per 15 lb. canister.

FORAGE.—Hay varies from £12 to £17, and straw from £5 to £6 10s per ton; maize, 8s 6d to 9s per bushel; green food, 1s 6d to 1s 10d per dozen bundles.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—The market is well supplied with both beef and mutton. The carcase butchers are supplying beef at from 1½d to 2½d, and mutton at from 2½d to 3½ per lb., according to quality. Messrs. Sullivan and Hassall bought of Mr. Druitt 114 head of cattle, at £4 7s; and of Mr. Callaghan 100 head, at £4. Messrs. Neale and Davis bought of Mr. Cornish, 140 head, at £5; of Mr. Towns, 93 head, at £3 10s.; and of Mr. Brown, 100 head, at £3 16s. The only lot of sheep (of which we have any reliable information) sold this week, is one of 990 head belonging to Mr. Bettington, bought by Mr. Donoghue, at 10s per head. Calves and pigs continue scarce; the former worth 60s to 70s each, and the latter 9d per lb. Lambs are scarce; a few have arrived, and average from 10s to 12s each.

POULTRY AND DAIRY PRODUCE.—Fowls, 7s 6d to 9s; ducks, 9s to 11s; geese, 14s to 16s; turkeys, 32s to 40s; pigeons, 3s; wild ducks, 9s per couple; roasting pigs, 7s to 9s each; Glenlee fresh butter, 3s 6d; salt, 3s; other dairies, 2s to 2s 6d per lb.; cheese, 8d to 9d; bacon and hams, 8½d to 9d; lard, 8d to 9d per lb.; eggs, 1s to 1s 3d per dozen.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 22s to 24s per cwt.; turnips 3s to 4s, carrots 2s 6d to 3s 6d, celery 5s to 9s, cabbages 4s to 10s, cauliflowers 5s to 10s, lettuces 1s to 2s 6d, leeks 2s to 2s 6d, parsnips 3s to 4s, pumpkins 6s to 14s, per dozen or dozen bundles as the case may be; green peas 10s to 12s per bushel.

FRUITS.—Oranges 10d to 1s 3d, Lisbon lemons 1s, other lemons 4d to 4½d per dozen; loquats 10s to 12s per basket.

HORSES.—Mr. Burt reports that the horse market has been better supplied during the past week, but there is still great deficiency of really first-class and well-broken horses. Medium sized mares have met with a ready sale lately, the trade with New Zealand having revived in consequence of the facilities afforded for shipment by steam communication. The trade with Melbourne has entirely ceased, and there is every probability of a re-shipment of draught horses to Sydney, with which Melbourne is at present glutted. My prices during the week have been: for first-class draughts, £50 to £80, medium ditto £35 to £47 10s, first-class gig and carriage ditto £38 to £57, ditto hackneys £27 to £42; various horses £10 to £12.—Mr. S. Woolley, of the Bull's Head Horse Repository, reports that the sales have been well attended, and every horse sold at good prices. Horse stock and mares are wanted for the New Zealand Market. Prices are as follows:—Superior cart horses, none; light cart horses, £30 to £65; carriage and gig horses, £30 to £45; superior saddle horses, £20 to £40, stock horses, saddles, and bridles, £15 to £20. There is a good demand for mares in good condition.—Mr. Martyn reports as follows: The demand during the past week for almost every description of horse stock has been on the increase, and my sales have been well attended. There still continues a great deficiency of really good horses properly broken, and fit for immediate use: good hacks are much wanted, if up to weight and good in appearance. Carriage pairs would sell well, if properly matched, and thoroughly broken. No first-class draught horses have been offered during the past week, but they are continually enquired for. The prices have ranged as follows: light draught, from £50 to £90; gig horses, from £57 to £76; good saddle horses, from £30 to £54; and ordinary ditto, from £15 upwards.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

THE transactions have been in the shares of the Colonial Banks at the prices quoted, which are below the rates warranted by the profits that have been divided and are still realised. The shares of the Union Bank, producing a dividend at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, are most in request, and other descriptions of bank shares are likely to be upheld in price.

Sales have also been made of Australasian Steam shares. The quotations for other descriptions of securities are nominal.

W. B.

	Div. per Ann last declared	Paid up per share	Prices
Bank of N. S. Wales	£20 per cent.	£20	£30*
Commercial Bank	15 "	25	£47
Austral. Jt. Sk. Bank	10 "	£6	£6 15s.
Bank of Australasia	17½ "	40	None offered.
Union Bank of Aust.	40 "	25 2 10s.	} 100 per ct. prem.
Gas Light Company	10	£6 & £1	£8 and £2 prem.
A. S. Navigation Co.	10	20	£19 to £20.
Ditto		£5	Ditto
S. & M. S. Pac. Co.	23½	£12	par.
Genl. Assurance Co.	20	5	£7 10s.
N. S. W. Marine Co.	25	2	£3 2s. 6d.
Sydney Railway Co.	} 5 per ct. Int.	£5	} 5 per cent. prem.
Ditto		£1	
Hunter Riv. Rail. Co.	4 per ct. Int.	£1. 10s.	par.
Sydney Exchange Co.		£5	£5
Sydney Gd. Escort Co.		4	
Bathurst Cop. Min. Co.		5 4	
Ophir Cop. Mining C.		5 1	} par.
Newcastle C. & C. Co.		8	
Sydney Fishery Co.		20s.	par.
Syd. Dry Dock Co.		10s.	par.
Turon Golden Ridge		1	
Great Nugget Vein		1 10s	Par.
Wentworth Gold Co		£10	£10 to £12
N. S. W. Gov. Deben.	3½d. diem In. 2½d.		5 per ct. prem.
New Zealand ditto	8 p. c. per ann.		10 per cent. prem.
Bank of Victoria	10 per cent.	15	£20 to £21.
Gee. & Mel. Rail. Co.	£5 & 8 p. c. In.	£5	par.
Mel. Mt. Alex. & Mur River Railway Co.	5 & 6 per ct.	£5	par.
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Ry. Co.		£50	par

This is for the old stock, exclusive of the Bonus of £3 15s. per share, payable in cash or stock, 30th September instant. declared 18th July, upon the increase of the capital from £4 to £500,000. The transfers with these advantages have been at 75 per cent. premium or £45 per share.

The prices of shares include the dividends from the last payment.

Mortgages are negotiated at interest of from 8 per cent. per annum upwards.

N.B.—The Share List with full particulars may be had upon application to Mr. Barton.

W. BARTON, George-street.

September 29, 1854. Opposite the Bank of N. S. Wales.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

TEA, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, sugar, molasses, fruits, wine, and beer, are sold duty paid.

SPIRITS, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.

IMPORTS are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Tea, per lb.	0	0	1½
Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa	0	0	0¾
Sugar, raw, per cwt.	0	2	6
Ditto, refined, ditto,	0	3	4
Molasses, ditto, ditto,	0	1	8
Dried fruits, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0	0	1
Ditto, in bottle, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, not more than 25 per cent. alcohol	0	1	0
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	0	6	0
Rum, whiskey, &c., ditto	0	4	0
Cordials, liqueurs, &c., ditto	0	6	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Ditto, unmanufactured	0	0	8
Cigars and snuffs	0	2	0

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.

TEA AND COFFEE.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Fine Congou tea, per chest	4	10	0	to	5	0	0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0	14	0		0	16	0
Fine Hysonskin, per chest	3	15	0		4	5	0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0	15	0		0	17	0
Fine black, in small pkgs., per lb.	0	2	6		0	3	0
Ditto green ditto, ditto	0	2	0		0	0	0
Manila coffee, per lb.	0	0	7		0	0	8
Java, ditto	0	0	6		0	0	7
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.							
Currants, per lb.	0	1	0		0	1	2
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto	0	0	6		0	0	8
Ditto, Valencia etc. ditto	0	0	4		0	0	5
Figs, ditto	0	0	9		[illegible]		
Apples, ditto	[illegible]				0	0	5
Jordan almonds, ditto			6		0	0	10
Valencia, ditto	0	2	0		0	2	7
[illegible]	0	1	6		0	2	6
Soft shell, ditto	0	0	8		0	0	0
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0	0	7		0	0	9
Walnuts, ditto	0	0	6		0	0	7
SUGAR.							
Manila, Zebu per ton	21	0	0		22	0	0
Taal,	22	0	0		23	0	0
Pampanga,	23	0	0		25	0	0
Clayed,	26	0	0		27	0	0
Java—Brown,	23	0	0		26	0	0
" White	28	10	0		29	10	0
Crystallized	26	0	0		29	0	0
Mauritius—Brown	23	0	0		25	0	0
Bright yellow grainy	26	0	0		28	0	0
Molasses	0	0	0		0	0	0
Sugarhouse treacle	0	0	0		16	10	0
No. 1. pieces	0	0	0		32	10	0
Crystallized	34	10	0		36	0	0
Snow drop	38	0	0		0	0	0
Crushed	37	0	0		0	0	0
Refined loaves	37	0	0		40	0	0
OILMEN'S STORES.							
Black oil, per tun	0	0	0		Nominal.		
Sperm, ditto	0	0	0		Nominal.		
Linseed, in drums, per gallon	0	6	0		0	6	3
Turpentine, ditto	0	6	6		0	7	0
Pickles, per dozen pints	0	8	0		0	9	6
Ditto, per dozen quarts	0	14	0		0	15	0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0	18	0		0	0	0
Jams and jellies, per lb.	0	1	6		0	1	9
Mustard, 4lbs., per dozen	0	6	0		0	7	0
Ditto, 1lb., ditto	0	11	0		0	12	0
Olive oil, pints, ditto	0	16	0		0	18	0
Vinegar, No. 24, per gallon	0	2	6		0	2	9
Black shot pepper, per lb.	0	0	5		0	0	0
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0	1	0		0	0	0
East India ginger, ditto	0	0	6		0	0	0
Pimento, ditto	0	0	9		0	0	10
Thumbblue, No. 1, per lb.	0	1	1		0	1	2
Starch, No. 1, ditto	0	0	0		0	0	5
Soda, per cwt.	0	10	0		0	11	0
Liverpool soap, ditto	1	19	0		1	12	0
Patent sperm candles, per lb.	0	1	4		0	1	6
Stockholm pitch, per barrel	2	10	0		2	15	0
Ditto tar, per barrel	2	5	0		2	10	0
Resin, ditto	1	0	0		0	0	0
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb	0	1	3		0	1	6
Shot, per cwt.	2	0	0		2	5	0

PROVISIONS.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Irish butter, per lb	0	1	4		0	1	9
English cheese, ditto	0	0	9		0	1	0
York hams, ditto	0	1	0		0	1	2
English bacon, ditto	0	0	9		0	0	11
N.S.W. beef, per tierce	4	0	0		4	10	0
Irish pork, per barrel	5	0	0		5	5	0
FISH.							
Red herrings, per barrel	1	10	0		nominal		
Ditto, per 2 dozen tins	0	3	0		0	0	0
White ditto, per barrel	2	5	0		nominal		
Dried ling and cod, per lb	0	0	3		0	0	4
Fresh salmon, in tins, per lb	0	1	7		0	1	9
Salted ditto, in barrels, per lb	0	0	3		0	0	4
Sardines, per dozen half boxes	0	15	0		0	16	0
Ditto, ditto quarter ditto	0	10	0		0	10	6
BEER, ETC.							
Burton ale, per hogshead	8	0	0		8	10	0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	5	10	0		6	0	0
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	11	0		0	12	0
Ditto, second brands, per dozen	0	10	0		0	10	6
London porter, per hogshead	6	0	0		6	10	0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	4	10	0		5	0	0
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	11	0		0	12	0
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0	10	0		0	10	6
Ditto, cider ditto	0	16	0		0	17	0
Kent and Sussex hops, per lb.	0	2	0		0	2	6
WINE.							
Fine port, per gallon	0	7	0		0	8	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	4	6		0	6	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1	5	0		1	10	0
Fine sherry, per gallon	0	7	0		0	8	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	5	6		0	7	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1	4	0		1	8	0
Champagne, per dozen	1	10	0		1	16	0
Claret, per dozen	0	16	0		1	1	0
SPIRITS.							
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon	0	5	6		0	6	0
Ditto, 30 o.p., per gallon	0	6	6		0	7	0
E.I. ditto, 30 ditto	0	3	3		0	4	0
Martell's brandy, ditto	0	10	0		0	0	0
Hennessy's ditto	0	9	0		0	9	6
Ordinary, ditto	0	0	0		0	0	0
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	0	17	0		1	0	0
Gin, per gallon	0	4	0		0	0	0
Geneva, D.P., per 4 gal. case	0	16	0		0	17	0
Whiskey, per gallon	0	5	6		0	6	0
TOBACCO, ETC.							
Barrett's half-tierces, per lb.	0	2	3		0	2	6
Other brands, ditto	0	1	4		0	1	10
American keg, ditto	0	1	0		0	1	6
Cavendish, ditto	0	0	9		0	1	0
Pipes, per gross	0	0	0		0	3	0
Manila cigars, No. 2, per 1000	2	17	6		3	0	0
Ditto 3, ditto	2	7	0		2	10	0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.							
Wheat, per bushel	0	10	0		0	12	0
Oats, ditto	0	7	0		0	9	0
Barley, ditto	0	6	0		0	6	6
Maize, ditto	0	9	0		0	9	6
Split Peas, ditto	0	10	0		0	12	0
Pearl barley, per cwt.	1	5	0		1	6	0
Rice, per ton	18	0	0		20	0	0
Patna ditto, per bag	2	0	0		2	2	0
W. I. arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	9		0	0	10
E. I. ditto, ditto	0	0	3		0	0	0
Sago, ditto	0	0	3		0	0	0
Scotch oatmeal, per cwt.	1	0	0		1	5	0
Sydney fine flour, per 1000 lbs.	0	0	0		30	0	0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	0	0	0		28	0	0
Ditto bran, per bushel	0	3	6		0	4	0
SALT.							
Liverpool, per ton	5	0	0		6	0	0
Rock, ditto	4	10	0		0	0	0
Jars, per dozen	0	6	0		0	7	0
DRUGS, ETC.							
Tartaric acid, per lb.	0	2	3		0	2	9
Sulphuric ditto	0	0	2		0	0	4
Bi-carbonate soda, per cwt.	0	18	0		1	0	0
Cream tartar, per lb.	0	1	0		0	1	3
Liquorice, ditto	0	1	3		0	1	6
Saltpetre, English, per cwt.	0	0	0		dull.		
Soda ash, ditto	0	14	0		0	15	0
Castor oil, in bulk, per lb.	0	0	9		0	0	10
Ditto, in quarts, per dozen	0	17	0		0	18	0
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, per 1000	6	10	0		7	10	0
Ladies' slates	10	0	0		0	0	0
Countess ditto	15	0	0		0	0	0
Duchess ditto	20	0	0		0	0	0
Deals, Baltic 9 x 3, pr ft. run.	0	0	10		0	0	11
Boards, per foot sup.	0	0	7		0	0	8
Hardwood, per 100 feet sup.	2	10	0		2	16	0
Cement, per barrel	1	5	0		0	0	0
Window glass, per 100 feet	0	15	0		0	18	0
CORDAGE.							
Coir, in sizes, per ton	30	0	0		34	0	0
English, ditto	0	0	0		scarce.		
Manila, ditto	85	0	0		90	0	0
Woollashing, ditto	60	0	0		70	0	0
Seaming twine, per lb.	0	0	0		0	1	0
CANVAS, ETC.							
Fine bleached, Nos. 1 to 6, yards	0	1	0		0	1	2
Three bushel bags, 3lb., per dozen	1	1	0		1	2	0
Gunny, ditto	0	10	0		0	11	0
Woolpacks, 10 lb., each	0	5	3		0	5	6
Woolbagging, per yard	0	0	6		0	0	0
METALS.							
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ton	4	10	0		5	0	0
Iron bars, in sizes, per ton	13	0	0		15	0	0
Ditto plates, per ton	16	0	0		18	0	0
Ditto sheets, ditto	19	0	0		20	0	0
Ditto hoops, ditto	13	0	0		14	0	0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	48	0	0		50	0	0
Copper sheathing plates, per lb.	0	1	5		0	1	7
Sheathing metal, per lb.	0	1	2		0	1	3
Lead pipe, per ton	42	0	0		44	0	0
Sheet lead, ditto	42	0	0		44	0	0
Ditto zinc, ditto	40	0	0		42	0	0
Block tin, per lb	0	1	6		0	1	8
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2	2	0		2	5	0

Drapery—Market overstocked.
Ironmongery—Full supplies.
Hardware—Ditto.
Cutlery, superior, saleable.
Stationery—fancy, dull.
Paper—saleable.
Boots and Shoes—Seasonable goods, saleable.
Clothing—Slops very dull.
Saddlery—Rather dull.
Jewellery—Dull.
Fire-arms—Improving.
Perfumery—Well supplied.
Fancy goods—No demand.
Musical instruments—Heavy supply of inferior.
Glassware—Market overstocked.
Earthenware—Market overstocked.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, 28th instant, at her residence, Parramatta, Mrs. R. B. Corkhill, of a son.

At her residence, Newtown, Mrs. Alfred Hilder, of a son, still born. Saturday, September 23, 1854.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's Church, September 27, Elizabeth Swift, to Alfred William Primrose, both of London, England.

At Newcastle, on the 25th September, by the Rev. Mr. Minnow, J. C. Mclan to Louisa Mary Ferreyhough, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. M. Ferreyhough, and granddaughter of the late Captain Ferreyhough, late Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor Castle.

By special license, on Thursday, 28th instant, at St. Stephen's Church, Newtown, by the Rev. Charles C. Kemp, William Randle, Esq., to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Felix Wilson, Esq., of Pine Villa, Newtown.

By special license, at Mr. Thomas Alston's, builder, Paddington, by the Rev. Alexander Salmon, on the 27th instant, Mr. Robert Steel, second son of Mrs. Thomas Steel, Paddington, to Miss Janet Lowrie Alston, eldest daughter of the above-mentioned.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mrs. Hourigan and her son John are requested to attend the funeral of her deceased niece, Miss Mary Grady. The procession will move from her residence, No. 2, Prince-street, at half-past 2, on SUNDAY, the 1st October.

SUPREME COURT.—MULLER v. BEER.

WE have been requested to insert the following statement of the terms upon which this action was withdrawn from trial. The defendant signed a paper, which was read to the jury to the following effect:—

"That the defendant is now satisfied that the statements of the libel are wholly unfounded.

"That no imputation rests upon the plaintiff—that Dr. Muller's treatment was not improper—that the defendant has been misled by false information.

"That he regrets publishing the libel, and will sign a letter to be published to the above effect, and will consent to a verdict for £50, and pay costs between attorney and client.

(Signed) "FREDERICK BEER, M.D."

The above is a correct statement.

ROB. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

28th September, 1854.

PUBLIC THANKS.—It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude the undersigned beg to return sincere thanks to that portion of the public, who, in conjunction with Mr. BELL, so zealously and successfully exerted themselves to restore the mortal remains of the lad found drowned in the reservoir, known as Cooper's Dam, to his unhappy parents. JAMES and MARY ANN LAY, Parramatta-street, September 29.

CAMPERDOWN, September 25.—I have known the deceased boy, WILLIAM LAY, between four and five years, that he was well taken care of, well educated, and well respected, by all who knew him; I have never known him to stay from home, but was always obedient to his parents, and civil to every body with whom he came in contact; and am deeply sorry for his parents' bereavement, for a gloom is thrown over all that knew him in Camperdown and elsewhere. Yours obediently, CLEMENT PATMORE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on specie, produce, or freights, not exceeding in any one vessel £30,000 on specie, and £15,000 on produce and freight from Sydney or Melbourne to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.

The Policies will be made payable, in case of loss, at the option of the assured, as under:—
In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
,, London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co.
,, Calcutta, by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.
,, Bombay, by Messrs. Remington and Co.
,, Manilla, by Messrs. B. A. Barretto and Co.
,, Singapore, by Messrs. John Purvis and Co.
And in Sydney by the undersigned.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels (free from average, unless general).

FROM SYDNEY.

To Great Britain...	2 per cent.	To Java...	2 per cent.
China	2½ ,,	,, Ceylon	2 ,,
Singapore	2 ,,	,, Mauritius	2 ,,
Manila	2½ ,,	,, California	2 ,,
India	2½ ,,	,, South America	2 ,,

To the Cape of Good Hope, 2 per cent.

TO OR FROM SYDNEY.

To Port Phillip ..	1¼ per cent.	To Auckland ...	1¼ per cent.
,, Do. per steamer	1 ,,	,, Port Nicholson	2 ,,
,, Adelaide	1½ ,,	,, Nelson	2½ ,,
,, Swan River	2½ ,,	,, Port Cooper	3 ,,
,, Launceston	1½ ,,	,, Port Otago	2½ ,,
,, Hobart Town	1 ,,		

N.B.—Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra. THACKER AND CO., Agents, 541, George-street.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo Place, London.
Subscribed Capital, £300,000.
(Established 1835.)
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
Directors.
Sir John Musgrove, Bart. and Alderman, Chairman.
J. K. Hooper, Esq., and Alderman, Deputy Chairman.
John Addis, Esq. | Edward Huggins, Esq.
C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. | John Laurie, Esq.
J. Dudin Brown, Esq. | Robert Main, Esq.
George B. Carr, Esq. | W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.
J. G. Hammack, Esq. | Francis Witham, Esq.
Manager—George H. Jay, Esq.

This Company offers peculiar advantages to the Public, combining as it does all the improvements in the modes of insuring, which experience has proved to be desirable, with the security arising from an established business.

The undersigned agents for all the Australian Colonies are authorized by special Power of Attorney, to issue Policies binding the Company, and to adjust and pay all claims in Sydney, and for this purpose have a credit to any extent required.

Sydney Medical Referee—Alfred Roberts, Esq.
Surveyor—Mr. Wm. Wallace.
PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE.
Per annum per £100
First class buildings, stone or brick, with slate, tile, or metal roofs ...... from 3s. to 8s.
Second class ditto ditto, with shingled roofs ,, 5s. ,, 12s. 6d.
Third class ditto inferior buildings ...... ,, 10s. ,, 25s.

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.

The rates for Life Assurance are the most liberal, tables of which, and every other information may be obtained at the office, Macquarie Place.

BEIT AND SONS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.— Sydney, 12th August, 1854.

The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London	30 days' sight		5 per cent. premium
Ditto	60 ,,	,,	4¾ ,, ,,
Ditto	90 ,,	,,	4½ ,, ,,
On the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, and Provincial Bank of Ireland	1 ,,	,,	5¼ ,, ,,
On Ceylon, Colombo	30 ,,	,,	3¼ ,, ,,
On China, Hong Kong	30 ,,	,,	5s. 2d. per dollar
Canton	30 ,,	,,	5s. 2d. ,,
On Mauritius, Port Louis	30 ,,	,,	4s. 2½d. ,,
On Bombay	30 ,,	,,	2s. 1d. per rupee
On Calcutta	30 ,,	,,	2s. 1½d. ,,
On Madras	30 ,,	,,	2s. 1d. ,, [dollar
On Singapore	30 ,,	,,	5s 1d. per Mexican
On Melbourne	15 ,,	,,	1 per cent. premium.
Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.	1 ,,	,,	5 ,, ,,

The Corporation issues credits payable at those places where its Branches or Agencies are established, authorising drafts on this Agency against shipments to Sydney or Melbourne, hypothecated to the Corporation.

Approved bills payable in England, India, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, Singapore and Melbourne, are purchased, or remitted for collection.

The following rates of interest will be allowed until further notice:—
On the daily balance at credit, of a floating Deposit ...... 2 per cent.
(Of this class of account no interest is calculated when the balance is below £100, or on any sum in excess of £10,000.)
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal ...... 3 per cent.
Ditto ditto, 6 months ...... 3½ ,,
Ditto ditto, 12 months ...... 5 ,,
(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment made, or at any subsequent period.)

Interest on the twelve months deposits can be drawn quarterly
GEORGE KINGELOW, Agent.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836, empowered by Acts of Parliament.
DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY.
The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | Joe. Scaife Willis, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John MacFarlane, Esq., M.D. | Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor.—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary.—A. Stanger Leathes.
OFFICES, 3, BRIDGE-STREET.
CAPITAL AND RESOURCES—The Amount of CAPITAL subscribed exceeds £1,500,000.

	£	s.	d.
Capital paid up, and in course of payment	198,072	10	0
Accumulated Funds of the Company	398,153	4	9
	£596,225	14	9

The liability of the Proprietors is declared by the Company's Acts of Parliament to be unlimited.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUMS.
1st Class.—Buildings occupied as dwelling houses and counting houses only, from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per cent.
2nd Class.—Buildings occupied as stores, or for purposes of trade, as well as of residence, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
Floating Policies, 15s. per cent.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are contained. Additional rates charged for hazardous goods, trades, and stocks.
Special risks taken by agreement.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PREMIUMS TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age.	Without Bonus.	With guaranteed bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years.	Premiums to cease in 5 years.	Premiums to cease in 10 years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 15 7	1 19 6	1 0 3	1 2 6	7 12 11	4 5 0
30	2 2 6	2 9 5	1 6 6	1 7 6	8 18 3	5 0 0
40	2 16 3	3 5 5	1 11 5	1 14 2	10 10 2	5 18 11
50	3 19 8	4 12 7	2 3 8	2 10 1	12 8 11	7 1 8
60	6 0 6	7 1 3	3 13 9	4 9 5	15 5 3	9 2 10

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.

AGENTS AT MORETON BAY (for both departments) R. Towns, and Co.—Agents for the fire department, at Maitland, Jeremiah Ledsam. Newcastle, Bingle and Son. Goulburn, William Chatfield. Bathurst, James Stirling Home.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

TRAFALGAR ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
CAPITAL, £250,000.
OFFICE, 40, PALL MALL, LONDON.

This Association has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities to the Share and Policy holders, in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or failure of any description; and also securing *Education, Apprenticeship Fees*, or *Endowments* to their children.

Combination Policies payable in the event of casualties of any kind totally disabling the assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates.

This impor addition to the principle of Assurance deserves the serious consideration of persons in all positions of life.

All policies are indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the Office in resisting a claim, under any circumstances whatever, is removed.

The general business of this Association embraces:—
Granting policies from £50 upwards.
Loans in connection with Life Assurance.
Immediate and Deferred Annuities, on favourable terms.
Endowments, and every risk contingent on life.

Independently of the premiums arising from policies, the transactions of the Association are guaranteed by a subscribed capital of £250,000, by nearly 1100 shareholders, whose names and addresses are published with prospectus, assuring thereby most perfect responsibility.

Detailed prospectuses, containing the rates of premium, explanation of the system, &c., &c., may be had on application to Agents for the Australasian Colonies,
CONSTABLE and CO., Bridge-street.
ERLAM AND WILLIAMS, King-street

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, fully subscribed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PROFITS.—Those assured on the participating scale will be entitled to their portion of three-fifths of the profits arising out of the Guarantee, as well as the Life Department.

PREMIUMS may be paid either quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, at the option of the assured.

POLICIES ARE INDISPUTABLE, except in cases of palpable fraud, and one-fourth of the sum assured is payable Ten days after the production of satisfactory proof of death.

RATES for all ages, and full particulars can be obtained on application.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned is now empowered to issue the Company's Guarantee, either separate, or in conjunction with a Life Policy, to parties desirous of procuring security for Fidelity of Trust.

GUARANTEE POLICIES are granted independently of Life Assurance, on a graduated reduction of premium.

The advantages thus presented offer great inducement to clerks in banks, railways, mercantile firms, and public institutions, to select this Office, where a Guarantee of Fidelity is required.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and other information may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 1, Church Hill.
LOUIS BARBER, Agent.

THE MELBOURNE (AND WILLIAMSTOWN) MOUNT ALEXANDER AND MURRAY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.
Incorporated (with limited liability) by the Legislative Council of Victoria.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000,
In Shares of £25 each. Deposit, £2 10s. per share.

The Government guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum upon all sums paid; and the Directors pay a further interest of 3 per cent. upon sums paid in excess of calls.

Forms of application for shares and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.
W. BARTON, Agent for Sydney.
472, George-street.

TASMANIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in 1835.
DIRECTORS:—
Henry Miller, Esq. | Henry Hopkins, Esq.
Thomas Giblin, Esq. | Thomas Yardley Lowes, Esq.
John Beaumont, Esq.
Thomas MacDowell, Manager.
Michael Evans, Accountant.
Andrew Haig, Surveyor.

Annual or quarterly policies granted, to commence on the 1st of October next.
GEORGE REES, Agent for Sydney.

TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LAUNCESTON.
CAPITAL, £100,000, in 2000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
Ronald C Gunn, Esq., J.P., Chairman.
Keith Jackson King, Esq., J.P.; Wm. Headlam, Esq., James Peters, Esq.
SECRETARY—Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
SOLICITOR—C. A. W. Rocher, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Launceston—Captain Wm. Henniker.
AGENT at Hobart Town—F. A. Downing, Esq., J.P.
MARINE SURVEYOR, Hobart Town—Captain George Johnstone.
AGENTS at Melbourne—Messrs. Williams, Headlam, and Co.
,, Geelong—John Gell Towers, Esq.
,, Portland—Messrs. A. R. Cruikshank and Co.
,, Warnambool—Messrs. Mansfield and Bostock.
,, Sydney—Messrs. George Thorne and Co.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Sydney—Captain H. T. Fox, 10, Upper Fort-street.
BANKERS—Bank of Australasia.

Fire and Marine Risks are now taken by the Company; those insured at this Office against casualties by fire are reminded that annual policies expire on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

The undersigned, agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks and to issue policies.

Rates and further particulars may be known on application at their offices, Wynyard-square.
G. THORNE and CO.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COALS.—Notice, the Company's Sydney Agent, John P. Ridley, Esq., is authorised to supply large consumers wholesale, with Coal from the Miller's Point Wharf, or from cargoes afloat, as may be most convenient to intending purchasers.
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, November 1.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 353, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Loans granted on security of city and suburban property, at a moderate rate of interest, and may be repaid by instalments, including principal and interest, over a period of from three to ten years.
ROBERT THOMPSON, Secretary

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Proprietors.—The Board of Directors having determined on making a further call of £5 per share on the shares of the third series, proprietors are hereby requested to pay the same into this Office, on or before MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1854.
By order of the Board,
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant-Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, 8th September, 1854.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Proprietors of shares in this bank are hereby requested to take notice that a seventh Call of £1 per share has been determined upon, to be payable at the Bank Offices, Pitt-street North, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1854.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.
1st September, 1854.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—Tenders required for the cartage and delivery of coal for twelve months, from the Miller's Point Wharf, to any part within the precincts of the city.
For further particulars apply at the A.A. Company's Office, Church hill.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This Bank will be Closed on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, for the Half-yearly Balance of Accounts.
R. WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, September 26, 1854.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened in the beginning of October, at ALBURY, under the management of Mr. DAVID MORISON, Agent at the Ovens establishment. ALEX. STUART, Inspector of Colonial Branches.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—At a Special General Meeting of the proprietors, held on the 18th day of July, it was resolved That the report of the Board of Directors, recommending an increase of the capital to £500,000, by the issue of 5,000 new shares of £20 each, and declaring a bonus of £3 15s. per share on the old stock, be approved and adopted.

Notice is hereby given that the said new shares have been allotted to the proprietors, in the proportion of one for every four old shares, and that the balance due thereon after deduction of the bonus on the old stock must be paid by the 30th day of September next, and that the shares on which such balance is not so paid shall be forfeited.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. STUART, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, July 31st, 1854.

HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.—Incorporated 1853.—Notice is hereby given that a further call of 10s. (ten shillings) per share has been made by the directors of the above Company, which shareholders are requested to pay into the Australian Joint Stock Bank on or before Wednesday, 11th October next. By order of the Board,
CHARLES J. NEALDS, Secretary.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—Members are informed that on SATURDAY next, the last day of September, the month's subscription becoming due, a meeting of members will take place at the Rose of Australia, at 8 o'clock, when the First of a Series of Monthly Lectures or Entertainments will be delivered by the Secretary. Subject—"A Night with Dickens."
The rules may then be obtained, price, 1s.
T. WONTNER, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE.—IRON BUILDING, Pitt-street.—The Subscribers to the present Temporary Exchange Rooms, and the public generally are informed that the New Exchange Room was opened on MONDAY, the 11th instant.

The Room will be provided with English and Colonial papers, shipping intelligence, and general information. The subscription list is now open.—The fee is Two Guineas per annum.
By order of the Board.
W. DAWES, Secretary.
Sydney Exchange Rooms, September 4.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY. — The Directors of this Company hereby give notice to the Shareholders that they have, in conformity with the Act of Incorporation, made a further call of Two Pounds Ten Shillings per share, payable to the Secretary, on or before the 30th September next.
By order of the Board.
WM. DAWES, Secretary.
Exchange Rooms, 25th August, 1854.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER and CO., 541, George-street.

SURRY HILLS CHURCH.—The Foundation Stone of the New Church to be erected on the site opposite the residence of George Hill, Esq., Queen-street, will be laid on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cumberland.

A LECTURE will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, October 1st, by the Rev. G. H. STANLEY, B. A., in the Unitarian Chapel, Macquarie-street. Subject—"The Doctrine of Two Natures in Christ." Service to commence at seven o'clock.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, MESMERISM, PHRENOLOGY, for the People.—Dr. STORER will give a Lecture, with a variety of interesting Experiments, THIS SATURDAY EVENING next, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, at half-past 7. Admission 1s. A few reserved seats 2s. 6d.

HOMEBUSH RACES. — NOTICE. — Persons driving Stage-coaches or Omnibusses to the Drapers' Races, to take place on the 5th October next, will not be allowed to pass through the race gate, with a subscribers' ticket, without paying the usual fee. By order of the Secretary of the above races. W. GOODWIN LEASE.

JURY LIST for 1854 55.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming to have their names inserted, or struck out, in the above list, must lodge their claims, in writing, with the undersigned, at the Central Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, on or before the 30th of SEPTEMBER instant.
ROBERT ORMISTON, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Sydney.

Gold Specimens.
PARIS EXHIBITION COMMISSION. — The Commissioners are forming a collection of samples and specimens of New South Wales gold, intended for the Paris Exhibition. Diggers, gold dealers, and others having such for sale, are invited to apply to the Secretary, FREDERICK BOUSFIELD, 30, Hunter-street.

EDUCATION.—WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—A Clergyman of the Church of England, lately arrived in the colony, having made an engagement to teach three sons of a highly respectable family residing near William-street, Woolloomooloo, for three hours every morning, can take three or four additional young gentlemen to join them in their studies. Apply 51, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

UNIVERSITY.—EVENING CLASS. — A Clergyman of the Church of England, lately arrived in this colony, being about to make an arrangement to read for three hours every evening with a young man, who is to enter the University in a twelvemonth, wishes to add two or three to his class. Apply, 54, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

CAUTION.—Whereas certain parties are in the habit of disturbing cattle and horses depasturing on my licensed stations, known as Goono, Lagoon, and Racecourse, in the Wellington District, this is to caution all parties against trespassing upon the above-mentioned runs, and any persons found so doing (without my written permission) after this date, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
Dated at Wellington, this ninth day of September, A.D. 1854.
NICOLAS HYERONIMUS.
Witness—RICHARD SNOOKS.

CAUTION.—This is to give notice that any person or persons found harbouring our apprentice WILLIAM NARRAMORE, who has been absent since Monday last, after this notice, will be prosecuted as the law directs, a warrant being out for his apprehension. MORDUE AND WILLIAMS.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, from Brucedale, Bathurst, a bright chesnut horse, 16 hands high, branded W near shoulder and E off shoulder, small star in the forehead, and a short switch tail. The above reward will be paid on the horse being delivered at Mr. Suttor's. J. G. EWER. The attention of poundkeepers is requested to the above.

LOST or STOLEN, on Monday last, a black Spaniel Dog, with a curb collar marked "March." Any one bringing him to Mr. MURPHY, Tailor, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill, or giving such information as would lead to recovery of said dog, will receive a reward of one pound.

LOST, a Bunch of small Keys, about six in number, on a flat steel ring, supposed to have been dropped in George-street on the 26th instant. Any one having found the same will be liberally rewarded, on leaving them, for identification, at the *Herald* office.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the dwelling of Mr. John Howley, Campbell-lane, near the Haymarket, on the 19th September, a large Newfoundland Dog, colour white, with black spots; answers to the name of Brandy. Whoever he is found with after this advertisement will be prosecuted according to law.

FINE DAIRY SALT.—Twenty tons to be Sold, cheap, to prevent storage. JOHN WATKINS, 104, York-street.

FEAST OF ST. COSMAS AND DAMIAN, A.D. 1854.

Rev. and dear Sir,—It is with feelings of sincere sorrow that we, your deeply attached spiritual children, hear of your removal to a distant mission; and we beg to offer you the farewell tribute of grateful hearts, and to give expression to the emotion that fills our breasts at the separation from one who so unostentatiously, yet so faithfully, discharged the sacred duties of the priesthood amongst us. In you we have lost a zealous pastor, a good counsellor, and a warm-hearted friend, and our dear children an untiring and ever watchful guide. We know mere human praise, however candid and well merited, can at best produce echoes in bosoms whose every aspiration for fame was early vowed to a struggle for those undying rewards to be obtained only in a future life. As a parting token of grateful attachment and sincere and lasting esteem, we beg your acceptance, Rev. Sir, of the accompanying purse of eighty-eight sovereigns. The offering is, indeed, as far below your deserts as it is disproportionate to our wishes; the richness or poverty thereof will not with you be the measure of its acceptability. That peace and blessing may accompany you in your future missionary labours, and when the common end of all shall meet you, and this world fade from your view, may the joyful band of those whom your zeal and charity have enlightened receive you into bliss, and welcome you amid canticles of exultation and triumph, is the earnest prayer of your affectionate children in Christ.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of St. Patrick's, Sydney, September 27th.
PATRICK HOGAN,
EDW. JOSEPH RUBIE,
OWEN J. CARAHER,
LAWRENCE CORCORAN.

To the Rev. JOHN MAHER, C.C.

To the Gentlemen signing the Address on behalf of the Parishioners of St. Patrick's, Sydney.

Gentlemen,—The gratitude I feel for the kind sentiments to which you on the part of the parishioners of St. Patrick's have given expression in your address to me on the occasion of my departure on a remote mission it is not in my power to convey to you by words. You are pleased to attribute to my labours during my short missionary career amongst you a year and a half—a merit to which I have no other claim than the desire of discharging, as far as in me lay, the responsibility of my sacred office. For the munificent present which accompanies your address I most gratefully thank you, and though great its value, believe me, I prize far more highly the generous feelings from which it proceeds. Again I wish you to accept my most sincere thanks, and beg to offer you for your generous friendship to me, not alone on this but on many other occasions, the only return I am capable of making, a desire that each of you may obtain every blessing conducive to the happiness of a Christian here and the continual enjoyment of it hereafter, its happy completion while life lasts shall be the constant prayer of your faithful and grateful friend and servant in Christ,
JOHN MAHER, C.C.
St. Mary's, Sydney, September 27th, 1854.

A CARD.—The Misses THOMPSON beg to announce their intention of opening a Seminary for the education of a limited number of young ladies.

The duties of the establishment will commence on TUESDAY, the 3rd of October next.

Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application at the residence, No. 15, Dowling-street (close to William-street), on and after Saturday, the 30th instant.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 57, Pitt-street South (a few doors below Liverpool-street), conducted by Mr. ROBERT MAYHEW, late assistant master at Mr. Cape's, of Glenmore-road. The ensuing Quarter will commence on Monday, 2nd October.

EDUCATION.—No. 181, Liverpool-street, east of Lyons-terrace, Sydney.—Mr. HENRY WAYMOUTH, late of the University of Giessen, is prepared to receive a limited number of young gentlemen, to whom he will impart a sound education, either as the basis of a higher academical career, or as a suitable training for professional or mercantile pursuits.

The course of instruction comprehends many subjects hitherto little cultivated in the ordinary education of youth: for example, the elements of natural philosophy, mathematical and physical geography, chemistry, and the allied sciences, to which the pupils are familiarised by lectures and actual experiments.

Classical and polite literature will of course form a part of the studies, whilst especial attention will be paid to modern languages. For the acquirement of these fluently and with a purity of accent, particular advantages are offered, Mr. Waymouth having completed his education on the Continent. Terms inclusive.

EDUCATION, 181, Liverpool-street East. The quarter will commence on the 1st proximo. H. WAYMOUTH.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CLIFTON STREET, GOULBURN.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. W. J. M. Hillyar, B.A., Graduate in Honours, and formerly Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxon.
SECOND MASTER.
F. H. Forshall, formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
THIRD MASTER.
Vacant.
WRITING MASTER.
Vacant.

Having erected a large Schoolroom and taken new premises, Mr. Hillyar, will be able to receive a considerable number of additional pupils.

A gentleman of known talent and long experience in tuition, at present elsewhere engaged, is shortly expected to occupy the vacant Mastership.

The greatest attention is paid to the domestic comfort of the pupils.

TERMS:—50 Guineas per Annum.

A Writing Master wanted immediately, application to be made, by letter, to the Rev. W. J. M. HILLYAR, Grammar School, Clifton-street, Goulburn.

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—
The Rev. Thomas Druitt...... Head Master.
Mr. Rowe ...... Second Master.
Mr. —— ...... Third Master.
The Rev. W. F. Gore ...... Mathematical Master.
Dr. A. Ricard ...... Professor of the French and German Languages.
Mr. J. B. Bamford ...... Assistant French Master.
Mr. C. Packer ...... Singing, &c.
Mr. C. H. Fairland ...... Drawing.
Mr. J. Clark ...... Dancing.
Mr. Bamford ...... Military Gymnastic Drill.
Mr. Packer ...... Music.

At this school an Exhibition of the annual value of £100 for four years, enabling the holder to proceed to an English University for that period, and also a Scholarship of £25 for one year will be awarded at every annual Examination. All boys who have been at the school for twelve months may be candidates for the above.

For terms, &c., apply to the Head Master; or to the Rev. C. F. D. PRIDDLE, St. James' Parsonage, Sydney.

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA. — The REV. THOMAS DRUITT begs to intimate that, at the request of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cumberland, he has undertaken the charge of this institution until the return of the Rev. Robert Forrest from Europe.

With the view to render as complete as possible the efficiency of the school in imparting a sound education for either commercial or professional pursuits, the assistance of Masters of the highest order in every department has been secured.

The domestic arrangements will be under the personal supervision of Mrs. Druitt, assisted by a kind and competent matron as housekeeper, by which means, habits of regularity and courtesy of demeanour will be cultivated, and the personal comfort of the pupils ensured.

Day Pupils will also be received.

Terms, and other particulars, can be obtained either at the King's School, Parramatta, or of the Rev. C. F. D. PRIDDLE, St. James' Parsonage, Sydney.

MUSIC.—Miss HOBART, teacher of the Piano and Flutina, No. 3, opposite the St. John's Tavern, Newtown.

MRS. FRANK ANDREWS (pupil of Garcia) continues to give Lessons in Singing at her residence, 19, Teemore-terrace, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms may be had at Mr. JOHNSON'S Musical Repository, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Candidates for Matriculation are requested to attend at the University on MONDAY, October 2nd, at nine a.m. H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN. — An elderly Widow Lady, residing in a very healthy part of Sydney, is desirous of receiving into her house upon very moderate terms, two or three young boys, for the purpose of education at any of the daily schools, and who would bestow every care and attention on their comfort. Only the above number would be taken. Respectable references given. Address HOME, *Herald* Office.

COMMISSIONS for GEELONG.—The undersigned will be happy to receive consignments of goods, colonial produce, and merchandise generally, for sale on commission, and to execute, with punctuality and despatch, any orders that may be entrusted to them in the above branch of business; or for the purchase of any goods that may be required by those who may wish to avail of their services.

References may be made as to respectability to Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., Sydney.
EDWARD WALTON and CO.,
Late C. J. Dennys and Co., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Market-square, Geelong.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue their Drafts on the following places:
London | Hamburgh
Liverpool | Amsterdam
Paris | Antwerp
Brussels | Frankfort
Vienna | Bremen, &c., &c.
Sydney, 8th March. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

MESSRS. ADAMS and CO., draw Bills of Exchange to any amount on the undermentioned places, payable at sight.
New York | Philadelphia
Baltimore | Boston
Washington | Pittsburg
Cincinnati | St. Louis
New Orleans | Louisville
San Francisco

Also payable at the following Banks:—Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albury; Utica City Bank, Utica; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Auburn, Auburn; Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Rochester City Bank, Rochester; George Smith and Co., Chicago; Alexander Mitchell (Fire and Marine Insurance Company), Milwaukie; Michigan State Bank, Detroit; Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio, Cleveland; Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.

Messrs. Adams and Co. receive and make advances on gold dust, on deposit, and forward the same fully insured if desired to any part of the United States or England.
F. W. CLARKE and CO., Agents,
6, Jamison-street.

£1000 TO BE LENT on Mortgage. Apply to Mr. S. SMITH, Law Stationer, 35, Elizabeth-st.

£2500 TO BE LENT on Mortgage. Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, Custom House.

BANK and other Shares may always be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 561, Pitt-street.

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS, washed and in grease.—Parties living in the Southern District having any of the above-mentioned produce for disposal are invited to communicate with the undersigned. CHATFIELD and CO., Cowper-street Goulburn.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of WOOL and Sheepskins. SWAIN, WEBBS, and CO., Circular Quay.

THE undersigned, Agents for Messrs Jonas Brook and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, have always a supply of their Great Exhibition Prize Sewing and Crochet Cotton on hand.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.,
King-street.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney are purchasers.

THE undersigned are cash Purchasers of washed and unwashed wool and sheepskins; or will make liberal advances on wool and other colonial produce shipped to their friends, Messrs. Lovegrove and Leathes, or Messrs. Stephen, Kennard, and Company, London. JOY and LEATHES, Macquarie-place.

BALMAIN ESTATE.—The undersigned, attorneys for the trustees of the estate, hereby give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any of the same.
ARTHUR C. DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE.
Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

MESSRS. SNELGROVE and THOMSON, Stationers, 139, George-street, are appointed Agents for the *Argus*, and to them all subscribers in Sydney are requested to make their payments. WILSON and MACKINNON.
Argus Office, Melbourne, August, 1854.

MRS. LYTTLE, of No. 24, Kensington-street, begs to acquaint the inhabitants of that neighbourhood that she intends, on the 2nd of October next, opening a preparatory Training School for young children; would have no objection to take in a limited number of boarders.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE to Half-pay Officers, Officers' Widows, &c., liable to deduction on account of Income Duty.—Notice is hereby given that instructions have been received to deduct, from 1st April, 1854, double the rates of Income Tax heretofore paid; and it is requested that this deduction may be made in the receipts attached to the declarations for half-pay, pensions, &c., to be executed for the current quarter.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 22nd September, 1854.

THE Albert Dancing Saloon, Castlereagh-street, every evening. BINTE and Co. Admission 2s.

IF WILLIAM HAWKEN, late of the Royal Oak, Turon River, will call on, or write to JAMES HARRIS, Crown Inn, Chippendale, he will hear of letters to his advantage.

IF RICHARD GILBERT, who left Boston, U.S., on the 1st of April, 1853, for Australia, is in the colonies, he is requested to communicate with H. A. B. G., at the Sydney Packet Office, Yarra-street, Geelong.

MRS. JONES, of Dungate House, Castlereagh-street, would feel obliged by Mr. Kennedy removing the box left in her charge some 18 months since.

WILLIAM HORSLEY, per ship Euphrates, 1852, is requested to write to JOSHUA J. N. CLARK, 23, King-street West.

BALMAIN.—Mr. HARPUR, Surgeon, begs to acquaint his patients that he may be consulted at his residence until 12 a.m., and after 4 p.m., daily, as some inconvenience has arisen in consequence of parties not being acquainted with the above.

CARD.—Dr. KING, formerly of Mudgee, has commenced to follow his profession at Wollongong, where he may be consulted daily between the hours of 9 and 12.
Wollongong, September 20.

DRINKWATER and LEE, Machinists, &c., 179, Pitt-street, near Park-street, makers of all descriptions of shop fittings, brass or iron, plain or ornamental, also sash bars and brass rods, window and door plates, and wire stands. N.B.—Bonnet stands from 4s. each.

HORSES taken into Livery at 45s. per week; best forage and attendance. FLEXMAN'S Stables, Macquarie-street.

HENRY HOCKINGS, BROKER, Albion Wharf.

HAIGH and KEMP, General Labour Agents. Registry Office, 197, George-street, Sydney.

JAMES MALCOLM, Ship-broker, Commission Merchant, and Coal Factor, Exchange Buildings.

J. AINSWORTH, BROKER. Office—No. 8, Charlotte-place.

MR. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Merchant and Commission Agent. Office, Queen's-place.

MR. W. C. RUSH, Auctioneer, 292, Pitt-street.

MR. HUGH PATERSON (of London), Surgeon-Dentist, 25, Elizabeth-street North.

MOSER AND BROUGHTON, Solicitors, 202, Elizabeth-street North.

MORDUE AND WILLIAMS, Sailmakers, Riggers, and General Lumpers. Ships discharged, loaded, and refitted on the shortest notice. Bottom of King-street West.

MR. L. PHILIP, D.M., Surgeon and Oculist, from the University of Copenhagen, may be consulted daily from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m., and from 1 p.m., at his residence, O'Connell-street, No. 19.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their store from Castlereagh-street to No. 154, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street. THOMAS HALL and Co.

THE Offices of MAURICE REYNOLDS, Solicitor, are at No. 56, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, opposite the Supreme Court.

T. W. SHEPHERD, Nurseryman, &c., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

Beware of Counterfeits.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The following are the regularly appointed Agents, from whom the genuine Medicines may be obtained:—
Melbourne—Mr. J. J. Walsh, Bookseller, 239, Elizabeth-street
Kilmore, Victoria—Mr. J. K. Trainor, Storekeeper
Sydney—Mr. Cleary, Shoemaker, King-street East; Mr. Beer, Hairdresser, near *Herald* Office, George-street; Mr. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Larter, South Head Road; John Corbett, 92, Clarence-street.
Balmain—J. J. Glassop, Schoolmaster
Camperdown—M. Dole, Chemist
Newtown—J. B. Mummery, Chemist
Parramatta—Mr. Joseph Smith, Grocer, Church-street; and Mr. W. Walker, Chemist
Canterbury—Mr. B. Hartshorn, Sugar Works
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, Saddler
Richmond—Mr. W. G. Board, Storekeeper
Castlereagh—Mr. Gorman, Storekeeper
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, Storekeeper
Hartley—Mr. Finn, Storekeeper, and Mr. Jarvis, Storekeeper
Bowenfells—Mr. John M'Lennan, Storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr. Joseph Parker, Druggist
Guyong—Mr. Row, Postmaster
Tambaroora Creek—Mr. Long, Storekeeper; and Messrs. Jacobs, Phillips, and Co.
Carcoar—Mr. S. Meyer, Storekeeper; and Mr. Emanuel Crabb, Beehive Stores
Orange—Mr. John Woodward
Molong—Mr. Murray, storekeeper
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Storekeepers
Ryalston—Mr. Walton, Storekeeper
Ophir—Mr. George Hawke
Mudgee—Mr. Lemont
Turon—Mr. Richard Nugent
Campbelltown—Mr. Fowler, Storekeeper
Wollongong—Messrs. Hewlett and Co.
Kiama—Mr. Pike, Storekeeper
Shoalhaven—Mr. C. Bailey
Camden—Mrs. Pearson, Postmistress
Picton—Mr. Molloy, Postmaster
Berrima—Mr. James Powell, Storekeeper
Goulburn—Mr. Emanuel, Storekeeper; Mr. Jones, *Goulburn Herald* Office; Mr. Marks, Argyle Stores; Mr. Jacob, and Messrs. Cohen and Solomon
Braidwood—Mr Williams, Postmaster
Queanbeyan—Mr. Abraham Levy, Goulburn Stores
Maneroo—Messrs. S. and H. Solomon, and Mr. Montague
Bombala—Mr. Solomon
Cowra—Mr. Henry Fulton
Yass—Messrs. Godfrey and Anthony, and Mr. Moses
Umutbee—Mr. T. H. Mate, Storekeeper
Gundagai—Messrs. Davison and Co., and Mr. Doyle
Tarcutta—Mr. T. H. Mate, Postmaster
Wagga Wagga—Messrs Davison and Co., Storekeepers
Albury—Messrs. T. H. Mate and Co.
Newcastle—Mr. William Graves, Storekeeper, Hunter-street; and Mr. Joseph Spragg, Storekeeper, Hunter-street
Dungog—Mr. Richard Cook, Storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. Reade
Morpeth—Mr. O'Keeffe, Storekeeper
Maitland (West)—Messrs. Austen and Co., Storekeepers; Mr. John Butler, Storekeeper; and Mrs. E. Beardmore
Singleton—Mr. W. C. Lesley, Chemist
Warialda—Mr. Geddes, Postmaster and Storekeeper
Cassilis—Mr Robert Byfield, Storekeeper
Scone—Mr. Asser, Postmaster
Murrurundi—Mr. James Juchan, Storekeeper
Armidale—Messrs. Mather and Gilchrist
Grafton—Mr. Hawthorn, Shoemaker
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer
Eden—Mr. S. Solomon, Storekeeper
South Brisbane—Mr. William Kent, Drug Store
Gayndah—Mr. William Young
Drayton—Mr. Lord, Storekeeper.
Brisbane Water—Mr. William Beattie, Storekeeper.
SARPY and BIRRELL,
(Acting) Wholesale Agents for New South Wales and Victoria
Holloway's Depôt, 94, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—KYEZOR, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 145, George-street, between Bridge and Hunter streets, and 46, Edgeware-road, London, begs to inform the public that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by others in the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks, musical boxes, &c.

Watch cleaning	3s. 0d.
Main spring	3s. 0d.
Watch dials	3s. 6d.
Watch keys	0s. 3d.
Watch hands, per pair	2s. 0d.

and every other article in the trade as cheap in proportion. Every watch and clock brought to repair will be taken to pieces in the presence of the person who brings it, and the faults pointed out, to prevent the overcharges which are usually made.

KYEZOR'S £3 5s. silver watches are warranted to keep correct time, they are jewelled in 4 holes, with maintaining power to keep going while being wound up, in elegant double bottomed engine turned and engraved cases, combining an instrument of mathematical truth with an ornament of taste.

GREAT NOVELTY from the DIGGINGS.—JOHN HYAMS, Practical Lapidary, Working Jeweller, and Seal Engraver, begs to acquaint the gentry and inhabitants of Sydney that he has a beautiful assortment of brooches, bracelets, &c., cut from the pebbles, crystal, quartz, &c., from the various diggings. All kinds of stones, gems, malachite, &c., cut and polished on the premises. Parties desirous of sending home presents could not find a greater novelty. N.B.—Jewellery repaired at one hour's notice. 6, Park-street, near George-street, Sydney.

ADVERTISEMENT.—THE TEETH.—Sound and beautiful teeth are amongst the greatest beautifiers of the human face, and they are not only essential to the perfection of the appearance and to the sweetness of the breath, but also to the healthy state of the stomach, and the proper action of the assimilating organs. When time or accident decays or displaces them, it is well to have such excellent substitutes as our friend the dentist supplies. Amongst the very first in the profession of dental surgery we may recommend Dr. WILSON, No. 72, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street, whose new methods of fastening teeth, good workmanship, and astonishing skill in dental operations have won for him a wide and extensive reputation.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The derangement of the features, defect of articulation, and general deformity of the countenance, consequent on the loss of the natural teeth, are inconveniences to obviate which must always be a desirable object, and much labour has been exercised and ingenuity displayed for this purpose in constructing Artificial Teeth, which are now brought to great simplicity and perfection by Mr. J. EMANUEL, Dentist. Established 1842. ☞ Address, 181, George-street, near Hunter-street; and 6, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street North. N.B.—Ici on parle Français, Hollandais, Italiane, et L'Allemande.

COPPERSMITH, BRAZIER, IRON, and ZINC PLATE WORKER.—JOHN FITZPATRICK, Manufacturer of Stills, Brewing and Washing Coppers, Pumps, Ventilators, Lamps, Binnacles, Compass Bowls, Hand-rails, Stove Piping, &c. Steamboats and shipping generally supplied with work in copper and brass. An Apprentice wanted. 179, Pitt-street, two doors from Park-street.

BOYS' COATS, 1s. 9d. BENJ. LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

BOYS' WAISTCOATS, 1s. 3d. BENJ. LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

BOYS' TROUSERS, 2s. BENJ. LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

BOYS' SWISS DRESSES, 3s. 6d. BENJ LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

BOYS' POLONAISES, 5s. 6d. BENJ. LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

BOYS' TUNICS, 7s. 6d. BENJ. LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street.

IF you want good, cheap, and Fashionable Clothing buy of J. B. TICKLE, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Doeskin Trousers, One Pound per pair (£1), at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Frock Coats, silk lined, £2 10s., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Vests, 12s. 6d., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street, one door from Pitt-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Rochefort and Oxonian Coats, £1 5s., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

BOYS', Youths', and Men's Clothing, of every description, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

THOMAS TOWNEND'S best Satin Nap Hats, £1, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

J. B. TICKLE, Ladies' Habit Maker, professed Coat and Trousers Maker, Park-st., one door from Pitt-st.

FURNITURE French-polished.—New and second-hand furniture, polished in a superior manner, and at moderate charges. Address G. WOOD, 61, George-street North.

SHELL LIME.—Best Shell Lime for sale in any quantity. Apply to JOHN P. RIDLEY, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

MRS. C. H. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has just opened children's white muslin pelisses and frocks.

MRS. C. H. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has just opened several cases of Ladies' Underclothing.

MRS. C. H. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has now ready every description of Baby Linen.

MRS. C. H. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has just received a large assortment of Children's Dresses.

MRS. C. H. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, has an elegant assortment of Girls' Silk Dresses.

MRS. C. H. MAY has the choicest assortment of Infants' Long Cloaks and Hoods in the colony.

MRS. C. H. MAY is prepared to execute Ladies' and Children's Outfits on the shortest notice.

LADIES' Elegantly Worked White Morning Jacquets, at Mrs. C. H. MAY'S, 28, Hunter-street.

BLACKSMITH'S Bellows, Anvils, Vyces, &c., just landed, and on Sale at NOTT and EDWARDS' Wholesale Stores, 415, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

HAPPY BIRDLING OF THE FOREST.—Just published, price 3s., post free. H. MARSH and CO.

IT REMINDS ME OF THEE.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., post free. H. MARSH and CO.

UNFURL THE FLAG.—New war song, by Blockley. H. MARSH and CO., 171, George-street.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES, Cottage and Square. H. MARSH and CO., George-street.

SLATES, 10 x 18 (best quality), in quantities to suit purchasers, at 165, Liverpool-street. G. HAWKINS.

RIFLE UNIFORMS TO MEASURE, £6 10s.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., national tailors, clothiers, woollen drapers, and outfitters, 60 (late 97,) King-street.

MUNTZ METAL.—14 to 20 oz., for sale by LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

GERMAN CAMOMILE.—For Sale, at Messrs. A. FEEZ and CO.'S, 10, Macquarie-place, a small lot of German Camomile Flowers and Trieste Sponge, just arrived.

EUROPE ROPE, Frost's patent, in assorted sizes, on sale by D. S. WARREN and CO., 160, George-street.

MANILA CORDAGE, Keating's steam-laid, in assorted sizes, on sale by D. S. WARREN and CO.

COAL.—One cargo Newcastle, one ditto Morpeth, afloat, for sale by JAMES MALCOLM.

LEAD ½ PIPE and BLOCK TIN for sale. Enquire of R. S. SHELDON, 58, King-street.

GLASS SHADES.—Three cases of the above, assorted sizes, just opened by DAVID JONES and CO.

DRAWING-ROOM and Carriage Mats.— An assortment of Angola and Sheepskin Mats, on view in the Carpet and Furnishing Department. DAVID JONES and CO.

TRIMMED BONNETS.— Just opened a choice assortment of trimmed tuscan, straw, and fancy horse-hair Bonnets. DAVID JONES and CO.

BEST Shell-screened Lime for sale, in any quantity. Apply to JOHN P. RIDLEY, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned,—
Oilmen's stores—Quart pickles (Whybrow's)
Pint ditto ditto
Pounds mustard
Half-pounds ditto
Herrings, in 2-dozen tins
Preserved salmon
Bottled fruits
Tobacco—Barrett's twist, in half-tierces
£ sterling, ditto
Cigars—Manila, 2 and 3
Havannah
Congou tea, ex Whampoa, Arrarat, and other approved brands
Souchong ditto
Manila coffee
Sugar—Mauritius, crystalized, grocers and brown, cossipore and loaf
Raisins
Case gin, key, JDKZ and anchor
Case brandy, Benassett, Martell, and Clozeau
Cordials, assorted
Taylor and Truman's stout
Byass' ale and porter
Hunt's port wine, 3 diamond and 4 diamond
Muntz yellow metal, 14 oz. to 20 oz.
Woolpacks, 10 lb.
Serge shirts
Twill regatta ditto
Lancashire flannels
Blankets
Invoice of ready-made clothing
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

IRONMONGERY, Earthenware, Glassware, &c.— On Sale, in lots to suit purchasers—
Planes | Spades and shovels
Spokeshaves | Milk pans
C. S. circular saws | Tinned candlesticks
Table cutlery | Patent dish covers
Pocket cutlery | Ditto soup tureens, and vegetable dishes
Brass taps | Bright wire, No 6 to 18
Gridirons | Zinc, No. 10 and 11
Bedsteads | Grain tin
Stretchers | Ingot tin
Best cased hames | Rivets
Whips | Machine wove wire, 48 and 60 mesh
Kettle ears | Curled hair
Tacks | Rosewood desks, &c.
Tallow lamps |
Cruet frames |
Suitable assortments of glassware
Ditto ditto earthenware
Invoices of silver and gold watches
Gilpin's superior edge tools
Ewbank's patent wrought nails, 1-4 to 6-inch.
ADOLPH FEEZ and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.

TO BUILDERS, &c.— ON SALE, in lots to suit purchasers—
Slates of superior quality ... 24 by 12
20 by 10
18 by 9
16 by 8
Zinc slate nails
Galvanised iron nails
Ewbank's patent wrought-iron nails, 1-4 to 6-inch.
ADOLPH FEEZ and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.

PAINTS, OIL, AND GLUE.— On sale by the undersigned—
White paint, in 14 and 28 lb. kegs
Red ditto, in ditto
Black ditto, in ditto
Green ditto, in ditto
Blue ditto, in ditto
Zinc paint
Spirits turpentine, in 5-gallon drums
Best London glue
ADOLPH FEEZ and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.

MESSRS. VIAL D'ARAM MILLIERE and CO., of Paris, have for Sale, at their Stores, Wynyard-street,
Parasols and umbrellas | Millinery
Lace | Braces
Ribbons | Garters
Barege robes | Stays
Flowers | Shawls
De laines, plain, &c. | Rimmel's perfumery.
WINES.
500 cases claret
100 ditto champagne, imperial bouzy.
Wynyard-street.

A PIANO, quite new and good, to be sold, the proprietor not requiring two; lowest price, 33 guineas. Enquire at No. 1, Trenchard-terrace, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Roping and seaming twine
Boots and Shoes
Moleskin and linen clothing
Grindery.
D. S. WARREN and Co., 160, George-street.

ON SALE, ex Cornelia and Henrietta
Jams, assorted
Bottled fruits
Sardines, Godard's
Pickles
Acids, acetic
Tartaric
Cream tartar
Arsenic
Soda, carbonate
Ground paints and varnishes
Concentrated London malt vinegar
D. S. WARREN and CO, 160, George-street.

4, HUNTER STREET, two doors from George-street. Messrs. HOBSON and WHITING have now open a most extensive assortment of
Ladies' night caps
Infants' trimmed baskets and motto cushions
Baby linen of the choicest descriptions
Ladies' ditto in every variety of patterns
Infant's hoods, cloaks, hats and bonnets
Ditto holland dresses, jackets, and polkas
Ditto white jean and cashmere pelisses

CONCENTRATED LONDON MALT VINEGAR, Warranted free from Sulphuric and every other Mineral Acid.

The great bulk of the ordinary vinegars of commerce, whether produced as is usual in England from malt, or, as in many of the wine growing countries, from the low wines, is merely water, of which, in the concentrated form in which it is now for the first time presented, it contains but a minute quantity, requiring only its addition in the proportion below directed, to produce the best London Malt Vinegar.

The object of concentration is twofold.

In the first place, to supply a vinegar much purer than that usually found in the market, to which sulphuric acid (commonly called oil of vitriol) is generally added, not usually for the purpose of adulteration, but as being necessary to preserve it from decomposition, to which in its ordinary state it is always liable, though it is scarcely necessary to observe, that the requisite quantity of sulphuric acid is sometimes exceeded for other purposes. In the present concentrated form this liability to decomposition is obviated, and the addition of sulphuric, or any other mineral acid rendered quite unnecessary, and it is guaranteed not to contain any of these acids, nor any adulteration whatever. It is consequently the purest and most wholesome vinegar, for all purposes, that can be used.

In the second place, it has long been a desideratum to produce a Pure Concentrated Malt Vinegar that would keep good in any climate, and save the very heavy expenses of shipment to foreign countries, and subsequent transit to the interior; conditions rendered especially applicable of late to our Australian colonies. This has been effected in the concentrated article now offered, which produces a saving of five-sixths of all the expenses of package, freight, dock, and landing charges, storage, land carriage, &c.—a saving equivalent, in fact, to a very large profit.

DIRECTIONS.

To the Concentrated Vinegar add five times its measure of water, and you will produce the best London Malt Vinegar; or, add seven times its measure of water, and you will produce a Vinegar of the strength ordinarily used for domestic purposes.

C. FOOT and CO., Sole Manufacturers, Battersea, London.

The undersigned have just received a quantity of the above Pure Concentrated Malt Vinegar, in quarter-casks, as also in quart and pint bottles.
D. S. WARREN and CO., 160, George-street.

WOOLBAGGING.—Six bales Woolbagging on sale. GEORGE REES.

IRON TANKS, Iron Tanks.—Only thirty of the above left. Immediate application requisite. Country gentlemen will do well in securing an ample supply of water during the ensuing anticipated dry season. LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

CHRISTY'S HATS.—10 cases black silk and shell Hats, just landed, on sale. GEORGE REES. September 29.

MISS JONES' Fashionable Millinery, Dress, and Cloak Rooms, 23, Crown-street, between William and Woolloomooloo streets. Mourning orders punctually attended to.

TO Storekeepers, Publicans, and Others.—The undersigned has a large Stock, suitable to the wants of storekeepers, publicans, and private families, the whole of which has been purchased in a low market, and will be sold on same terms, and sent to any part of the colony, by sending satisfactory references. JOHN WATKINS, 104, York-street.

SCOTCH Oatmeal, in casks; a few left, price 45s. JOHN WATKINS, 104, York-street.

IMPURITY of the BLOOD, habitual costiveness, piles, indigestion, liver and stomach complaints, bilious attacks, influenza, eruptions of the skin, headache, flatulency, worms, scrofula, boils. Shaw's Aperient Stomachic Vegetable Pills, prepared from a prescription of the renowned Dr. Hunter, is a speedy and certain remedy for the above complaints. As they contain no mercurial, antimonial, or other mineral substance, they can be taken at any time, or under any circumstances, even by the most delicate female. They cause a free circulation through the system, open up obstructed passages, assist digestion, and carry off the impure humours. They cause no pain or griping, and are an efficient and pleasant purgative. Sold wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM SHAW and CO., Medical Depôt, No. 311, Pitt-street, 2 doors north of King-street.

STOREKEEPERS and Shippers supplied on most liberal terms from one dozen to a gross of oval and round dishes, camp kettles, teapots, water dippers for domestic and miners' use, quart and pint pots, candle moulds, basins, cullenders, plates, slop pails, oil bottles, milk dishes, &c. Observe—altered No. 571, George-street South. BENNETT AND SON.

BUTTER IN A FEW MINUTES.—Dairykeepers and private families are respectfully apprised that the undersigned have much pleasure in introducing to these colonies the celebrated Metallic Atmospheric Churn, now so generally used in England and America. They are warranted to make butter in a quarter the time, with considerably less labour than those heretofore used; are far more cleanly; and being provided with a simple contrivance for regulating the temperature of the cream, butter can be produced both in hot and cold weather with equal rapidity and ease. They require only inspection to satisfy parties of their vast superiority over every other description heretofore adopted.

The Metallic Atmospheric Churn is made of various sizes, suitable for domestic and farming purposes, and can be made to make from 2 lbs. to 30 lbs. of butter at a churning. M. BENNETT and SON, 571, George street South.

SHIP'S JOLLY BOAT for SALE, 17½ feet, with gear. TOBY, Boatkeeper, near Gas Wharf.

WASHING NOTICE.—BAYLDON'S WASHING LIQUID continues to give satisfaction. Clothes are washed, without rubbing or injury, in half an hour. A bottle, 1s. 9d., will wash 7 dozen articles. Sold by Mrs. Brown, Tobacconist, Market-street; Mr. Bergin, Grocer, 368, George-street; Mr. Williams, Grocer, 52, Pitt-street; and Mr. Perry, Grocer, 50, South Head Road.

TO the PASSENGERS by the Great Britain.—For Sale, Water Colour Drawings, taken on the spot, of the Scenery of Sydney Harbour. Apply to H. GRITTEN, Artist, at Mrs. Halloran's, near the Ferry, Balmain.

GRAND DEPOT for French Paperhangings, at cost prices.

	s. d.		s. d.
Cottage papers, from	0 5	to	0 10
Bedroom papers, from	1 0		4 0
Diningroom papers	1 6		6 0
Drawingroom ditto	2 0		12 0
Hall papers, from	0 10		8 0

A splendid assortment of rich gold and flock papers, and a magnificent collection of borders.

All these papers are of the newest designs, and of the very best quality.

A liberal reduction made to the trade.

N.B.—First-rate paper hangers, painters, and decorators, are connected with the establishment.

Ceilings constructed in the French style.
A LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

ALBION WHARF (foot of Market-street.—
For Sale:
Newcastle coals, house, £3 per ton, delivered
,, Smith's, £2 15s ,,
Firewood—Billet oak, for family use.
TIMBER, viz:
Floor boards, weather boards, joists, battens
Scantling, seasoned cedar, and pine boards, spars
Shingles, laths, &c., at moderate prices.
PRODUCE, viz:
Oaten and Lucerne hay
Prime fine flour, white and sweet.
MORRIS and CO.

A BARGAIN, and fortune to be made.—To be sold, the Receipt, Trade, and Connection of a newly manufactured article of daily use, for £500, the advertiser not being in a position to conduct the trade, which must be extensive. For particulars address E. L., Post Office.

HORSES to GRASS.—Horses will be taken to Graze, at the celebrated Seven Hills Grass Paddocks, by J. F. STAFF, of Happy Vale, Old Windsor Road. Enquire of J. F. STAFF, auctioneer, Parramatta.

FOSTERVILLE ESTATE, in the City of Sydney, situated between the Sheriff's Garden and the Mansion House and Grounds of Mrs. I. T. Hughes, well known as the valuable property of John Smith, Esq., as surveyed and subdivided into building portions, to be Let upon favourable leases. Apply to the Proprietor, O'Connell-street.

AUCTION AND ESTATE OFFICES, King-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets. ERLAM AND WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, would remind all parties desirous of letting, purchasing, or selling houses, land or estates, whether by public auction or private contract, that this establishment offers a fixed and general place of registry for houses and properties to be let or disposed of, where the house and land seeker can at all times have reference, with a certainty of obtaining all the particulars and information required.

All houses and properties, the particulars of which are forwarded to this office, will be registered free of expense, and no charge will be made unless the property be let or disposed of.

Mortgages negotiated with promptitude at a low rate of interest. Rents collected.

ERLAM and WILLIAMS would particularly call the attention of all parties seeking for good opportunities of investing capital, to the following properties now on their list for sale by private contract—
3000 acres of land, Goulburn
1½ ditto Newtown
69 ditto, Cook's River
300 ditto, Irishtown
140 ditto, George's River
67 ditto, Illawarra
8 ditto, North Shore
50 ditto, Petersham
5 ditto, Waverley
10 ditto, ditto
4 ditto, Old South Head Road
5 ditto, Balmain
95 ditto, Canterbury
5 ditto, ditto
345 ditto, Liverpool Road
Splendid farm, Port Macquarie
2 small farms, Wollombi
Allotments on the Burwood Estate, Parramatta Road
Ditto various parts of Newtown
1 Allotment Old South Head Road
4 ditto, Camperdown Road
3 ditto, Darlinghurst
3 ditto, Hill-street, Lyons'-terrace
1 ditto, Botany-street, Surry Hills
1 ditto, Fort-street, near the Flagstaff
4 room cottage, Newtown
6 ditto family residence, Elizabeth-street
9 ditto ditto Surry Hills
2—5 ditto, house, Elizabeth Bay, Pyrmont
9 ditto, suburban residence, stables, coach-house, kitchen and flour garden, and 70 acres of land
5 room house, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills
Business premises, South Head Road
7 room house, Bayview-terrace, Woolloomooloo
10 ditto ditto, Stanley-street, Hyde Park
7 ditto ditto, Redfern
2—5 ditto ditto, Glebe Road
9 ditto ditto, Balmain
2—4 ditto ditto, Camperdown
3—8 ditto ditto, Woolloomooloo
TO BE LET ON LEASE, FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS,
4 room house, Glebe
Large dwelling-house and shop, with workshops at rear, suitable for a baker, at Woolloomooloo
4 room cottage, Newtown
5 ditto ditto, 2½ miles from town, with 3½ acres of land
Beautiful family residence, Parramatta River
4 room house, Redfern
6 ditto ditto, Surry Hills
5 ditto ditto, with 10 acres of land, Lane Cove
5 ditto ditto, Pitt-street
5 ditto ditto, Crown-street, Surry Hills, furnished
5 ditto ditto, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, furnished
Family residence, North Shore
6 room cottage, Balmain, near the Ferry
For cards to view, apply to ERLAM and WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Land Agents, King-street.

THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF BIRCH GROVE, BALMAIN.—Private offers will be entertained for the above delightful and valuable property. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

PARIS EXHIBITION FOR 1855.—The Commissioners for New South Wales have the satisfaction of announcing that the Great Hall of the Australian Museum, which has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners, is now ready for the reception of articles intended for the SYDNEY EXHIBITION of the Contributions to the PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of 1855.

The Sydney Exhibition will be open to the public on the 1st of November, and subsequent days during that month; and the Jurors will issue their list of objects and collections deserving of either 1st or 2nd class prize medals as early as possible.

Articles for exhibition will be received till the 15th October, but a short extension of time will be allowed in cases of proved necessity. Wool of the ensuing clip, such as cannot be ready for the Sydney Exhibition, will be received up to the 20th January, and then sent on to Paris by steamer without being exhibited here. As, however, the time now available for arrangement and classification is so short, intending exhibitors are urgently requested to transmit at once their contributions to the Museum, Hyde Park, addressed to the Paris Exhibition Commissioners of New South Wales, where they will be taken charge of, and receipts given in exchange. Small articles may be left, if more convenient, at the Committee Rooms, 30, Hunter-street. Carriage to Sydney will, if required, be defrayed by the Secretary.

The Commissioners have great pleasure in acknowledging the liberality of the Proprietors of the Wollongong steamers, and of the Directors of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, who have communicated their intention of conveying, freight free, all contributions intended for the Exhibition.

The Secretary will give every information in his power to intending contributors, and, in addition to lists of desirable products generally, will supply to applicants a list of some of the articles for which Medals of 1st and 2nd class are offered. The Commissioners are of course unable to enumerate all the objects for which Medals will be given; but arrangements have been made which preclude the belief that any deserving contribution shall fail to obtain due recognition and distinction.

The Commissioners would express their belief that every district, almost every station, contains products worthy of exhibition, and they hope that no one will be deterred from contributing, merely on the ground that they have nothing rare or important, but rather that they will at once communicate with the Secretary for information as to what is desired.

The following are extracts from the "Regulations" published by the Imperial Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

"Foreign committees, authorised by their respective Governments, will correspond directly with the Imperial Commissioners, who will hold no correspondence whatever with single exhibitors, either French or foreign.

Frenchmen or foreigners who propose exhibiting must address themselves to the Committee of the department, colony, or country, which they inhabit.

"No article will be admitted to the Exhibition which is not sent with the authorization, and under the seal, of the department of foreign committees."

Signed ALFRED STEPHEN, Chairman.
FREDERICK BOUSFIELD, Secretary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE AUCTION MART, Bolton-street, Newcastle.—Those large and commodious premises newly erected will be ready on the 20th September next, 1854, for the reception of merchandise, &c., either for public auction or private contract. M. SOLOMON and CO.

YASS.—DEPOT FOR THE STORAGE OF GOODS.—The great difficulty in obtaining teams for the conveyance of goods beyond Yass, at reasonable rates, has induced H. GODFREY and CO. to erect suitable buildings for the storage of the same.

To Storekeepers, Publicans, and Settlers, this will afford great convenience and accommodation.

To Woolgrowers, it will be of the utmost importance, as enabling them, by means of storage, and forwarding their produce from Yass to Sydney, at the usual return rates of carriage, to save the wear and tear of their bullocks, horses, and drays, &c.

During the last six months the difference in carriage, between sending from Sydney to Albury, Gundagai, Tumut, &c., direct, and forwarding them via Yass, has not been less than from 10 to 20 per cent.

The charge for storage, loading in and out, will not exceed £2 per ton.

Parties desirous of availing themselves of these advantages, will please communicate with H. GODFREY and CO., Yass, or Mr. JOHN WATKINS, 104, York-street, Sydney.

Yass, September 4.

GREAT SAVING OF FREIGHT.—Merchants and traders shipping carriages or any other packages from England requiring to be filled, will find LOUIS BRAUN'S Felt Hats and Cloth and Tweed Navy and Military Caps the most convenient articles they can have, and for which they will find a ready sale. LOUIS BRAUN, being the Manufacturer of Felt Hats and Caps of every description from 12s. to 60s. per dozen, can offer great advantages to wholesale buyers, at his Manufactory, 65, Wood-street, Cheapside, London; or at his Branch Establishment, 45, Market-street, Manchester; at both of which places he has always a large stock on hand for shipment.

Terms—1½ per cent. for cash.

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!—JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, beg to inform their friends and customers, that the large quantity of Oilcloth which they have latterly advertised, Ex Racer, from London, having met with such an extraordinary quick sale, on account of its superior quality, that there being scarcely any left; but the Emma, from London, just arriving in time with a large invoice of oilcloth, containing some of the choicest patterns and designs, which is now opened and to be seen at their Old Established Warehouse, King-street. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, can confidently recommend this Oilcloth as being of the best quality, and in different widths; they also beg to state that they will supply their friends and customers as cheap as any house in town, with a good and genuine article.

JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, 48, late 107, King-street.

N.B.—They have also on board a splendid assortment of carriage cloth, of superior quality, equally cheap.

THE New CORSETS—The CORSETS PLASTIQUES, invented and manufactured on entirely new principles, by T. Fontaine, of Lyons, combine elegance with ease, durability, and economy, and are a certain fit.

They have been distinguished by the approval of a Commission named by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, and are strongly recommended by the élite of the Faculty there; and have also been very much patronised since their introduction into England.

The sole depôt in this colony is La Ville de Paris, George-street. Price, from 10s. upwards.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.—The truly wonderful efficacy of mild streaming electricity, in all diseases of a nervous, functional, or rheumatic character, is now established beyond the possibility of a doubt. The prospectus of this great discovery, which may be had (by post) for two stamps, contains the names and addresses of more than four hundred persons of all ranks and classes of society, whose relief and cure (often within an almost incredible short space of time) has been communicated, but who form certainly not one-twentieth part of the persons actually benefitted during the last eighteen months by this simple and safe remedy. The apparatus is now so perfect that it can be worn by the most sensitive individuals without the slightest inconvenience. The effects, though very mild, are instantaneously perceptible; and short standing pains, such as toothache, headache, tic, rheumatic affections, are relieved at the moment of application, of which astonishing fact any person is at liberty to convince himself beforehand and freely at the depôt.

Recommended by Dr. Golding Bird, Dr. Jonathan Pereira—in short, by all the first men of the day; used in nearly all the hospitals in the kingdom and France. The price is from 10s. upwards; has sufficient power for all general purposes, and can be used occasionally by any number of persons in a family.

This is no secret or quack medicine, but a genuine scientific invention of surpassing importance, the reality and truth of which can be tested at once and beforehand.

Agent for New South Wales—J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist, Pitt-street.

TO MINERS, ARTESIAN WELL BORERS, and Others.—Boring Apparatus, with Pump, &c.—For sale, by private contract, a complete set of boring apparatus for artesian wells or mining operations, to bore 300 feet, with iron pipe tubing, adapted to the diameter of the boring chisels, to descend the whole length of the bore. Together with a forcing and raising copper pump of 4 inches diameter, 60 feet tube, and a windlass and fly-wheel to work the same, either by steam power or manual labour.

This apparatus was made expressly for this colony by Messrs. Greenley and Co., the celebrated artesian well borers, of England, and is expected here daily. For price and other particulars, apply to Messrs. CLARKE and CO., of Queen's-place, Sydney; or to Mr. E. HICKEY, at Osterley, Hunter River.

A. TORNING and SON, Plumbers, Painters, and Glaziers, Oil and Colourmen, Lower George-street, opposite Campbell's Wharf, and Macquarie-place, Sydney. Force, lift, bilge, and main pumps made and repaired water-closets for ships and private houses supp and fitted; ships supplied with oil, turps, white lead, and colours, on moderate terms. Old fittings purchased. Licensed Plumbers to the City Corporation.

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

FINE FLOUR! Fine Flour!!—To Settlers and others.—The undersigned has made arrangements for a regular weekly supply of the above from the country. Warranted sound and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. JOHN B. CRISP, Produce Stores, Margaret-place.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—Builders, Contractors, Shipwrights, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Wine, Spirit, and Cordial Manufacturers, Soap Boilers, &c., &c., &c.

The above can get their supplies regularly, with flooring boards tongued and grooved. Kauri pine of all descriptions. Cedar, all sizes. Turnery, Soap, candle, cordial, wine, ale and porter cases. Shipwrights can select any kind of plank for shipbuilding. Kauri spars, all lengths and sizes. JAMES COOK. Australian Steam Saw Mills, September.

REDUCED FARES.—In consequence of the reduction in the price of forage, the fares to and from Goulburn, from and after the 1st October next, will be £4, and intermediate fares will be proportionably reduced.

JOHN LUPTON.
ROBERT ELLIOTT.

15th September.

JUST PUBLISHED, price Sixpence, MORMONISM: ITS ORIGIN AND CHARACTER. Reprinted from the *Eclectic Review*. With an Introduction, by JABEZ BUNTING. Printed and sold by W. LAMBERT, Sabbath School Magazine Office, 159, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts. Sold also by Mr. S. GOOLD, bookseller, Pitt-street; Mr. R. MURPRATT, 35, William-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. T. LUSTY, 356, Brickfield-hill; and Mr. MOUNTFORD, Windsor.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to intimate to Settlers and Country Storekeepers, that he continues to manufacture the very best soap, and has a large stock of hard soap constantly on hand, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest possible price or exchange for tallow. JOHN MELLY, Parramatta-street.

FIRST REGIMENT OF RIFLES.—Great pains having been taken by our friends to circulate a report that we are charging a higher price than the trade generally, we beg to inform gentlemen of the above corps, that our charge is £6 per suit, warranted of the approved cloth. We further beg to add, that we are ready to contract for the full uniform—cap, cap ornaments, and proper buttons, of the real English rifle green—at £4 10s. per suit. HENRY HAYES and CO., Naval and Military Tailors, 274 (late 416), George-street.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—RICHARD HANSLOW, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in the above business, and, through strict attention, he is determined to merit a continuance of the same.

RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, George-street South.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Florist and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited. Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description. ** Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready in collection.

CAB PHAETON.—An elegant town built Phaeton, with pole and shafts. C. R. ROBINSON and CO., 46, Hunter-street.

SEWED GOODS.—A beautiful assortment on sale privately, comprising
Chemisettes, collars, cuffs, bands
Sleeves, frills, mantillas
White lace dresses, figured net shawls
And almost every article in the trade of the newest designs.
ANDERSON BROTHERS and CO., Pitt-street North.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—On sale, at the Stores of Messrs. PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO., in Wynyard-lane, a few cases of gentlemen's Canton grass cloth clothing, also grass cloth in the piece.

SUPERIOR HOUSE PROPERTY, on Riley Estate.—ERLAM and WILLIAMS have to offer for sale by private contract, some very superior stone-built houses, situate in the best part of the Riley Estate; each contains eight rooms, and offer a most eligible investment, the title being perfect and the purchase money low.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS! Ladies' Morning Wrappers!!—A large assortment of the above always on hand at GOLDSMITH and ROW'S, 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales.

STRAW BONNET WAREHOUSE.—GOLDSMITH and ROW have just opened (20) twenty cases, ex Tantivy, consisting of 2750 girls' and maidens' plain Dunstables, commencing at 2s 3d to 5s 6d. The whole of this class of goods is of the newest fashion, and by far the largest and cheapest stock of bonnets ever offered in Sydney. Also 1500 Lutons, from 2s 6d to 7s 6d, together with 1200 rice straw, leghorn, and Tuscan bonnets.—244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales. GOLDSMITH and ROW, Proprietors.

LEGHORN HATS!! LEGHORN HATS!! GOLDSMITH and ROW have just opened six (6) cases of the above, comprising ladies', girls', men's, and boys'. 244, George-street, next to the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR SALE, Two Herds of Cattle, in lots of 1500 and 1000, and now running in the Liverpool Plains district. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Queen's-place.

CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, best brands, on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

HOCK and MOSELLE WINES, on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane, Barrack-square.

PORT and SHERRY, in wood and bottle. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane, Barrack-square.

CHEAP ROOFING.—Tin plates on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

CUTLERY, table and pocket, on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

PANAMA, LEGHORN, and TUSCAN HATS. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

STRAW, TUSCAN, and LEGHORN BONNETS. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.—On Sale, assorted Drapery. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER! White Dutch Clover!—On Sale at the Stores, Pitt-street. FERRIS and ARKINS.

RIFLE UNIFORM CAPS.—Gentlemen of the Corps are respectfully informed that the above are made in first style of workmanship to order, at J. LUBLIN'S, London Hat and Cap Warehouse, corner of George and Hunter-streets.

PUBLISHING.—The Volunteers' March and Galop, appropriately embellished; composed by a distinguished musician, and humbly dedicated to those gallant gentlemen, the Volunteer Corps. WOOLLCOTT and CLARKE, next Bank of Australasia.

Just out—Cheer, Boys, Cheer! 2s. 6d. When the Swallows homeward fly, 2s. 6d. Bo Peep Quadrilles, 3s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.—The grand series of Landscape and Architectural Illustrations of the Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, &c., may now be seen at the Show Rooms of the undersigned, in Harrington-street; also, many other beautiful works of art, as per advertisement in the *Herald* of Saturday, 23rd September. Catalogues of the Music and Engravings forwarded free by post, on application. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 555, George-street, next Bank of Australasia.

MINIATURES.—Lockets and Brooches suitable for Miniatures, and manufactured of fine gold; a superior selection has just been received. A. LORKING, Practical Goldsmith and Watchmaker, 491, George-street, one door from Hunter-street.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED RIFLE, in mahogany case, with all the necessary implements, on Sale, by C. R. ROBINSON and CO., 35 (late 46), Hunter-street.

IRON HOUSES and ROOFS erected by contract, in a workmanlike manner. Address, J. P., *Herald* Office.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—On sale, Assorted Drapery.
THOMAS ANDSLEY, Wynyard-street.

LAMP OIL, LAMP OIL.—For Sale by the undersigned, fine clear lamp oil, burns equal to sperm, at 9s. per gallon. A liberal allowance to the trade.—THOS. BARNES and CO., 199, George-street.

ARSENIC.—On sale at the stores of the undersigned, 16 barrels of fine white Arsenic. HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Wharf.

HARDWOOD, Hardwood, Hardwood.—Sawn Timber, of all dimensions; hewn girders, of all lengths; laths, shingles, bark, &c., at reduced prices. Apply JOHN BROWN, Timber Yard, Market Wharf.

FLOOR CLOTH, FLOOR CLOTH, FLOOR CLOTH.—The cheapest and best in Sydney, at JOHNSON'S Furniture Warehouse, 6, Barrack-street.

CORNICE POLES, RINGS, &c.—A few sets of brass curtain poles, rings, &c., at JOHNSON'S Furniture Ware-rooms, 6, Barrack-street. N.B.—China matting, by the piece, at 1s. 3d. per yard.

IRON BEDSTEADS and Bedding.—Always ready for immediate use, a large stock of superior Iron Bedsteads, cots, hair and flax mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, at JOHNSON'S Furnishing Rooms, 6, Barrack-street.

FURNITURE, Furniture, Furniture.—Just received, ex late arrivals, direct from the first London houses, some elegant drawing-room suites in rosewood and walnut.—Loo tables, card and occasional tables, solid mahogany sideboards, chiffoniers, music stools, &c., &c., by E. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street.

REALLY GOOD FLOUR.—To Private Families and the Trade.—The undersigned has a parcel of first-rate sweet Van Diemen's Land and Adelaide Flour for sale by the single barrel. Apply at once to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, 20 tons of English COALS, per Auguste and Melanie, at Walker's Wharf.
KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

COALS on SALE.—Now on board the ship Star of the East, lying at Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street, about 120 tons A. A. Company's coals, more or less. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place.

COIR WARPS—Coir Warps.—The best Ceylon Coir, of assorted sizes and warranted. LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

CRAB WINCHES—Crab Winches—For Sale, or Hire. LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

SELLING OFF.—To Storekeepers, Publicans, Diggers, and the public generally.—The whole of the extensive and well selected stock of the undersigned will be sold at cost price. Parties making large parcels will have the advantage of a further reduction of ten per cent, as the whole must be cleared out by January next. Now is your time for bargains. C. W. KEELE. Mudgee, September 1.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.—Lose no time! Lose no time!—Just landed, ex Racer, from London, a large assortment of oilcloths, of different patterns and first-rate quality, and to be seen at the Old Established Oilcloth Warehouse, 107, King-street, where JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, can supply their customers as cheap as any other house in town. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, 107, King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, in thanking their patrons and the public generally, for the liberal support and success which has characterised their business career hitherto, wish most respectfully to announce that they are making several important and extensive alterations in their premises, calculated not only to enlarge their size considerably, but to afford increased accommodation and comfort to those favouring them with a visit. C. and G. having had to select their stock from the colonial market alone, have been peculiarly fortunate in taking advantage of the almost universal stagnation and depreciation of prices which have for some time past pervaded the Sydney wholesale trade, but being in daily expectation of the arrival of extensive importations to their own indent, of the most varied and recherche description, they have determined to reduce their stock considerably to make room for the same, for which purpose they have made considerable reductions in the prices, and now offer to the public an assortment of general drapery and fancy goods, which, for variety and quality, may stand unrivalled by any other establishment in Sydney. 62 (late 95), King-street.

TO DRUGGISTS, MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.—JOHN ROW, Chemist and Druggist, 93, King-street, begs to inform his numerous customers that he has retired from the retail business, and will in future confine himself entirely to the wholesale branch, and takes this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of their support.

The advertiser for some time past has experienced the difficulty of combining satisfactorily the wholesale and retail business, and consequently has not been at all times able to pay that promptitude in the execution of the orders he has received which he could have wished, but trusts for the future to be able to give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their support.

In carrying on the wholesale business it will still be the determination of the subscriber to keep only the best articles he can procure, and charge as reasonable a price as is consistent with quality.

The business will be conducted in his new store, at the rear of his late retail establishment in King-street, the entrance to which will be in Bank Court.

Persons writing from the country will please address—
JOHN ROW, Wholesale Druggist, Bank Court, Sydney.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—SARSAPARILLA.—Messrs. Nostrand and Bach, manufacturers, New York, of Dr. S. P. Townsend's compound extract of "Sarsaparilla," so esteemed throughout the United States, Europe, and this colony, as efficacious in rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, cutaneous, and all other diseases requiring purification of the blood, having appointed the undersigned their sole agents in New South Wales: Notice is hereby given, that this extract, the most economical made, may be had wholesale at their stores (and retail of most chemists throughout the colony), in cases of two dozen quarts, carefully packed with show cards, certificates, and testimonials, &c., &c.

It is to be observed that this is the original medicine, introduced by Dr. Townsend (the extensive sale of which has induced a spurious article to be manufactured and got up in a similar style and name), and each bottle is enclosed in a sealed wrapper, with a certificate on green paper, signed by James R. Chilton, M.D., the celebrated physician and chemist of New York, under whose direction this medicine is manufactured, that it is composed of ingredients purely vegetable.
MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

WERE and PRITCHARD have on Sale, at Circular Wharf—
Brandy—Dark and pale, in bottle
Stout—Younger and Co.'s Edinburgh, in hogsheads
Ale and Porter—Bottled by Bryant and Davis, and Holmes and Zohrab, London
Old Tom—Lowndes'
Sherry—Duff Gordon's golden, in hogsheads and quarters
Superior pale Duff Gordon's, and other brands, London bottled
Port—Cockburn's superior London bottled
Champagne—L. M. Canneaux, Desbordes, and other brands
Sparkling Moselle, ditto ditto
Woolpacks—10 lbs.
Hemp, grain sacks—3 bushels
Tow and flax sheeting, 4-4 round thread
Hessians, 40 and 50 inches, extra strong
Heavy osnaburgs
Canvas, Navy boiled, No. 1 to 6
Boots and shoes, invoices of men's and women
Cloth, black, broad, and fancy doeskins
Delaines, lustres, orleans, parramatta, and coburg cloths, black and all colours
Blankets, red, green, blue, army, and white, 8-4 to 11-4
Travelling rugs, 8 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, heavy milled
Hollands, 4-4, rough, brown, and glazed
Ginghams, fancy check
Prints—9-8 and 4-4 madder, dark, and light
ditto ditto black and white
5-4 Navy blue
Domestics, 36 inches, grey and bleached
Longcloths—B and H
Sheetings—White cotton, 68, 72, and 80 inches
Muslins and various lawns—check and fancy
Moleskin and native cord, drab and miller's drab
Ticks, union, 4-4 blue striped
Roll jaconets, white and all colours
Shirting—Blue striped regatta
Shirts—Fancy and plain striped regatta
Ditto washed and boxed
Scotch twill
White linen fronts
Hosiery—All descriptions, men's and women
Rustic hats, all colours
Felt ditto, Spanish shaped
Manila hats
Millinery, Parisian, and silk parasols
Daisy fringe, gossamer, mosquito net, reel cotton, and invoices of haberdashery and small wares
An invoices of couch frames
Marble tops washstands, &c., &c., made by Smee and Sons, London
English loaf sugar, 6 cwt. packages
Earthenware
Tinware
Brushware
Varnish—Carriage, copal, body, and gold size
Oil lamps, common tin
Fenders, cast iron, assorted
Plated and German silver forks and spoons, in sets
Bells, and bell furniture
Fowlingpieces
Spectacles, tinted glass, gauze rim, and D sides
Fencing wire gauze, 1, 2, 3
Hobble chains
Arsenic

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.—Selling Off! Selling Off! Selling Off!—L. HARRIS and SONS beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since the commencement of their MONSTER SALE of Drapery, Hosiery, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Calicoes, Prints, Blankets, Counterpanes, Flannels, Hollands, &c., &c., and, in order to effect an entire clearance by the end of the present month, they have determined to submit to a STILL FURTHER SACRIFICE in order to attain that end.

L. HARRIS and SONS consider it almost needless to observe that every article is to be obtained at the advertised price.

LIST OF PRICES.
DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.
Stout grey calicoes, 1½d. per yard
Extra stout, yard wide, 2¼d.
Cotton ticks, 3¾d.
Linen ditto, 7¾d.
Yard wide osnaburgs, 5d.
72-in. grey sheeting, very stout, 5¾d.
80 ditto white ditto, ditto, 8¾d.
Rolled lining, all colours, 2¼d.
12-4 white counterpanes, 5s. 11d.
Rough and dressed hollands, 5¾d.
Welch flannel, all wool, 10½d.
Chadwick's best twill, 5d.
12-4 Whitney blankets, 12s.
Every other article in this department equally low

HOSIERY.
Women's white cotton hose, 4½d.
Ditto black ditto, 4½d.
Men's stout brown cotton socks, 4d.
Men's lambswool vests, 1s. 11d.
Ditto ditto ditto pants, 2s. 6d.
Ditto merino vests, 2s. 9d.
Ditto ditto drawers, 2s. 9d.

DRESSES.
Rich delaine dresses, 4s. 3d.
Ditto cachmere ditto, 5s. 11½d.
Ditto bayadere ditto, 6s. 10d.
Ditto camlet ditto, 14s.
Plain silk barege, at 5¾d. per yard
Norwich checks, quite new, 8¾d. ditto
Rich barege dresses, 8s. 10½d.
Ladies' silk, spun, lisle thread, lambswool, merino, and cashmere hose, equally low.
Children's socks of every description, from 1½d. per pair
Muslin dresses, 3s. 6d.
Hoyle's prints, warranted, 2s. 4½d.

SILKS.
Superb glace silk dresses, 25s. the dress; former price, 40s.
Ditto brocaded ditto, 38s. ditto; former price, 52s. 6d.
Ditto baydon ditto, 45s. ditto; former price, 80s.
Ditto black glace ditto, 27s. 6d. ditto; former price, 40s.
Ditto ditto extra, 35s. ditto; former price, 50s.
In this department a further reduction has been made.

STUFF GOODS.
Coburgs, in all colours, from 7½d.
German merinos, 1s.
French twills, 1s. 11½d.
French merinos, 3s. 11½d. former price, 5s. 3d.
Tartan plaids, all worsted 10 per yard
Gala ditto, wool, 1s. ditto

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
Lot 1—Rich cachmere shawls, from 5s.
2—Superb ditto, 7s.
3—Extra rich ditto, 9s. 9d.
4—Ditto scarfs, 4 yards long, 10s. 11d.
5—Splendid ditto, 12s. 6d.
Ladies' and children's silk and cloth mantles equally low.

PARASOLS.
Lot 1—Silk claremonts, at 3s. 9d.
2—Extra ditto, 4s. 3d.
3—Stout carriage, 5s. 3d.
4—Long ivory handles, 7s. 6d.
6—Moire antique, 9s.
In this department a very heavy reduction has been made.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING
BABY LINEN.
In this department a reduction of 30 per cent has been made.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
COATS.
Men's super black cloth shooting coats, 15s. to 25s.
Ditto ditto fancy doeskin, from 10s. to 19s.
Ditto ditto tweed, 8s., worth 20s.
Ditto ditto alpaca, 4s. 6d.
Ditto black frock, 25s., lined with silk
Ditto Barnsley drill, 3s. 11d.

TROUSERS.
Men's black doe trousers, from 8s. to 19s.
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto, from 7s. 6d. to 19s.

VESTS
1000 fancy satin, cloth, and Thibet vests, from 3s. 6d.

SHIRTS.
Men's white, regatta, and twill shirts, from 1s. 6d.
Ditto blue and drab riding coats, from 13s. 6d.
Observe the address—
L. HARRIS and SONS,
215 and 217, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.

BROCADED and DAMASK SILK ROBES.—Plain and Figured Glace Silks.—GOLDSMITH and ROW are now offering the whole of their stock of brocaded, plain, and fancy silks, much below the original cost, consisting of
154 rich brocaded and flounced robes at £4 10s.; usual price, £8 8s.
750 damask silk dresses, at £3 7s 6d.; formerly £5 5s.
850 figured silk dresses (long lengths), at £2 17s. 6d.; original price, £4.
670 plain and figured glace dresses, at £2 12s. 6d. the dress.
244, George-street,
Next to the Bank of New South Wales.

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 244, George-street, adjoining Bank of New South Wales. GOLDSMITH and ROW have the pleasure to announce that they have now on hand a large and well assorted stock of Family Mourning, comprising
Widows' crape bonnets
Widows' caps and fronts
Ladies' black silk bonnets, trimmed with crape
Ladies' black drawn crape bonnets
Ladies' ditto with fancy trimming
Ladies' lavender, grey, black, and white half-mourning bonnets
Children's drawn silk bonnets
Also a choice stock of ladies' mourning wrappers and mourning mantles.

BISCUITS, Biscuits, Biscuits.—GEORGE WILKIE and Co. have this day reduced their price of biscuit as follows:—
Cabin biscuit .... 42s. }
Pilot biscuit .... 36s. } per 112 lbs.
Ship biscuit .... 32s. }
Water crackers .... }
Butter crackers .... }
Abernethy biscuit .... } in 30 lb. tins, 20s.
Meat biscuit .... }
York wine biscuits .... 4 lb tins, 12s.
A large supply always on hand, fresh made.
Steam Biscuit Manufactory, George-street, September 23.

FOR SALE, the whole or one half of the new lighter CRITERION, carrying thirty tons.
CHARLES BOULTON, No. 9, Princes-street.

XXX ALE, in hogsheads, for sale by J. W. and S. THOMPSON, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, an invoice of rich and fashionable bonnets, mantelets, shawls, cloaks, lace caps, &c., from a first-rate house in London. A. B. SPARK, King-street, Commercial Wharf.

ON SALE by the undersigned, Bass's Ale, in cask and bottle. A. B. SPARK, King-street.

IRON STORES and HOUSES.—On Sale, by the undersigned—
Two corrugated galvanised iron stores, each 63 feet 6 inches by 31 feet, and 12 feet high to eaves
One corrugated galvanised iron house, 32 feet by 28 feet, with verandah, containing four rooms, lined with wood, paperhangings, stoves, and everything complete
The above are made by E. Maw, of Liverpool, and are of a very superior description.
SICHEL, SONS, and CO., Circular Quay.

RIDING HATS.—Riding Hats.—Riding Hats. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. have just opened a choice assortment of Ladies' and Childrens' Leghorn Riding Hats, 130, late 253, Pitt-street.

POULTRY! POULTRY!!—Persons having ducks to dispose of may find a purchaser at the highest market price, by applying to H. CUMMINS, Poulterer, King-street East, one door from Pitt-street, next the Elephant and Castle.

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!—DUFFY and MITCHELL, of the Brisbane Water Timber Yard, Market Wharf, beg leave to call attention to their large and well assorted stock of timber, including every description required for building purposes, where their customers can have exactly what they require, without those risks usually incurred by purchasing at auction, and from where they can have their timber delivered, without the additional expense of dray hire.

CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO. have on Sale at their Stores—
Porter—Marzetti's, in bottle, cases, and casks
Bryant and Davies', in bottle
Stout, Goding's celebrated, in hogsheads
Stout, Guinness's, ditto ditto
Ale—Marzetti's, in bottle, cases, and casks
Bryant and Davis's, in bottle, cases
Ditto, in hogsheads and casks
Evans's ditto, ditto
Whitbread's ditto, ditto

WINES.
Walter Howell, and Hale's pale brown and golden sherries, in bottle and bulk
Ditto champagne
Martinez Gassiot and Co.s', in bottle
Ditto sherries ditto
P Vergara Gray and Co.'s ditto golden
Brandy—Martell's, in hogsheads
United Vineyard Co.'s, in hogsheads
Other brands
Gin—Old tom, in case
Geneva, ditto
Poole and Son's, and Sharman's celebrated blucher boots, wellingtons, oxonian shoes, lace and watertight boots, sea and long boots, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, of every description, slippers, goloshes, &c.
Pickles, Charles Heaton and Co.'s, &c., mustard
Liverpool salt, fine white salt
Letti's celebrated Yarmouth bloaters, in tins of 24 each
Loaf sugar
Mauritius sugar, in various qualities
Bacon, in prime condition
Hops, mid-Kent (Hayners)
Vinegar (Grimble, Podmore, and Co.'s), and French
Candles, Price's patent Belmont sperm
Ditto, Price's Australian, and night lights
Sulphuric acid
Roman cement, carbonate of soda, &c.
Shower baths, oval and round
Glass and crockery ware
Earthenware
Tinware
Brushes
Rugs, baskets of all kinds
Engravings, beautifully framed
Revolvers
Emigrant's stores
Wooden houses
Tobacco
Jewellery
Manufactures, clothing, &c.
Deals

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—DUCKER and TURNER having purchased the entire stock of Mr. Walter Long, Waterloo House, 114, Brickfield-hill, upon most advantageous terms, offer to the public some of the most astonishing bargains ever submitted to competition.

Notwithstanding the well-known fact of W. L.'s having been one of the cheapest houses in the colony, D. and T. intend offering the whole of his stock at full 25 per cent. lower than Mr. Long's usual prices.

D. and T. do not deem it necessary to quote the price of every article, but the following will be a sufficient guide for the whole stock:—
27 inch grey calico, stout, but slightly damaged, 2d. per yard
30 inch ditto ditto, quite sound, 2¾d. ditto
36-inch ditto ditto, ditto, 4d. ditto
40-inch ditto ditto, stoutest in Sydney, fit for boat sails and tents, slightly damaged, 4½d. ditto
40-inch ditto ditto, quite sound, 5½d. ditto
Sheeting calico, slightly damaged, 6½d. ditto
Ditto ditto, sound, stout, 8d. ditto
100 pair brown calico sheets, 2s. 9d.
Longcloths, 1¼ yard wide, in remnants, at 2d. per yard
A large lot of very superior longcloths, slightly damaged, 3s. 9d. per dozen yards
Ditto ditto, perfectly sound, 4s. 9d. ditto
8-4 white sheeting, stout, from 9½d. per yard
8-4 grey twill, 10d. ditto
Cotton ticking, 4d. ditto
Glazed linings, 3d. ditto
Very stout linen check, only 6d. ditto
Corded muslin for lining dresses, usual price 7d., reduced to 4½d. ditto; or 4s. the piece
Corded skirts, good width, from 1s. 8d.
7-4 superior toilet covers, 2s.
All wool flannels, from 8½d.
Ditto ditto, yard wide, 1s. 2d.
11-4 white counterpanes, from 4s. 6d.
9-4 coloured ditto, from 1s.
10-4 ditto ditto, from 1s. 6d.
11-4 ditto ditto, from 2s.
Diaper rugs, only 2s.
200, a splendid lot of cachmere shawls, 8s. 6d., worth 11s. 6d.
Superior satin check shawls, 12s. 6d., worth 16s.
Barege shawls, from 4s.
250 dozen ladies' French kid gloves, slightly spotted, 4½d. per pair
Gents' ditto ditto, ditto, 6d.
Black lace falls, all silk, 1s. each
Large lot of gauze ribbons, 1d. per yard
Men's cotton handkerchiefs, from 2½d. each
Ditto Scotch twill shirts, from 1s. each
Ditto ditto ditto, very best, with lined shoulders, 2s. 3d.
Ditto white shirts, with linen fronts, collars, &c., only 2s. 6d.
Ditto moleskin trousers, 4s. 6d. per pair
Very best regatta shirts, only 2s. 6d.
A large lot of robed delaine dresses, 5s. 11d., worth 10s. 6d.
D. and T. beg to state that this is really a *bona fide* selling off, and not a mere puff. One visit, they feel assured, will be sufficient to satisfy the most scrupulous.

ON SALE, at the Stores of SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place—
BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, dark, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Pale and dark cognac, in one dozen cases, of various brands
RUM—West India, 10 per cent. O.P.
Finest Gouripore, 30 per cent O.P.
Ditto Bandel, 33 per cent. O.P.
GIN—Geneva, key and other brands, in 4 gallon cases
Nicholson's old tom, in wood and one dozen cases
Lowndes', Dunbar's, and others ditto ditto ditto
BEER—Holt's London ale, in wood
Martine's Haddington ditto, ditto
Dunbar's ale and stout, in quarts, 4 dozen cases
Guiness' stout, in quarts and pint bottles
Berwick's Edinburgh ale, in quarts ditto
RED WINES—Offley's single, double, and treble diamond port, in wood
Hunt's double diamond ditto, ditto
Paul and Dastis' ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Single diamond, in wood and bottle
Lisbon port, in quarters
WHITE WINES—Burdon's finest pale and gold sherry, in hogsheads and quarters
Gordon, Duff, and Co.'s ditto, in quarters and octaves
Paul and Dusti's sherries, in various qualities, in wood and bottle
Ordinary sherries, in wood, in various qualities
Ader's and Hogg's pale and gold sherry, in 3 dozen cases
FRENCH, SPANISH, &c., WINES—Champagne (Robin's finest), in one dozen cases
Ditto, Gerothwohl and Co.'s, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto, other brands, in ditto and dozen ditto
Clarets, St. Julien, Medoc, and Chateau Lafitte, in one dozen cases
Sauterne (Morton's), in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Hock, Rudesheimer, Marcobrunner, &c., very choice wines, in 1 dozen cases
TEAS—Ex Walter Morrice, Aristides, Island Queen, Alert, Arabia, Balkan, and Mary Ray.
The carefully selected cargoes of
Fine hyson-skin, in chests, halves, and boxes
Best congou ditto, ditto ditto
Souchong, in half-chests
Scented orange pekoe, in boxes
Gunpowder and fine hyson, in half-chests and boxes
COFFEE—Ceylon plantation, very fine, in casks and barrels
Ditto native, in bags
Java, ditto ditto
SUGARS—English loaf, in hogsheads
Cossipore crystals, first quality
Ditto ditto, second ditto
Fine white Java, suitable for cordial manufacturers and confectioners
Ditto yellow ditto ditto
SAGO—Fine pearl, in cases
FLOUR—Haxall, in barrels (superior)
V. D. Land, in bags, first quality, 10 tons
OILMEN'S STORES—Pickles (Batty's), in pints
Mustard (Colman's), in lb. and ½-lb. bottles
Starch, ditto, in 56 lb. boxes
Blue, ditto, in 28 lbs. ditto
Price's Belmont sperm candles
Best composite ditto ditto
FRUITS, Dried—Eleme, sultanas, and muscatel raisins
Zante currants, in carotels
Turkey figs, in drums
Preserved—Portuguese ditto, in kegs
Bottled tart fruits, Whybrow's and Batty's
Jams and jellies
Indian guava ditto and marmalade
FISH—Sardines, in ½ and ¼ lb. boxes
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
SPICES—Black pepper
Nutmegs and cloves
Curry powder
SAUCES—Universal and mushroom
Indian chutnee (club and Cashmere)
CIGARS—Manila, Nos. 2 and 3
CANVAS—Best canvas, bleached navy and brown
Bengal
Tarpaulins, from 12 x 14 to 20 x 22
Tents
3-bushel bags
Gunny ditto
Stout jail ditto, very superior
SALT—Coarse Liverpool
Fine ditto
Stoved ditto
SOFT GOODS—Invoices of
Slops
Hosiery
Waterproof clothing
Hats, and general drapery
Boots and shoes
BUILDING MATERIALS—Roman cement
Plaster of Paris
Fire bricks
Sacramento cedar
HARDWARE—Invoices of papier maché, and iron bedsteads
Ditto of corkscrews, bottling wire, and anvils
Ditto of shot
Marr's patent fire-proof safes.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Invoices of
Paints, assorted colours, plaster of Paris
Wall papers, ditto patterns
Enamelled and coloured glass
Marble chimneypieces, table tops, &c.
Fire bricks, oven and ridge tiles
Slates, assorted sizes
Earthenware and glassware
Soda ash, 50, 54, and 55 per cent. alkali
Perfumery, ivory combs, and toys
Carriage fittings and trimmings
Saddlery, gents' and ladies' saddles
Gig and van harness, bridles, whips, &c.
Pistols, files
Table and pocket cutlery
Nails—clout, hurdle, rafter, rose, flooring, and horse nails
Bar and bolt iron, assorted
Sheet and plate ditto ditto
Angle ditto
WILLIS, MERRY, and Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—Champion's No. 24 vinegar, in quarter-casks
Pickled herrings in quarter-barrels and firkins
Yarmouth bloaters in 1 and 2 dozen tins
Invoices of fresh fish in tins, viz.—
Fresh salmons, herrings, haddocks, cod, skate, salmon trout, spiry trout, mackerel, ling, smoked salmon, soft speldings, Findon haddocks
Gorgona anchovies, in ½ lb. bottles
Jams and jellies, assorted, in 1 lb. jars
Orange marmalade, bottled fruits
Pint pickles (Whybrow's and other brands)
Concentrated vinegar, in quarts
Castor oil, in ½-pints, pints, and quarts
Brewer's isinglass; Nos. 1, 2, and 3
Cinnamon, black pepper, &c.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Wine and Spirit Merchant and General Importer, No. 5, Jamison-street.
Allsopp's pale India ale, 3 dozen cases, pints and quarts
Barclay's extra stout, ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Pale, gold, and amontillado sherries, 1 and 2 dozen cases
Superior old port (London bottled), 1 and 2 ditto ditto
Choice claret and Sauterne, 1 dozen cases
Sparkling Moselle and Champagne, ditto
Champagne Cider, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Pints Curious old Tent, in cases
Burnett's old tom and Case Gin
Pale and dark brandy, in cases (very superior), with
A general stock of all descriptions of wines and spirits, in the wood, of best qualities, in quantities of two gallons and upwards.
Ex recent arrivals—
INVOICES of—Christy's best felt hats
Superior black horse hair seating
Fancy haircloth
Women's Stays.
DRUGS, &c.—Mercurial ointment, strongest and best
Corrosive sublimate
Tartaric acid
Carbonate soda
Soda tart
Lemon kali, a summer beverage, in cases
Dr. Anderson's true Scots pills.
OILMEN'S STORES.—Quarts best pickling vinegar, in cases
Fine Chili vinegar, ½ pints, ditto
Mustard, capers, pickles, oils, sauces, anchovies, anchovy paste, &c., &c.

Decided Bargains! Decided Bargains!!

DUCKER and TURNER, 99 (late 274), Pitt-street, being obliged to leave their present Premises in January next, owing to the expiration of their lease, beg to offer to the Public their large and well assorted Stock of hats and caps, at a very considerable reduction on their former well known low prices. The following quotations they feel assured will be sufficiently satisfactory and worthy of notice.
Gents' very best satin nap hats, 17s 6d, usually sold at 25s
A very good silk hat 7s 6d, usually sold at 12s
(And all intermediate prices.)
Gents' stiff felt hats 9s 6d, usually sold at 14s
Ditto black beaver hats, from 10s
Ditto very best drab beaver hats 19s 6d, usually sold at 25s
Men's and boys' soft felt hats, from 2s
Ditto ditto caps, from 2s 6d
Ditto ditto bateman hats, from 3s
Boys' silk and felt hats trimmed with feathers, from 4s 6d
Gents' mourning bands, from 1s
Ladies' felt hats, handsomely trimmed with plumes, 12s 6d.
DUCKER and TURNER.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL in this beautiful metropolis of the sunny south has hitherto been a depôt where gentlemen may fit themselves with any and every description of really well cut, and well made clothing, ready to hand, thus avoiding the necessity of attiring themselves in unsightly slops, dear at any price, and the vexatious disappointments consequent on the scarcity of labour.

The undersigned are happy to inform their numerous patrons and the public that, after much trouble and expense they have supplied this desideratum, and will warrant every garment to be their own bona fide manufacture. The cash prices for which will be as follows—

	£	s.	d.
An excellent dress or frock coat	3	3	0
The best that can be made	4	4	0
Superfine paletot, lounge or shooting coats, from	2	2	0
Good black trousers, 30s., very best	1	15	0
Fancy doeskin, 30s., ditto	1	18	0
Doeskin and tweed shooting coats, best quality	2	8	0
A large assortment of summer clothing,			
Coats commencing at		0	18

HENRY HAYES and CO.,
Naval and Military Tailors, 271 (late 416), George-street.

INVOICES of the following Goods are for SALE by Messrs. HOW, WALKER, and CO.

Canvas	Paris white
Woolpacks	Steam engines, 6 and 10 H.P.
Colonial tweeds	Cottage pianos
Reel cotton	Sherry wine
Boots and shoes	Port wine
Writing ink	Champagne
Printing ditto	Colonial flour
Mangers	Scotch oats
Water runs	Bottled fruits
Iron columns	Herrings
Iron houses	Codfish
Wooden ditto	Soda ash, &c.
Cement	

September 27.

CRUCIBLES in any quantity, from the largest size, at MERCER BROTHERS, 427, George-street, South.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, ex late arrivals—
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in hogsheads
Hennessy's pale ditto, in quarter-casks
Gregoire and Co.'s ditto, in 1 dozen cases
Gin, in cases of 2 and 4 gallons each
Munn's champagne, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Sparkling hock, in 1 dozen cases
Sherry, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Geisler's sherry, in octaves and quarter-casks
Reid's XX stout, in hogsheads
Abbott's E. I. pale ale, in ditto
Duckworth's bottled ale and porter, in quarts and pints
Manila cigars, Nos. 1 and 2
Manila and Java coffee
Plated and brass-mounted gig harness
Stuffed and plain flap saddles
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c., &c.
L. and S. SAMUEL, 383, Pitt-street.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on sale, at their stores, 76, Sussex-street—
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

ON SALE at the Stores of JAMES ALEXANDER and CO., 1, Church-hill.
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Benassit's Martell's, in cases
West India rum, 10 o.p. and 30 o.p.
Geneva, in four-gallon cases
Lowndes's old tom
Scotch whiskey
Champagne, superior brands
Port and sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Claret
Hock—Liebfrauenmilch, Klostergarten, Rudesheimer, Berg, Nierstciner, Steinberger, Cabinet, Zeltinger, Moselwine
Ale and porter—Byass', Marzetti's, Bass', Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s
Assorted oilmen's stores of Crosse and Blackwell
English loaf sugar
Glassware, tumblers, &c.
Woolpacks, 10 lb.
Heavy three-bushel bags
Seasonable drapery goods in great variety
Fancy goods, French jewellery, Geneva watches, &c.

TO THE WOOLLEN TRADE.—Just received and opened, a good and cheap assortment of plain and small pattern half milled doeskins, West country goods, and chiefly grey mixtures; also a few West of England black superfines. DAVID JONES and CO.

CITIZENS OF SYDNEY, Don't forget the King-street Auction Mart. All descriptions of furniture at lowest prices.
Iron stretchers, 15s. each
Cane-seated chairs, 5s.
Wool flock beds, 12s.
Bedsteads at all prices
American buckets, 2s. each. Also,
Lowndes' old tom, 27s. 6d. per dozen.
H. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

ON DRAUGHT.—The undersigned has always on draught, and ready at a moment's notice, in quantities of 2 gallons and upwards, choice Wines and Spirits, viz.—
Martell's dark brandy
Hennessy's ditto
Martell's pale ditto
Old Jamaica rum
Demerara ditto, 10 and 30 O.P.
Old tom
Irish and Scotch whiskey
Port and sherry wines, various qualities
E. India rum, 32 O.P.
R. W. LAYTON,
Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, and Importer,
Sydney, June 16. Bridge-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Carpet brooms
Tubs, 8 in the nest
Clothes pegs
Clothes lines
Wooden bowls, 12 in the nest
Axe handles
Whiting, in casks 2 cwt.
Ploughs
R. M'DONALD, Harrington-street.

NOW LANDING, ex CORNELIA and HENRIETTA.
2 tons Sheilard's negrohead tobacco
3 single-power crab winches, with chain, hooks, and blocks complete
3 double-power ditto, ditto
75 cases Duckworth's ale and porter.
For sale by GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SUPERIOR Family Residence, Darlinghurst.—ERLAM and WILLIAMS have received instructions to let a very superior family residence in the best part of Darlinghurst. It contains ten large and lofty apartments, stabling, cellars, garden, and paddocks, in all about 3 acres; beautifully situated, commanding extensive views of the harbour and the surrounding country, and is well worthy the attention of any gentleman seeking a first-class residence. For further particulars apply Auction and Estate Offices, King-street.

STEAM MACHINERY and FLOUR MILLS, complete.—For sale, by private contract, a 20 horse-power double cylinder condensing engine and boiler, complete, with the whole of the upright and horizontal shafting and gear for working four pairs of stones, together with cleaning, smutting, dressing, and bolting machines; the whole forming a most complete flour mill, ready for immediate work, possessing all recent improvements, and constructed by Joyce and Co., of Greenwich.

An experienced engineer (the foreman to Joyce and Co.) accompanies the machinery, which may be daily expected to arrive and whose engagement for twelve months can be transferred to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to CLARKE and CO., of Queen's-place, Sydney, or to Mr. EDWIN HICKEY, at Osterley, Hunter River.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a number of allotments, situate in Cleveland, Pitt, Redfern, and Castlereagh streets, Redfern. Terms, liberal. Price and further particulars, apply to Mr. H. B. MORGAN, No. 4, Fitz Roy Terrace, Redfern.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.—American Hams for sale, first-rate quality. WILLIAM JOLLY, Circular Quay.

IRON HOUSES, of various sizes, now being landed and on sale at reduced rates. C. R. ROBINSON and CO., 46, Hunter-street.

MUNTZ METAL. Muntz Metal.—14 oz. to 28 oz. always on hand. LANE and Co.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON ROOFING TILES.—These tiles, now generally used, have proved themselves to be preferred to any other kind of roofing in cost as well as in durability. They may be had on order at manufacturing prices in any quantity at ZOLLNER and HENRY'S, 102, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Invoices of genuine London drugs
Boiled and raw linseed oil, in wood and drums
Turpentine, white lead, and colours
Bunting, all colours
Marryat's signals and books
800 ash oars, from 8 to 19 feet
Coir warps, warranted sound
And all kinds of ship chandlery, wholesale and retail.
JOHN CARR, Ship Chandler, 25, Market-street West.

SUMMER HATS.—B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to his summer stock, ex late arrivals, from the best London makers, consisting of beaver, silk, merino, and shell drab hats, of the latest fashion and of the best quality.

Also his usual large stock of gentlemen's Paris, and ladies' riding hats, in great variety of shape and quality.

Every description of military and naval caps, livery ornaments, lace, &c., &c.

Australian Hat Warehouse, 224, late 487, George-street, and at the Manufactory, 48, late 77, Market-street.

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned—
Brandy—Hennessy's dark, at 10s., 3 o. p.
Butter, in double casks, fit for steam purposes, at 1s. 10d. per lb.
Vegetables, preserved, fit for ships' use, at 1s. per lb.
THOMAS BARNES and CO., Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants, 199, George-street.
N.B.—Ships' stores of every description always on hand.

LUCERNE and Oaten Hay, for sale in any quantities, at the stores of the undersigned. JOHN B. CRISP, Margaret-place.

PRIME KENT HOPS, last growth, ex late arrivals. J. J. N. CLARK, 23, King-street West.

ISINGLASS, finest Russia cut, in 3½lb. packages. J. J. N. CLARK, 23, King-street West.

IRON HOUSE and STORES on Sale, by J. DRANSFIELD, New Pitt-street.
1 iron house, 6 rooms
1 ditto store, 2 stories, 24 x 15
1 ditto ditto, ditto, 40 x 15.
The above are lined throughout with 5½ boards, and guaranteed perfect.

ON SALE, Balzorine 7-8 papered 12-yard Dresses. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

ON SALE, an Invoice of Paper, from Auchmuty and Rothe's Mills: news, letter, printing demy, blotting, foolscap, cream laid, note, royal handwrapping, log books, &c., &c. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street, North.

ON SALE, Pistols (saddle) in pairs; Revolvers, Breech, Adams' fine Double Barrel, in cases and single. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

COAL.—The Undersigned, Agent for the Burwood, Newcastle, and Morpeth Mines, is prepared to make contracts for the sale and delivery of superior Household, and Steam Coal, by the cargo, deliverable in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, Launceston, New Zealand, or any other safe port in the Pacific, in cargoes from 150 to 600 tons. The above can be delivered at the rate of 250 tons per day, fresh from the mine, and quality warranted.
JAMES MALCOLM, Exchange Buildings.

BALMAIN.—Coals delivered at Sydney prices. £3 per ton present price. PERDRIAU and CO.

COALS! Firewood! Billet Wood! of the best quality, can be had in any quantity, at moderate prices. JOHN DUGUID and CO., Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point. Orders punctually attended to.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS.
Delivered within the City.
Household coal, per ton........... £3 0 0
Blacksmith's ditto ditto 2 15 0
Orders by post promptly executed.
Shipping supplied at wholesale prices. Large stocks constantly on hand.
H. B. WHITTELL.
Bathurst-street Coal Depôt.

CLEARING out Sale of Lucerne and Oaten Hay.
250 bales of lucerne and oaten hay, at 6s. to 10s. per cwt.
Chaff, at 16s. per cwt.
600 bags of delicious flour, in 50 lb. bags
Purchasers of hay should apply at once, as the whole must be sold to make room for 500 bales daily expected.
JOHN WALKER and SON, Corn Factors, 96, York-street.

FRENCH PAPERHANGINGS.—Great assortment of new paperhangings, the finest and the greatest in the colonies, from 6d. to 16s. the piece, at LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

PAPERING, PAINTING, and DECORATING by the best workmen, in the newest style, and with the greatest despatch. Address at LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Persons furnishing, to whom style, durability, and economy are a desideratum, should not fail to visit this celebrated Furnishing Establishment before deciding elsewhere, the Furnishing Galleries, Show Rooms, and Factory, being the most extensive in the colony, and contain all the requisites and elegancies for furnishing every class of house in good taste, and at less cost than is usually charged for very inferior articles. The prices are marked in plain figures, and purchasers are invited to make their own calculations, avoiding the annoyance of delusive estimates. PETER and WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinet, Upholstery, and Bedding Manufacturers, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney, and High-street, West Maitland.

MARMALADE, Gooseberry and Raspberry Jams, from Messrs. James Keiller and Son, Dundee, in 1 lb. pots, 1s. 6d. each; the trade supplied. GEORGE T. CHAPMAN, 52, Hunter-street.

TO LOVERS OF FISH.—THOMAS LETHS, Junior, of Great Yarmouth, respectfully announces that Messrs. CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO., are the Sole Agents for his Genuine Yarmouth Bloaters, which have given so much satisfaction in all the colonies. The above are packed in tins of 25 each, and shipped in cases of two dozen tins.

WHOLESALE Purchasers of Wines, Spirits, and Beers are informed that the undersigned continually holds large stocks of every description of wines, spirits, and beers most in demand, and can therefore supply them at a moment's notice, at moderate profits. Terms liberal. J. G. WALLER and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wynyard Square.

SLATES—Bangor Countesses, in lots to suit purchasers, at T. HOBB'S, Painter, &c., 156, Parramatta-street.

WHITING—Fine quality and cheap, in 3 cwt. casks, for sale, at T. HOBB'S, 136, Parramatta-street.

HOOP IRON.—For sale, a quantity of Hoop Iron, off paper bales. Apply to J. FORD, *Herald* Office.

BARLEY, Barley, Barley.—On Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, the Cargo of the AUCKLAND, from Valparaiso, in lots to suit purchasers. FERRIS and ARKINS, 291, Pitt-street.

TO PUBLICANS.—The undersigned having, with some other Spirit Merchants, agreed to close his Store at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, requests the favour of his customers to forward their orders in good time on the previous day, to prevent disappointment in the delivery of them.
A. COOPER, George-street, Haymarket.

FOR SALE, a powerful new double-purchase Winch. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

MUSWELLBROOK, Muswellbrook, Muswellbrook. Sixty acres of arable land, well suited for a small farmer. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
R. DUNLOP, No. 1, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, Three Allotments of Land, each having frontage 35 feet in M'Leay-street, Woolloomooloo. For price and further particulars, apply to Mr. H. B. MORGAN, No. 4, Fitzroy-terrace, Redfern.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 84 feet 4 inches to Macquarie-street South, and of 58 feet to Goulbourne-street. Terms and credit liberal to approved purchasers. Apply to CHARLES LOWE, Solicitor, George-street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, that handsome stone-built Villa Residence and Grounds, situate on the North Shore, formerly the residence of the late William Carr, Esquire, in the vicinity of the properties of Colonel Barney, Alexander Berry, Esquire, and others. For particulars apply to the undersigned, ROWLEY and HOLDSWORTH, 49, Elizabeth-street.
26th September, 1854.

TALLOW OIL.—Foreign oil of every description having increased to prohibitive prices, the undersigned begs to call public attention to his Refined Tallow Oil, which is found equal to sperm oil for all lighting purposes, and superior to every other oleaginous matter for machinery, at very reduced prices. JOHN MELLY, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, at FLEURS, ST. MARY'S,
12 well-bred colts, four years old, suitable for India
12 fillies, yearlings, and 2 year olds
14 heifers, ditto
25 cows, broken to bail
25 store bullocks
2 young bulls.
J. SAVORY RODD.
September 25.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, before shearing, the station of Glen Lyon, in the Northern Districts, adjoining the well known runs of Messrs. Pike, Cox, and Macdougall, with 18,000 sheep, more or less, consisting of the following ages and descriptions;
5,000 ewes, from 3 to 5 years
3,900 ewes, 2 years
2,300 wethers, 2 to 2 years
4,400 hoggets
2,000 weaners
220 rams
18,000

The sheep were purchased from the well-known flocks of Messrs. George and Walter Leslie, and C. H. Marshall, Esq. From 5000 to 6000 ewes lamb this season.

The rams are from the flocks of Mr. Bracher and the Aberdeen Company. The station is well watered in all seasons. Terms, liberal.

For further particulars apply by letter to J. R. CHESTER MASTERS, Esq., Post Office, Warwick.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, near Newcastle.—To be SOLD by private contract, two small Farms, containing 26 acres 3 roods 6 perches, and 21 acres 1 rood 6 perches respectively, situate on the high road leading from Newcastle to Maitland, and being about three miles from Newcastle, these farms are generally supposed to abound with coal, and one great advantage is, that it is only about half a mile from water carriage, and nearly adjoining the township of Charlestown, sold very recently for upwards of £40 per acre. One portion of it is bounded by the Australian Agricultural Company's land, and from its position probably the railroad will run through it. Application to be made to J. D. NICHOLS, Marine Hotel, Lower George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

40 Crates Earthenware (assorted), just landed.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
40 crates earthenware—
Flowered blue cups and saucers
Blue brown printed bowls
Ditto ditto ditto cups and saucers
Flowered blue bowls
Ditto ditto tea-pots and sugars
Ditto ditto creams and butters
Ditto ditto pressed ewers and basins
Ditto ditto chambers
Printed brown and blue chambers
Ditto flowing blue chamber service
Ditto ditto dinner sets
White chair pans, mugs
Blue willow dinner plates, 8 and 9 in.
Ditto ditto dishes, 12 to 18 in.
Ditto ditto vegetable dishes
Ditto ditto baking dishes
White chambers, pint jugs, and other goods.
Terms at sale.

To Furniture Dealers, Brokers, Private Families, and others.
A very superior Assortment of Household Furniture, the property of a Gentleman about leaving the Colony.
Household Furniture
Mattresses, Beds, Pillows
Iron Bedsteads
Clocks
Musical Boxes
Pianoforte
Telescopes
Galvanic Battery, &c.

COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd October, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The following very superior household furniture and effects, without the slightest reserve, viz.—
Horsehair couches and sofas
Cheffoniers
Loo and dining tables
Dressing and round tables
Horsehair and cane-seated chairs
Night commodes and chairs
French spring sofas
Easy and arm chairs
Four-post iron bedsteads
Very handsome French ditto
Iron single bedsteads and stretchers
Washstands, complete
Horsehair and feather beds
Flax and flock ditto
Feather pillows and bolsters
Curtains and hangings
Blankets and counterpanes
Dressing glasses
Matting and carpets
Large size baths and shower ditto
Chests of drawers and presses
Handsome clocks
Galvanic battery, complete
Superior telescope, in case
Superior musical boxes
Splendid pianoforte, by Marsh, 7 octaves, in rosewood case, with all the latest improvements
Bagatelle tables
Cooking and kitchen utensils
Plated ware
Crockery and glassware
Engravings and paintings, &c., &c.
With a very large quantity of similar articles, too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., &c.
A really first-rate shipment of British Watches and Jewellery, for positive sale, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th of October.
Three Hundred Gold and Silver Watches
Fine Gold Jewellery, of every description
Silver Goods in every variety.

COHEN and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th of October, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following really first-class importation of watches and jewellery, the whole of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder, and consisting of
English gold hunting levers, jewelled in 10 holes
Ditto ditto open face ditto ditto
Ditto ditto centre seconds ditto
Ditto silver double bottom hunting levers
Ditto ditto ¾ plate ditto ditto
Ditto ditto open face ditto ditto
Geneva gold hunting levers
Ditto ditto open face ditto
Ditto silver hunting levers
Ditto open face ditto
Ditto horizontal ditto ditto
Ladies' enamelled gold lever watches
Fine gold ladies' fancy chains
Ditto ditto ditto chatelaines and appendages
Ditto ditto curb guards, all sizes
Ditto ditto gent's fancy guards
Ditto ditto brequets and alberts
Heavy fine gold, signet, and stone rings
Superb ditto, drop brooches, very elegant
Tops and drops, and ear wires
Ear hoops, wedding rings, and keepers
Mourning rings and brooches
Box and glass brooches
Sprig and hair device ditto
Fine gold watch keys
Ditto ditto bracelets and necklets
Heavy silver curb guards
Ditto ditto thimbles
Ditto ditto corals and bells, &c., &c., &c.
☞ With a very large assortment of splendid goods, all of the best quality, and selected expressly for this market; the trade are therefore solicited to be prompt in their attendance, as the above are certainly the most saleable lot of goods that has been offered for some very considerable time back, and without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Magnificent Proof Engravings, comprising new and beautiful Subjects.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd October, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Five cases of superb proof engravings, being really a very choice and rare importation—the whole of them being exquisitely finished, and most substantially framed in maple and gilt, and of the following subjects:
Death of Calvin, Snap-apple Night, Duetts, Halt, Feeding the Horse, Waiting for the Ferry, Joan of Arc, Hadden Hall, Bowlers, Stag at Bay (Landseer), Combat, Death of Stag, Wounded Hound, Villa of Lucullus, Laying Down the Law (Landseer), Rubber, Marriage and Baptism, Happy Time, Bashful Lover, Hare Traffic, Favourites (Landseer), Venice, Fish Market, Christmas Eve, Smuggler, Herd Boy, Retrievers (Landseer), Darrell's Views in India, Maid of the Mill, Morning and Evening, Last Sacrament, Household Pets, White and Red Rose, Gloria Patri, Sixth Seal, Judgment of Paris, Cardinal Wolsey, Labour, Rest, Descent from the Cross, Slave Scene, &c.
Terms at sale.

Two Days' Important Sale of very choice and seasonable Drapery.
460 Packages of really choice and fashionable Spring and Summer Goods.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Kirchner and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 3rd of October, and WEDNESDAY, the 4th, at 11 o'clock,
An elegant assortment of fancy and plain goods, adapted to the present season, comprising
Embroidered silk tissue evening robes
Rich printed and flounced barege ditto
Elegant flounced muslin robes, embroidered and coloured
White embroidered tarlatan dresses
Brocaded coloured silk robes
Rich figured satin ditto
Ditto coloured and black moire antique dresses
Ditto light printed wool balzorines
Ditto plaid and fancy glace silks
Ditto black ducapes and glaces
Ditto French satins, in plain colours
Black and coloured satinettes
Superb sash and neck ribbons
Rich brocaded coloured bonnet ditto
Ditto French cap and trimming ditto
Ditto figured satin neckties
Ditto glace ditto
Ditto fancy satin and Brussels bands
Ditto beaufort ties, lace ends
French satteen stays
Ditto coutille trimmed ditto
Infants' long worked robes
Ditto short frocks and cambric caps
Ditto rich satin and cachmere hoods
Ladies' trimmed lace dress caps
Rich French flowers, in wreaths and sprigs
Ditto silk and satin drawn bonnets
Ditto lace and muslin chemisettes
Ditto ditto collars and sleeves
Elegant figured satin parasols
Ditto brocaded coloured silk ditto
Ditto wool sylphide long shawls
Ditto barege and mosaic ditto
Rich printed tissue ditto
Ditto Paisley and French filled ditto
Ditto printed cachmere and barege squares
Brocaded and checked silk ditto
Habits—Light fancy French kid gloves
Men's superior white ditto
Ditto coloured silk gloves
Ditto Lisle and Berlin silk ditto
Children's silk and Lisle ditto
Women's fine white thread hose
Ditto ditto cotton ditto
Ditto pearl and black silk ditto
Ditto super silk and cotton lace ditto
Children's fine and super cotton socks
Men's best brown cotton half-hose
Ditto ditto white and regatta striped ditto
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8 light fancy plaid prints
Ditto chintz and mourning ditto
8-4 light fancy garment patterns
9-8 light checked and chene ginghams
Horrock's longcloths, BHM2 MMM
30 to 36 fine soft medium shirtings
Stout wigan and dowlas sheetings
Ditto drab and millers' moleskins
Fine white cantoons and ditto
Ditto drills and diagonals
White and coloured rolled jaconets
Embroidered corded and tuck skirts
Summer quilts and toilet covers
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens
Fine Irish and French lawns
5-8 and 7-8 Irish cambric handkerchiefs
French ditto trimmed
Fine Irish damask table-cloths
Ditto napkins and doyleys
8-4 and 10-4 worsted table covers
Ditto brown and grey crumb cloths
SLOPS.
Superior white drill trousers
Ditto brown drill and gambroon ditto
Ditto black doeskin ditto
Ditto light fancy ditto
Ditto summer cloth oxonian coats
Brown and white linen blouses
Black and coloured alpaca shooting coats
Ditto and ditto ditto vests
White and fancy quilting ditto
Rich figured silk and satin ditto
Fine longcloth shirts, fancy fronts
Ditto ditto plain fronts
Sporting patterns in regatta fronts
This will be found to be a very superior parcel of goods, selected by purchasers well acquainted with the requirements of the colony, and well worthy the attention of the trade.
Many of the goods will be offered by the package, of which the genuine invoices will be shown to purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Mangle, Household Furniture, Lease of Premises, &c.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, on the premises, Market-street, one door from the Race Course, THIS DAY, September 30, at 11 o'clock,
One very superior mangle, tables, chairs, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen utensils, &c. The party buying the mangle will have the preference of the house, at a moderate rent.

In the Assignment Estate of Mr. John Ellis, by order of the Trustees.
Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c., &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the Estate of Mr. John Ellis to sell by auction, on the premises in Pitt-street, near the Theatre, on TUESDAY next, 3rd October, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of
Gents' black dress coats
Ditto ditto frock ditto
Ditto fancy coats
Ditto best black cassimir trousers
Ditto best black doeskin ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Black satin vests
Fancy ditto ditto
Wool dyed black West of England broadcloths
Ditto ditto ditto black cassimirs
Ditto ditto doeskins
Fancy doeskins
Superior assortment of fancy and plain vests
Plaid ditto
Moleskin trousers, a large assortment
Miller's ditto, ditto ditto
Cotton cord trousers
Woollen cord ditto
Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
Red ditto ditto ditto
Blue ditto ditto ditto
Diaper rugs
Woollen ditto
Canvas, assorted
Tents, and tent canvas
Silk serge
A large assortment of linings
Grey and white calicoes
Silesias, assorted
With a large and varied assortment of drapery.
As this sale is positively without the least reserve, the auctioneer trusts that the trade will be present at the time mentioned, as the sale will commence prompt at half-past 10 o'clock.
Terms at sale.
After which will be sold the leases and goodwill of two establishments in King and Pitt streets, full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.

Boots, Shoes, and Leather.
To the Trade generally, Storekeepers, Shippers to neighbouring ports, &c., &c.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 2nd October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on MONDAY, 2nd day of October, at half past 10 o'clock,
Sundry invoices, comprising 129 trunks and cases of very carefully selected new goods, both seasonable and fashionable, as follows:—
Ladies' best cachmere boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto elastic sides, patent toes
Ditto ditto, colored, channel soles
Ditto ditto adelaide boots
Ditto ditto and cloth ditto, seal goloshed springs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto superior patent leather shoes, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto seal shoes, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto black and bronze kid slippers, pumps
Ditto ditto and white satin slippers
Ditto adelaide shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto cachmere button shoes, patent fronts
Ditto French lasting buttons to lace, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Women's leather lace and button boots
Ditto cloth boots, leather goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto welts
Ditto stout walking shoes
Gent's half wellington boots, French and English manufacture
Ditto patent dress ditto, morocco
Ditto calf Prince George's
Ditto patent dress ditto
Ditto summer cloth alberts, patent toes
Ditto patent leather ditto
Ditto ditto elastic shoes
Ditto ditto button ditto
Ditto ditto lace ditto
Ditto best calf oxonian
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto French gaiter shoes, for summer wear
Ditto elastic side cloth boots
Ditto enamelled hide riding boots
Ditto patent antigroppolas
Men's high back cossacks, bradded
Ditto nailed bluchers
Ditto stout wellingtons
Ditto ditto short ditto
Ditto ditto walking shoes
Ditto ancle boots, to lace
Diggers' thigh boots
Deck boots, watertights, &c.
Youths' and boys' calf Prince George's
Ditto ditto ditto cossacks
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto kip ditto
Ditto ditto stout nailed ditto ditto
Ditto ditto leather boots
Ditto ditto calf bluchers
Ditto ditto ditto oxonians
Ditto stout walking shoes
Girls' and maids' cashmere boots, patent toes
Ditto ditto, seal goloshed
Ditto ditto, coloured
Ditto ditto cloth boots, seal goloshed
Ditto ditto, welts
Ditto ditto seal strap shoes, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto ditto, welts
Ditto ditto grain shoes, welts
Children's cashmere lace boots
Ditto ditto, coloured
Ditto seal strap shoes, 2-5
Ditto grained shoes
Ditto leather boots
Ditto coloured kid shoes
LEATHER, &c.
French and English fronts and grafts
Ditto ditto calfskins
100 sides kip
10 dozen basils.
Terms at sale.

Pianofortes.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Four new pianofortes, in rosewood cases, by Nutting, Alison, and Co., full compass, with modern improvements, and in first-rate condition.
Terms at sale.

Ale and Porter.
Salad Oil.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
20 casks ale and porter, 3 dozen each
5 cases salad oil.
Terms at sale.

To Bakers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises of Messrs. Millard and Hilder, Bakers, South Head Road, opposite the Barrack gate, THIS DAY, Saturday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
2 horses, carts, and harnesses
1 horse, harness, and water-cart
Baking utensils
Flour
Show glasses
Scales, weights, &c.
Saddle and Bridle
Gun, flask, &c.
Pullies, &c.
Also, the whole of the Household Furniture, consisting of
Chairs
Tables
Sofas
Bedsteads
Washstands
And a great variety of useful articles.
Terms at sale.

Barclay's Porter
Tonic Bitters.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases, 6 dozen, Barclay's porter, in pints
1 ditto, 12 dozen, tonic bitters.
Terms at sale.

The first-class Clipper Schooner ARIEL, 105 tons register.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October at 11 o'clock precisely,
The first-class clipper schooner ARIEL, 105 tons register, but carries largely above her tonnage.
She is so well known in the port as a superior and altogether a first-rate vessel, that the auctioneers deem it superfluous to offer a word in her praise.
She is well found, ready for sea, wanting only a crew and provisions to proceed at once on any voyage.
A full inventory in course of preparation.
The vessel may be seen and inspected by applying to the captain on board.
Terms at sale.

For absolute or unreserved sale, on MONDAY next, 2nd October, at 11 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell positively to the highest bidder, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock,
The A1 clipper brig Curlew, 116 tons register, built by Hall, of Aberdeen; coppered and copper fastened; built expressly to rival the steam packets from one of the Scottish ports to London.
On the coast of New Holland, also, she has made some extraordinary quick passages.
She carries 180 tons upon a draught of nine feet, and is therefore well fitted for the inter-colonial trade, the ports of Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, in connexion with Melbourne.
May be seen off Korff's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
Terms at sale.

Splendid Brig Esplendeda, built at New York, but now under the Peruvian flag, having lately arrived from Callao with passengers.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd day of October, at 11 o'clock,
The fine New York brig Esplendeda, of about 300 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened, built of locust and white oak, about eight years old, well-found in rigging, sails, boats, stores, &c.
Is now under the Peruvian flag, having come down from Callao with passengers and light freight.
Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

The celebrated Three-masted Scotch Clipper
UNCLE TOM.
Only two years old, registering 150 tons, but has just discharged upwards of 200 tons of India produce, all dead weight, in splendid order.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD have been favored with instructions to sell, on MONDAY next, the 2nd day of October, at their Auction Mart, 211, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The A1 at Lloyd's, for 10 years, and well known clipper barque UNCLE TOM, one of the handsomest and smartest vessels belonging to the port; abundantly found in boats, sails, rigging, stores, and ground tackle, all of the very best description.
This splendid vessel was built at Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, of the very best materials, under the personal and daily inspection of one of the most competent marine surveyors in the country, from one of the best models, on the new and improved style of Scotch clippers, now so famed throughout the whole world for carrying large cargoes, combined with swiftness and despatch.
She is three-masted, but schooner rigged—one advantage of which is the facility of working to windward much closer than square rigged vessels; and another, the reduction in labour by having a smaller complement of men. She is coppered and copper fastened. Is 105½ feet long, and 11 feet 7-10ths depth of hold, as per register.
This beautiful vessel is in first-rate order, and might be sent to sea immediately, even on a long voyage. Her last cargo, comprising sugar, rice, and other Indian produce, has been turned out in splendid order, proving her fitness for that trade, for China, Manila, or any part of the world for valuable or what are termed perishable cargoes. In such trades time or despatch is a great consideration; persons so engaged would do well to secure this smart and excellent craft, whose sailing capabilities need no eulogy from the auctioneers.
Intending purchasers, or those in want of such a vessel, are particularly invited to a close and minute inspection of this clipper as she now lies off the Gas Company's Wharf.
Inventories will be printed, and may be had at the Auction Mart a day or two previous to the sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

SATURDAY, 30th September.
To Toyshop-keepers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, York-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
An extensive assortment of toys, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 3rd October.
To Grocers and others.—180 Boxes Composition Candles.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock, just landed,
180 boxes composition candles, fives and sixes.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd October.
To Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, and others.
Printers' Ink.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
30 casks printers' ink, each 300 lbs.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd October.
To Painters and Glaziers, Contractors, and others.
White, Black, and Green Oil Paints
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
White Lead
Mennie
Berlin Blue, Chrome Yellow
Orange and Black
Mineral Blue

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
6 casks, containing
60 tins white oil paint, each 28 lbs.
30 tins black ditto ditto
30 tins green ditto ditto
5 cases, containing
60 tins linseed oil, each 3½ gallons
5 cases, containing
60 tins boiled linseed oil, each 3½ gallons
50 casks white lead, each 52lbs.
50 ditto mennie, each 52 lbs.
10 ditto Berlin blue, each 52 lbs.
10 ditto light chrome yellow, 52 lbs. each
5 ditto orange ditto 52 lbs. each
10 ditto black, each 103 lbs.
10 ditto sinober green, each 103 lbs.
20 ditto caput mortuum, 6,850 lbs.
25 cases mineral blue, each 28 lbs.
25 ditto ditto, each 52 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Painters, Printers, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, Glassware Dealers, and others.
Extensive Sale of General Merchandise.
Now Landing.
Edam Cheese
Prime Butter
Smoked German Sausages
Composition Candles
Linseed Oil Paints
Dry Colours
Glassware
Printers' Ink
Furniture
Ironmongery, Tinware
Glassware, Porcelain
Jewellery
Watches, Eau de Cologne.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on an early day, in a series of sales, of which due notice will be given,
GROCERIES.
5 boxes Edam cheese
54 casks prime butter
3 casks smoked German sausages
20 casks prime French prunes
180 cases composition candles
10 cases matches (vestas and other kinds).
PAINT, OILS, &c.
120 tons oil paint
120 tins linseed oil
165 casks } dry colours
50 cases }
GLASSWARE.
32 boxes glassware
2 cases porcelain figures.
FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES.
27 cases marble tables, washstands, mantelpieces
57 looking-glasses, all sizes
1 case pictures, and small tables with pictures.
HARDWARE, TINWARE.
26 packages ironmongery and tinware
1 case percussion caps
6 cases needles.
SUNDRIES.
2 cases jewellery
1 case organs
2 cases concertinas, accordeons, looking-glasses
4 packages basket ware
4 cases eau de cologne.
☞ Days of sale and further particulars will be given as soon as the goods are landed.

MONDAY, 9th October.
Capital Investment in CITY PROPERTY, to yield an immediate Return.
Valuable BLOCK of LAND, with FOURTEEN IRON HOUSES thereon, between Athlone-place and May-street, Blackwattle Swamp, Parramatta-street, directly opposite the Brisbane Distillery, and close to St. Benedict's Church.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, on account of his departure for England, to sell the above choice property by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on MONDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
In one Lot.
A plan on view at their sale rooms.
BLOCK D of the property formerly belonging to the late William Davis, Esq.
A fine piece of nearly level land, between Athlone-place (which is 20 feet wide) and May-street; the dimensions being 79 feet frontage to May-street, 79 feet frontage to Garden-street, and 70 feet frontage to Athlone-place.
On it are erected eleven iron houses of two rooms each, 12 x 12, finished; and the materials of three iron houses of three rooms each, 24 x 12, are upon the ground, ready for putting up.
The land is bounded on the north by gardens and open ground, extending towards Ultimo House and Estate, and surrounded by a good class of dwellings.
, From the excellent position of these houses, close to Parramatta-street and the brewery and numerous factories in that quarter of the city, considerable value must ever attach to the locality, which the auctioneers recommend to the notice of purchasers as one of the best to be found in Sydney, and as being within a few yards distance of the railway terminus, now so rapidly progressing towards completion.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th OCTOBER.
Capital Building Sites, Newtown, near St. Peter's Church.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1854, at 12 o'clock,
Twenty-eight capital building allotments, situated in a most healthy and airy position at Newtown, adjoining the village of St. Peter's, near the Newtown Church.
SECTION No. 1.
Allotments Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, have each 48 feet frontage to a road 40 feet wide by a depth of 181½ feet.
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 have 46 feet frontage to a Government road, leading to Unwin's bridge, and immediately opposite Smidmore's garden.
SECTION No. 2.
Lots 1 to 4 inclusive have each 61 feet 8 inches frontage to a road 40 feet wide leading to the Cook's River Road; No. 1 is also a corner allotment.
Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 have each 48 feet frontage to a road 40 feet wide, and lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 have each 46 feet frontage to the road leading to Unwin's bridge, and are also opposite Smidmore's garden.
The allotments vary in size from 30 to 32½ perches, and are laid out in a very judicious manner, so that purchasers can have either one lot or about three acres in a block. The property is timbered, and the soil is of the best description; its proximity to the Newtown Railway Station will render the land in this locality very valuable for building sites, as the facility of transit will have the effect of making Newtown the most favoured of the Sydney hamlets.
Terms, liberal. Title excellent.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Waverley.
Forty-two Building Allotments, situated on the high land, commanding the most delightful views in this locality.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th October, at 12 o'clock,
A block of land situated on the elevation immediately beyond the village of Waverley, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. Levy and Bennett, and E. Flood, Esqrs.
It is divided into 42 allotments, with frontages of from 66 to 70 feet each, by about 210 feet in depth; and will be put up in such manner that the purchaser will have the option of having an allotment of sufficient size for a comfortable dwelling and garden, or a larger plot for a paddock, or for sale at a future period at a handsome profit on his outlay.
The soil is of the very best description, and the prospect most extensive, embracing the bays of Bondi and Coogee, and in the distance on either side the Pacific Ocean, Botany Bay, Cook's River, Newtown, and the city of Sydney.
The distance from the city is but a constitutional walk. Omnibuses now run regularly three times a day, the roads in the vicinity are the best in the colony, and it is intended to start an omnibus to run daily past these allotments to the Light-house, returning by the New South Head Road.
Title undoubted.—Terms, liberal, at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 10th of October.
To Market Gardeners, Nurserymen, and others.
AN EXCELLENT ORCHARD, at KISSING POINT.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th of October, at 12 o'clock,
Seven acres of land, situated on the main road leading from Kissing Point to Bedlam Ferry, about a quarter of a mile from Ryde Church, and half a mile from the Kissing Point Wharf. It has 350 feet, more or less, frontage to the road by a depth of about 500 feet to a road in the rear, to which it has 150 feet frontage. This land is in a high state of cultivation as an orchard. There are upwards of 800 fruit trees of the choicest description, viz., oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, loquats, plums, quinces, in fact a better assortment of fruit trees could not well be made. The orchard is just now come into full bearing, being about five years planted. The property adjoins Mr. Martin's on the one side, and Mr. Facis' on the other; on the ground is erected a substantial three-roomed slabbed house, plastered inside and well finished, having verandah, out-offices, shingled roof, stone chimney, and a neat flower garden in front. The entire property is securely fenced, the front to the main road, with a close paling.
There is a well of excellent water, and abundance of firewood.
The Auctioneers consider that any comment as to the property is quite unnecessary, as the character of the Kissing Point District for the production of fruit and garden purposes is so well known. In a few weeks there will be constant and regular communication between Sydney and Parramatta by the new steamers, which always call at Kissing Point Wharf.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

CAMPERDOWN.
2 SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORIES HIGH, FOUR ROOMS EACH.
ALSO 12 EXCELLENT BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th of October, at 12 o'clock,
Two substantial brick-built houses, on stone foundations, each containing parlour and dining-room on the ground floor, fitted with cedar cheffoniers; 2 good bedrooms on the second floor; also detached kitchen, out-offices, &c. with large yard, and a never failing well of excellent water.
The allotments upon which the houses stand have each 16½ feet frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 91 feet, and have access to the rear of each lot.
Lots No. 1 and 2 have each 17¼ feet frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 91 feet each.
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, the allotments upon which the houses are erected.
Lots 5, 6, and 7 have 19 feet 9 inches frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 84 feet to a lane.
Lot 8 is a corner allotment, and has 21 feet frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 84 feet to John-street, and also access from a lane at the back.
Lot 9 is a corner allotment, having 21 feet frontage to Caroline-street, by a depth of 84 feet to John-street; also 21 feet to a lane.
Lots 10, 11, and 12 have each 19 feet 9 inches frontages to Caroline-street, by a depth of 84 feet to a lane.
The valuable property above is described situate on the western side of Camperdown-road, within a very short distance of its junction with the Parramatta-road at the Red Lion Inn. The short distance from the General Post Office, Sydney, renders this property well suited for the residences of parties transacting business in town, being only about 1 mile from the City.
The site selected by the Senate for the University, as also the various colleges in connection therewith, being in the immediate vicinity of this property, will have the effect of materially enhancing its value. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect this property prior to the day of sale, as the Auctioneers feel confident that they cannot find a more safe or lucrative investment for their money.
Terms liberal. Title unexceptionable.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

Important Sale of Choice ALLOTMENTS at NEWTOWN, situated between COOK'S RIVER and the road from UNWIN'S BRIDGE to Sydney.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, at 12 o'clock,
SEVENTY ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, immediately adjoining St. Peter's Church, Newtown, having a frontage of 40 feet each to the Cook's River road, and to a road of 40 feet wide, leading through the estate; also frontages to the road leading from Sydney to Unwin's Bridge, by a depth of about 160 feet each.
The situation of this land is admirably adapted for villa sites, as from its commanding position, overlooking the line reserved for the Church on its northern side, and which being reserved as a parsonage cannot be built upon, thus the splendid views of Sydney and surrounding country cannot be obstructed.
These allotments are within a few minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station, which will make it exceedingly convenient for parties who may reside in this locality to attend to their avocations in Sydney, and at the same time enjoy the invigorating pleasures of a country life.
It is worthy of remark that there are schools and places of public worship for every denomination in this neighbourhood.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal.
Plan on view at the Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY, 3rd October.
Excellent Building Allotment, situated on the west side of Phillip-street, directly in front of the site of the proposed Mint, and nearly opposite the new Water Police Office and the Colonial Treasury.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock,
One of the best and most desirable Building Allotments in the city of Sydney. It is situated on the west side of Phillip-street, having a frontage to that street of 30 feet, by a depth of 93 feet to a lane, thus enabling the purchaser to build on the entire front of the allotment, and have access to the rear of the premises from the lane.
The site for the proposed Mint is directly in front of the allotment, also the new Water Police Office, now in course of completion, is nearly opposite; as also, the Colonial Treasury. The distance from the Circular Wharf (to which there is easy access) is about 250 feet.
The Auctioneers have no hesitation in stating that the land is one of the best sites for business premises in Sydney; it is the only piece of land for sale in that neighbourhood; as a site for a house of entertainment or hotel on a large scale it cannot be surpassed.
Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms, liberal

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. H. D. COCKBURN, or his agent, Mr. GEORGE KENT, will hold, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, daily sales.
Parties leaving Sydney, and wishing to dispose of their property, will find this arrangement a great convenience, as they can send their goods in for sale, and have their account sales rendered at the fall of the hammer.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Iron Bedsteads.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
8 in diamond, I
Twenty cases iron bedsteads, stretchers, &c., just landed, ex Duke of Wellington—
Solid iron tent bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, brass balls and castors. No. 167
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 by 4 feet 6, ditto ditto. Ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 by 4 feet 6, ditto ditto. No. 165
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 by 3 feet. ditto ditto. Ditto
Solid iron stump bedsteads, 6 feet 4, by 3 feet. No. 256
Solid iron half tester bedsteads, 6 feet 6 by 3 feet, 3 feet 6, and 4 feet
Iron French bedsteads, 6 feet 6 by 3 feet to 4 feet 6
Iron stretchers, sacking bottoms, musquito curtains, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Settlers, Farmers, Contractors, and others.
Iron Fencing Wire
Straining Machines and Screws
Horse Harrows
Portable Forge
Anvil
Vyce and Tools
Sack Trucks, &c. &c.
Also, the Lease of a commodious Store, near the wharves, and in a central position.

MR. RISHWORTH has been instructed by W. L. Lees, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Stores, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of October, at 11 o'clock,
200 bundles iron fencing wire
8 straining machines
20 gross ditto screws
12 sets Saunders and Co.'s Bedford patent Exhibition horse harrows
Portable forge
Anvil
Vyce and tools, complete
18 sack trucks
147 iron crowbars, assorted sizes
10 cwt. maul rings
8 railway wheelbarrows
Very superior weighing machine, weighs from 1 lb. to 20 cwt.
After which (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the Lease of the above spacious and centrally-situated Store, in which the convenience for receiving and storing any description of goods is too well known to need any comment. Parties requiring a really good store in a good situation should not lose this chance.

District of New England.
Two First Rate Stations, with Extensive Improvements, and in Thorough Working Order.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to dispose of by private sale—
Two excellent stations in the New England district—with one of which will be sold 1200 head of cattle, more or less, capable of carrying from 2000 to 3000 head; and with the other, 14,000 sheep, more or less, warranted sound, and never to have been diseased, and which is capable of depasturing 30,000 sheep.
Both stations are in thorough working order, and the improvements on them are very extensive.
Terms: 33 per cent. cash—residue by approved bills, at 4, 8, 12, and 28 months, bearing interest at 7 per cent., secured on stock and stations.

Preliminary Notice.
NEWCASTLE AND MAITLAND.
Seventy-eight Building Sites on the main road, containing about Half an Acre each.

MORT and CO. have instructions from George Tully, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
EARLY IN OCTOBER,
SEVENTY-EIGHT BUILDING SITES, containing about HALF AN ACRE EACH.
Situate on the main road from Newcastle to Maitland, and within THREE MILES OF THE CITY.
☞ Full particulars in a future advertisement.

Preliminary Notice.
800 Head of Cattle.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on a date which will be announced in a future advertisement,
A mixed herd of 800 head of cattle, more or less, bred from the herds of the late William Lawson, Esq., and which will be delivered on the station, which is within three days' ride of Maitland.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

KING-STREET AUCTION MART.—Sales by public auction and private treaty daily; new and second-hand furniture bought and sold; cash advanced on goods for immediate sale; out sales punctually attended to. J. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

THE TOWNSHIP OF NO[illegible]YDNEY.

MESSRS. T. S. MO[illegible] CO. are instructed to announce[illegible]
THE SECOND SERIES
Of the Township half-acre Allotments, and of
The small Farms, Orchards, and Garden Ground, constituting this eligibly situated Township, will be offered for sale on TUESDAY, the 10th of October next, at 11 o'clock, according to the terms of sale subjoined.
☞ The Auctioneers call attention to the following valuable characteristics of this property:—
1. The salubrity of the locality
2. The beauty of position
3. The never failing supply of water
4. The richness of the soil
5. The timber now standing on this portion of the township
6. The convenient subdivision of the township into blocks, intersected by ample streets running at right lines, and commanding a complete drainage
7. The reservation of sites for religious purposes
8. The easy distance from the ferries
9. A main line of road from Lane Cove passing through the township
10. The value of its farming, garden, and orchard produce, in the Sydney markets
11. The immediate prospect of a direct communication with Sydney by means of steam bridges from Blue's ferry
12. The probability of the existence of coal.

With these brief recapitulations of their former advertisements the Auctioneers do not feel called upon to do more than to invite attention to the plan of the lots for sale, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
TERMS.—One-third cash, and the residue by bills at six and twelve months' date from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, with the option of purchasers taking up any of the bills prior to maturity.
If cash is paid within a month of the date no interest will be charged.

PRIME MIXED HERD.
About 250 head, bred chiefly from quiet dairy cattle, and containing a large proportion of milkers and grown bullocks and now running at
KILLAWARRA, MANNING RIVER.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 6th October,
A choice mixed herd, consisting of about 250 head of cattle, now running at Killawarra, Manning River, of fair proportions of sexes, and with a large number of milkers and grown bullocks, now in good condition.
These cattle were bred chiefly from quiet dairy cattle, and are well worthy the notice of any one on the look out for a choice little herd.
Terms at sale.

MILLER'S POINT.
Splendid corner Building Allotment, adjoining Clifton Cottage, and on the road to Moore's Wharf.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, situate at Miller's Point, adjoining Clifton Cottage, having a frontage of 28½ feet, more or less, to Miller's Point Road, by a depth of 109 feet, more or less, to Moore's Wharf Road.
☞ The position of this allotment, commanding all the roads leading to the different wharves at Miller's Point and its proximity to them, renders it invaluable as a site for stores connected with the shipping, or indeed for any kind of extensive warehouse.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

AUSTRALIAN AUCTION MART,
GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
Those magnificent and extensive Premises, now occupied by Messrs. W. Dean and Co., situate in the very heart of the City, standing upon a very large block of ground, having about
54 FEET FRONTAGE TO GEORGE-STREET, with a very LARGE DEPTH.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Directors of the Australian Joint Stock Banking Company to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 10th October,
Those splendid premises so well known as
THE AUSTRALIAN AUCTION MART,
now occupied by Messrs. W. Dean and Co., standing on a large block of land, with a frontage of about
54 FEET TO GEORGE-STREET,
close to
THE CORNER OF KING-STREET,
and comprising the following extensive buildings, built chiefly of stone.
LARGE THREE-STORIED PREMISES fronting George-street, and containing,
ON THE GROUND FLOOR, extensive auction room, 2 offices, with entrance hall from the side.
FIRST FLOOR—Landing, very large office, drawing room, and two parlours, with balconies both in front and rear.
SECOND FLOOR—Large landing and five bedrooms.
BASEMENT—Kitchen and large cellar.
Nearly all the rooms are fitted with fireplaces.
At the rear of the house is a
LARGE PAVED COURT YARD,
surrounded by
EXTENSIVE RANGES OF STORES
FOUR STORIES HIGH,
WITH VERY LARGE CELLARAGE in the basement, and connected with the house on two of the floors.
The Range on the south side of the yard is 76 feet long by 20 feet wide, and that on the north 76 feet long by 12 feet wide,—all more or less; and there ranges extend across the yard at the western end.
Cart entrance from George-street 10 feet wide.
Water laid on.
, The whole of the buildings are most substantially erected—chiefly of stone.
The above are particularly adapted for most extensive business premises,—leading auction rooms,—large hotel, or boarding house,—or, what is so much required by the community, a good club house. The property is, however, so well known, not only to the Sydney but also to the Australian public, that so detailed a description of it might almost be deemed unnecessary. For position, if equalled, it cannot be surpassed in Sydney. In the very heart of the city, close to the corner of the principal cross thoroughfares, as well as the whole of the Banks, and the General Post Office,—it is now offered for bona fide competition, and on that account capitalists are particularly invited to inspect and judge for themselves, as opportunities of purchasing such properties are now of rare occurrence.
Terms may be liberally arranged.
Title, unexceptionable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

SYDENHAM.
A most picturesque and beautiful Village, about
3½ MILES FROM SYDNEY,
immediately opposite to Elswick, the seat of James Norton, Esq., adjoining Annandale, the property of Robert Johnstone, Esq., and at the Cross Roads leading from the
CITY OF SYDNEY
to Parramatta, Canterbury, Cook's River, Illawarra and Balmain; and from its gentle elevation above the surrounding country, its local resemblance, and also its commanding a panoramic view of the Metropolitan City and Suburbs, so justly named after that far-famed spot in our Fatherland, which has been chosen as the site for the wonder of modern times,
THE CRYSTAL PALACE:
SYDENHAM, from its position and neighbourhood, must ere long become a place of considerable importance.
The Sydney Railway passes through it, and the second station from Sydney, the one which is perhaps next in importance to the Main Terminus,
STANDS IN THE VERY CENTRE OF IT,
at which point the rails have already been laid down, and the Company are about to erect one of their
HANDSOMEST BRIDGES.
Apart from all other advantages, the Railway Station alone must give it almost a daily increasing value, and renders the locality particularly desirable as sites for
VILLA RESIDENCES
for those who, after the hurry and bustle of the day, are glad of an Evening Home to retreat to beyond the din of the City; while at the same time the extensive frontage to the main roads presents attractive positions
FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
SYDENHAM is cheerfully and delightfully situated on an easy sloping eminence, securing to it a healthy position, and an extensive view of the surrounding country, which, from its interesting and undulating character, forms altogether a
CHARMING "COUP D'ŒIL."
It is not alone to capitalists, men of business, mechanics, and others on the look out for unrivalled spots for residences that Sydenham is recommended, but it can be confidently brought under the
NOTICE OF BUILDING SOCIETIES
as presenting an unusual opportunity for extending their field of usefulness, by carrying out safe and extensive building projects in a
RAPIDLY RISING AND HEALTHY LOCALITY,
from whence, ere long, the metropolis will be accessible in the wonderfully short space of six minutes.
With a view to meet the wants of all classes of intending purchasers, the subdivision of the village has been so arranged as to admit of the purchase of any quantity from
ONE-EIGHTH OF AN ACRE TO FOUR ACRES.
The streets are wide and conveniently arranged, and all leading to the Railway Station, the Parramatta and Canterbury Roads, and the new line to Cook's River and Illawarra.
The frontage to the Parramatta-road, which commences opposite the Bald Faced Stag and Woolpack Inns, and extends for 1386 feet, as well as to the new Canterbury Road 791 feet, has, with portions of the adjacent ground, been subdivided into building allotments, and the remainder appropriated for villa sites.
CONVENIENT WATER RESERVES
have been set apart for the use of the village.
The whole of the streets are now being marked out and defined with substantial posts, having their respective names attached to them. By this means, and with the aid of Lithographic plans, which may be had on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, parties desirous of buying will be enabled to identify the various lots previous to the day of sale, and thus regulate their purchases.
, All are invited to inspect the land, and judge for themselves.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction,
ON THE GROUND,
immediately opposite to the
BALD FACED STAG and WOOLPACK INNS,
on the Parramatta Road, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, the 9th October,
205 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
127 VILLA SITES
situate in the beautiful Village of SYDENHAM.
The building allotments have all frontages to the Parramatta and new Canterbury Roads, and the villa sites are of such extent as to provide for good plots of garden ground.
TERMS:—25 per cent cash; residue for a long term of years.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Sale to take place on the ground.
Luncheon provided.

Illawarra.—Two valuable Farms.

MR. JOHN COLLINS has been favoured with instructions to submit by public competition, on MONDAY, the 3rd October, at 12 o'clock, at the Farmer's Hotel, Wollongong,
Two valuable blocks of land, on the American Creek, near Mount Kembla, distant from Wollongong only five miles, by a good road, one of which contains 100 acres, the other 54, and only divided by the Government road. The soil is of the richest description, nearly all of which is brush, and an abundant supply of water. The timber also on this property is of great value, being cedar, woollibut, box, gum, forest oak, &c., with the transit to Wollongong and Sydney being so easy and frequent.
In submitting these truly valuable properties to the public, the Auctioneer has much pleasure in announcing that, from the advantageous situation that they are in, they cannot fail to be a profitable investment to the lucky purchaser, as no doubt land in this favoured district must enhance in value, from its contiguity to the metropolitan market.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Ipswich Town Property.

MR. CHARLES WATKINS has received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Alexander Whyte, to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of October next, without reserve, in consequence of his leaving the district,
All that splendid and valuable property in Ipswich, namely—
Lot 1, North Star, containing two large parlours, one small ditto, four double bed rooms, four single ditto; extensive bar and fittings. Also, a splendid cellar, kitchen, with a good oven, stable, hay loft and stalls complete, with boxes. There is a large splendid water tank, 9 x 12, on the premises. The North Star is situated at the corner of Brisbane and Ellenborough streets, subject to £150 per annum for two years from the 8th September, 1854.
Lot 2. House in Ellenborough-street, containing 8 rooms, with an allotment of land containing 32 perches, now yielding a rent of £50 per annum, and is thoroughly fenced in.
Lot 3. Allotment containing 32 perches, in Thorn-street, with a splendid new house and kitchen, thoroughly fenced with a paling fence.
Lot 4. The proprietor's residence, in Mortimer-street, containing 32 perches, with a cottage thereon containing four rooms, and a good kitchen, and a splendid garden, thoroughly fenced with a good fence.
Lot 5. Containing 1 rood and 24 perches, in Mortimer-street, with a slabbed and shingled house thereon; also fenced in with a good paling fence.
Lot 6. Containing 1 acre 1 rood and 3 perches, situated at the Basin. This property consists of a good slab house, with two rooms, a stockyard, and thoroughly fenced in with a good fence. This property is subject to a rent of 5s. 6d. per week for 12 months from 11th June last. There is a good government reserve for a wharf adjoining the property.
No comment is required from the auctioneer, as the property is well known.
Conditions of sale will be cash on the fall of the hammer.
The sale of this Property will take place at the North Star Inn.

One 100-acre and four 50-acre Farms, at the Wollombi; and two 50-acre Farms, at the Watagai Creek.

MR. LEDSHAM informs the public that he has received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. B. C. Rodd, to submit the above valuable farms for public sale, on an early day, to be hereafter named.

Pye's Horses, 100 head.
Preliminary Notice.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN begs to intimate that he has been favoured with instructions from Thomas Pye, Esquire, of Campbell's River, to submit to public competition, at Mr. James Lauder's Oddfellows' Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek.
One hundred head of prime draught colts and fillies, in the latter end of the month of October next, of which full particulars, and due notice of the day of sale, will be given in future advertisements.

SINGLETON.
Important Sale of valuable Landed Property in Farm Allotments
To Agriculturists, Capitalists, and newly-arrived Immigrants

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS has been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, at the Caledonian Hotel, Singleton,
A portion of that valuable and extremely fertile estate known as "NEWINGTON GREEN," or BALDWIN'S ESTATE, adjoining the flourishing and commercial town of Singleton, in farms of 25 acres and upwards. This estate is one of the most valuable that has ever been offered to the public in Australia, and particularly to parties requiring a profitable and comfortable settlement. The Hunter River bounds the greater part of the property, and the Great Northern Road runs through the estate. As a most profitable investment nothing could be better; the property is daily increasing in value, negociations being now carried on for the establishing a Tram Road, which must of necessity pass through the estate. There is an abundance of timber on the land, and each allotment will have a right of road to the river, insuring a supply of wood and water gratis.
The terms will be exceedingly liberal. One-third of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue by yearly instalments covering over a term of four years, with six per cent. interest added.
The Auctioneer has much pleasure in calling the attention of capitalists, farmers, and newly-arrived immigrants to the above important sale. The land is extremely fertile, and the situation is unrivalled, being approximate to the highly-important town of Singleton, ranking next to Maitland in commercial importance. The terms are so extremely liberal that any person of small means can insure himself a home for his posterity.
Title unexceptionable.
A lunch will be provided.

A rare chance, to be disposed of to the highest bidder, without reserve.

CHARLES COTTRELL will sell by auction, at St. Mary's, South Creek, on WEDNESDAY the 4th October next, (immediately after the sale of Captain King's fifteen allotments), a snug and conveniently situated allotment, having a frontage of 68 feet on the main road, by a depth of 151 feet, securely fenced with a close paling, together with the greater part of the timber for building a four-roomed cottage, all laid on the ground, and to be sold in one lot.
Title guaranteed—terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of Fifteen Valuable Building Allotments, in the delightful Town of St. Mary's, South Creek.

CHARLES COTTRELL has pleasure in announcing to the public that he has been instructed by Captain King, R.N., to sell by auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, at 1 p.m., on the Ground,
Fifteen Allotments for building purposes, each having a frontage of 88 links by a depth of 200 links. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, and 15, have a frontage to the Great Western Road at Church-street, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, have frontages to King-street.
The auctioneer is desirous of impressing on the public the importance of this sale,—First, the situation is second to none in the healthy thriving community of St. Mary's, having a perfect view of the surrounding country, and must ere long become a place of no mean importance. Second. The very great demand that now exists for Cottage Dwellings, the high rent that is obtained for the same, viz., from seven to ten shillings per week for two-roomed cottages. Thirdly. The opening now offered to the capitalist, as a safe and profitable investment, by purchasing at this sale, and providing the one thing needful—dwellings for the working man at a high rental, with a prospect of the same tending upwards. Fourth. The attention of the working class is particularly called to the advantages this sale offers, as the lots are so devised that it enables the thrifty man, as well as his more wealthy neighbour, to obtain a freehold, and a voice in making those laws by which he must be governed.
☞ Mark, no reserve.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.
Goe Save the Queen.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following mentioned quarter acre allotments in this township, the property of the A. A. Company, will be sold by public auction, by Mr. A. DODDS, at the A. A. Company's Office, on TUESDAY, 3rd October next,

Sec.	Lots.	Sec.	Lots.	
A	19	J	14	67
	20		16	81
	47		19	99
	48		21	116
	51		55	149
	—		63	
B	23		66	
	24		—	
	29	K	34	
	30		36	
	—		41	
G	22		42	
	30		—	
	31	L	30	
	46		32	
	47		35	
	—		37	
			38	
			42	
			—	

Lithograph plans will be issued. The plan of sale is lying at the A. A. Company's Office, Newcastle, and may be inspected by intending purchasers, and every information obtained.
(Signe) MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG,
General Superintendent, A. A. Company.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, September 22, 1854.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
The Magnificent Estate of LOUTH PARK
For Sale, subdivided into compact and valuable Farms of various extent.

MR. A. DODDS has much pleasure in announcing to the public at large that he has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, William Nicholson, Esq., to offer for sale by public competition, on the ground, on an early day in the month of October next, of which due notice will be given.
The magnificent and well-known estate of LOUTH PARK, situate in the immediate vicinity of East and West Maitland.
This very desirable property is being surveyed, and when that is accomplished, the particulars of each farm—its contents, capabilities, with the improvements thereon—will be given.
In the meantime it will not be out of place to state, generally, the advantages, and capabilities of this most valuable and splendid property.
The Estate of LOUTH PARK is in the immediate vicinity of East and West Maitland, and the greater portion of it consists of rich alluvial and agricultural land, capable of yielding luxuriant crops, in all seasons, of hay, wheat, maize, potatoes, vegetables, &c., &c. A large portion is cleared and stumped, and the whole is well and constantly watered by Wallis's Creek.
There is abundance of excellent timber on part of the lands, not only fit for building and fencing purposes, but capable of supplying Maitland with wood for fuel, now a very valuable and daily required article in this locality, and which can be conveyed to Maitland, at little cost.
There is a safe and commodious bridge over the creek, with a good road leading to West Maitland.
On many of the farms there are excellent homesteads, with all the requisite outhouses, &c., for carrying on and managing agricultural and dairy operations, with gardens, orchards, and vineyards. Large portions are well fenced in and secured. There are also various LUCERNE PADDOCKS, yielding abundance of this daily required and valuable commodity.
That well-known TANNERY, with elegant Mansion, Garden, &c., and adjoining land, presently occupied by Mr. Turner, form part of the estate. These tan works have every requisite for carrying on an extensive and profitable business; and it is well known that the business of a tanner has for a length of time been most lucrative, with every prospect of its continuing so.
The HOMESTEAD is composed of an excellent and commodious Residence, Garden, and everything suitable for the residence of a genteel family. The situation is healthy and salubrious. The lands attached are of the richest description, unequalled in the district.
The auctioneer, with the utmost confidence, may remark that this magnificent property stands unrivalled in this district, famed as it is for its rich alluvial soil, and varied valuable marketable productions. The situation is most desirable, not only for the capabilities of growing every description of crop, but its proximity to Maitland, the great mart for the consumption of the produce of the soil, and the facilities afforded for the sale of agricultural and dairy produce for distant markets. There are now numerous enterprising wholesale purchasers in Maitland and neighbourhood, ready to give the highest market price for agricultural, dairy, and other produce, and the facilities—every day increasing—for conveying there to the important markets of Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne, operate most beneficially for the settlers in the Hunter River district, as they are thereby enabled to realise a price at their own doors all but obtained in these important markets.
The Auctioneer has no wish or desire that intending purchasers should rely solely on his description of this valuable property. They are earnestly invited to examine the lands for themselves, when he is assured and fully satisfied that they will be found to surpass in richness and fertility, rather than fall short of the faint description he has here given of them.
Such an opportunity as the present should not be lost sight of by those who desire to cultivate and improve their own compact and desirable farms.
A plan of the estate will be prepared in sufficient time; and in a future advertisement each farm, its extent, improvements, and capabilities, will be given.
The title is good, and the terms will be liberal.

JUST PUBLISHED. — *THE AUSTRALIAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE STANDARD.*—*The Australian Total Abstinence Standard*, a Weekly Newspaper, is now ready, and may be had at the Office, Jamison-lane. All teetotallers, and the friends of sobriety, should read and purchase it.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Tenders wanted for Extensive Alterations in the above Establishment. Also separate Tenders for the redecorations. Apply to JOHN MALCOM, Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, York-street.

SYDENHAM, PETERSHAM.—Tenders are required for ploughing up the principal roads, and painting and numbering the respective allotments upon the fences on the Parramatta and Canterbury Roads. Apply to Mr. GORMAN, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders for the execution and completion of Plasterer's work to Cottage at Camperdown will be received until the fourth day of October. The specification of the work and form of contract can be inspected on application to Mr. E. RAPER, George-street South.

TENDERS Required for Slating the roof of St. Philip's new Church. Also, for the Plumbers' work for the Roof of St. Philip's new Church. C. T. EDWARDS, 109, George-street.

PETERSHAM.—PETERSHAM.—TENDERS are required for the providing a large tent, and luncheon, upon the day fixed for the sale of the above property, upon the ground, opposite Elswick, and the Bald Faced Stag, Parramatta-road, viz.:—MONDAY, the 9th October. Apply to Mr. GORMAN, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

J. GRIMM, French Lamp Manufacturer, Lacquerer, Bronzer, &c., 95, York-street, two doors from King-street, has on hand a large assortment of French Moderator Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, and Wicks; also Lustres, Chandeliers, Bronze Candlesticks, Table and Reading Lamps, Wall, Bracket, and Shop Lamps, &c.

N.B.—Lamps repaired; Lustres, Chandeliers, and Table Lamps for hire; and Moderator Lamp Oil sold.

BOHEMIAN Glass Ornaments.—Just landed, and opened, a large and varied assortment of the above elegant articles, superior to any previous importations.—HAMBURGER and SONS, 196, George-street.

TO BOAT-BUILDERS, &c.—Copper Boat Nails and Roves.—Having received a large assortment of the above by the Columbia—size, ¾ inch up to 5 inch, roves to fit—to be had of JOHN ARMSTRONG, corner of Market and Clarence streets.

THE ADMIRAL and CRIGHTON DRILLS.—We have just receiv.d two cases of the above destanqué drills, admirably adapted for riding. H. HAYES and CO., 271, George street.

SALT BEEF, Salt Beef.—The undersigned has on hand 50 tierces of prime mess Beef; 200 bladders of Lard. THOMAS CHADWICK, Pork Butcher, two doors below the *Herald* Office.

WOTHERSPOON'S unrivalled Confectionary, in 14lb. tins. WILLIAM ALLEN. Number One, Park-street

FRESH HERRINGS, in 2 lb. tins; superior to Salmon, at one half the price. WILLIAM ALLEN.

PRINTED Muslin Dresses. 4s 6d., ditto extra lengths 5s. 6d. the dress, at MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-st.

PRINTED Muslins, checked grounds, fast colours, 12 yards, 7s. 6d. MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

COSSIPORE SUGAR, first quality, 4d. per lb. WILLIAM ALLEN, Number One, Park-street.

THE choicest assortment of TEAS in the colony, at WILLIAM ALLEN'S, Number One, Park-street.

MOCHA flavoured Coffee, free from deleterious compounds, on sale. WILLIAM ALLEN, No. 1, Park-st

WALNUTS, 6½d. per lb. by the bag. WILLIAM ALLEN, Number One, Park-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1853—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

American Clocks.
Cottage clocks
O. G. ditto
O. O. G. ditto
Gothic ditto

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th October, at 11 o'clock, prompt,

40 (forty) cases American clocks, manufactured by Jerome, and consisting of O. G., O. O. G., cottage, and Gothic.

Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, and Groceries.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, Saturday, 30th September, at the Sydney Auction Mart, George-street, at 11 o'clock,

10 hogsheads B. P. rum, 27 o.p.
40 cases Lowndes' old tom
20 cases Geneva, anchor brand
20 cases Dunbar's stout
10 cases Bass's ale
3 cases cinnamon
10 cases ¼ lb. mustard
15 cases jams, assorted
150 cases choice wines
Carcavellos
Sherry
Port
25 bundles shovels
50 dozen sheepshears
100 gross seidlitz powders
80 gross ginger beer ditto
20 tons colonial flour.

Terms liberal.

Leather.

English and French Skins, Colonial ditto, East India Kip Butts, Basils, &c. On MONDAY, October 2, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on MONDAY next, October 2, at 12 o'clock,

A very choice assortment of well-prepared skins, suitable for the season, consisting of—

20 dozen colonial calfskins, about 19 lbs. per dozen
18 ditto basils
31½ ditto French wax skins
8 ditto East India kip butts
5¼ ditto French calfskins
6 ditto light English ditto
70 sides light kip, from 5 to 6 lbs. per side
54 sides ditto, from 6 to 7 lbs. per side.
8 sides black grain leather

This is a very superior lot of goods, in fine condition, and worthy the attention of the trade and buyers generally.

Terms at sale.

Notice to Capitalists.
PEREMPTORY SALE
Of valuable Town and Country Properties.
To be Sold at Auction, without the slightest reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of October, at 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 288, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of October, at 2 o'clock prompt,

All that first-class central City Freehold Property, known as DUBLIN HOUSE, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Woods, situated in the very centre of GEORGE-STREET, and opposite the Post Office, comprising

On the Ground Floor—TWO LARGE SHOPS, well fitted with handsome counters, shelves, drawers, &c., &c., and TWO GOOD OFFICES or SITTING-ROOMS.

First Floor—TWO large and handsome SHOW ROOMS, and TWO back OFFICES or Sitting-Rooms.

Second Floor—FOUR LARGE BEDROOMS.

Attic Floor—TWO LARGE ATTICS, covering the whole building.

All the rear of the premises, with a good cart entrance from George-street, FIVE LARGE DRY STORES, Good STABLING for two horses, TWO good BRICK KITCHENS, and a spacious YARD, well drained, with water laid on throughout the whole premises.

This very valuable property was originally intended for two separate shops and dwellings, and could now be so divided, with a very trifling cost, and when so divided would readily let to respectable tenants at £800 per annum each—on improving leases, with a large bonus—in such a commanding position for a ready money trade.

IMMEDIATELY after which will be sold all that Piece or Parcel of LAND, situate in Parramatta-street, opposite the Brisbane Distillery, having a frontage to Parramatta-street of 42 feet 4 inches, with a depth of 121 feet, bounded by a lane leading to Blackwattle Creek on the north, and by premises belonging to Mrs. Susannah Stevenson on the west, whereon is erected

1. A BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, fronting Parramatta-street, containing five rooms, one of which is a shop. There is also a yard.
2. A BRICK-BUILT HOUSE at the corner of the lane, containing three rooms, and with a yard also.
3. LAND AT WAVERLEY, consisting of 7 acres 34 perches, in the parish of Alexandria, being the land sold as lot 52, at the sales of Crown Lands, at Sydney, on 25th August, 1853.
4. LAND IN RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, containing 5¼ perches, with a frontage of 15 feet, and a depth of 102 feet 6 inches, on which is a new and substantially-built house, occupied by a good tenant at 20s. per week.
5. ALLOTMENT AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO, containing 6¼ perches, having a frontage to Brougham-street of 17 feet, with a depth of 112 feet to Duke-street.
6. LAND at NEWTOWN, part of O CONNELL-CRESCENT, with a frontage of 68 feet to the CAMPERDOWN-ROAD, with a depth of 135 feet to CHARLES-STREET.
7. TWO ALLOTMENTS at NORTH SHORE, each containing two roods in the TOWN of St. LEONARDS.

Particulars in future issue.

TUESDAY, 3rd October.
To Publicans and others.—Taylor's Stout, in Hogsheads.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers,

50 hogsheads Taylor's stout, in hogsheads, in prime order.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd October.
To the Mercantile Community.
Files of English and Colonial Newspapers.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,

Files of the following newspapers, from
"Times," "Chronicle," daily papers
"Shipping and Mercantile Gazette," ditto
"Glasgow Daily News," ditto
"Economist," "Home News," "Spectator"
"Bristol Times," "Leeds Mercury," "Atlas."
"Manchester Guardian"
"Prince's Price Current"
"Limerick Chronicle"
"London Mercantile Price Current"
"Liverpool Mercantile Gazette"
COLONIAL PAPERS.
"South Australian Register"
"Hobart Town Courier"
"Colonial Times," "New Zealander"
"Launceston Examiner"
"Geelong Advertiser"
"Melbourne Argus"
"Melbourne Herald"

Terms, cash,

TUESDAY, 3rd October.
To Corn Dealers and others.—1000 bags Prime Barley.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,

1000 bags prime Chilian barley, each 3 bushels.

Terms at sale.

Modern Valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Platedware, Glassware, China, &c., &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Mrs. Colonel Wall, to sell by public auction, at her residence, Winslow, Darlinghurst (opposite the residence of J. Croft, Esq.), on MONDAY, the 2nd of October, at eleven o'clock,

The whole of her elegant modern and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

Carpets
Hearth rugs
Dining tables
Hair-seated and stuffed chairs, Trafalgar and balloon backs
Hair-seated and stuffed couches
Cane-seated chairs
Side tables
Ornaments
Chimney glasses
Fenders and fire irons
Pembroke table, elegantly carved and inlaid
Round tables
Foot stools
Matting
Platedware
Cut glassware
China tea and coffee services
Dinner services
Fourpost bedsteads
Palliasses, hair mattrasses, and feather beds
Bolsters, pillows, and blankets
Iron bedsteads
Washstands and services
Dressing tables
Elegant toilet glasses
Clothes baskets
Kitchen utensils
Crockery
Garden utensils
Norfolk Island dripstone, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

☞ The auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of the trade and parties furnishing to the above sale. So good an opportunity of furnishing rarely presents itself; most of the articles being new, lately imported, and purchased from some of the best houses in London, no expense being spared to secure a good article.

To Corn and Hay Factors, Livery Stable Keepers, Draymen, Omnibus Proprietors, Undertakers, and others.
Extensive and Unreserved Sale of—
Pressed Oaten Hay
Oats.
Now landing, ex Bella Isiena.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,

50 tons pressed oaten hay, prime quality
3000 bushels good oats.

Terms at sale.

To Gentlemen, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.
Dennett's Patent Gigs.
In time for the Races.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely,

6 Dennett's patent gigs, fitted with Collinge's patent axles, blue, brown, and green.

Terms at sale.

Very superior Enamelled Slate and Marble Mantelpieces.
To Architects, Builders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

The following handsome mantelpieces:—
1 mantelpiece, black, 10 piers, 30 x 33
2 ditto, Belgium, 10 ditto, ditto
1 ditto, Genoa green, ditto, ditto
2 ditto, black and gold, ditto, ditto
1 ditto, rose lamachelle, ditto, ditto
1 console slab, 4 0 x 1 6 x 1 0
1 oblong ditto, 3 6 x 1 9 x 1 0
1 slab, 4 6 x 1 6 x 1 0
1 oblong ditto, 3 6 x 1 9 x 1 0

Terms at sale.

Superior China.
Breakfast and Tea Services.
Just landed.
To Earthenware dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Five packages superb breakfast and tea china
Albert white
Clarence
Turmaline
Blue and azure coloured, gold edges
Worcester
Puce
French white
Regent and other patters.

Terms at sale.

Smiths' Bellows.
To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock, precisely,

4 pairs 26 inch smiths' bellows
4 ditto 28 " ditto
6 ditto 30 " ditto
6 ditto 32 " ditto
4 ditto 34 " ditto

Terms at sale.

Hammocks
Beds
Pillows

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 3, at 11 o'clock precisely,

88 beds
76 hammocks
75 pillows
12 tins bouilli soup
1 canvas cot.

Terms, cash.

Hats and Bonnets
Dray Covers.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

3 cases hats and bonnets
12 felt hats
2 dray covers.

Terms, cash.

China Matting
Nests of Trunks
Chinese Vases.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

5 rolls 6-4 matting
2 nests of trunks
1 case Chinese vases.

Terms at sale.

Superior Assortment
English Furniture
Horsehair
Carpeting
Hassocks
Carpet Bags.
To Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, October 4th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

Horsehair mahogany sofas
Handsome rosewood loo tables
Ditto ditto card tables
Birch chairs, some cane-seated
Handsome lancewood occasional tables
Walnut chairs, loose
Rosewood music stools
Rosewood whatnots
Mahogany work tables
Hall chairs
Handsome blue damask dining room suite
Ditto drab ditto ditto
Morocco-seated chairs
Inlaid papier mache chairs
Brussels carpets
Curled horsehair
Plain ditto
Hassocks
Carpet bags
Folding and easy chairs
Feather pillows
Hearth rugs
Oil baize, &c.

Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, &c.
To Parties Furnishing, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock, at No. 79, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, next to the Wesleyan Chapel,

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of
Loo tables, horsehair couches, horsehair chairs
Marble cheffonier (with glass back), vases
Pictures, chests of drawers, dining and dressing tables
Cane chairs, washing-stands
Iron bedsteads and palliasses
Feather beds, bolsters and pillows, window curtains
Matting, crockery, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mrs. Bourke, of 180, Crown-street, Surry Hills, South Head Road, to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 12 o'clock,

A large quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washing stands, cabinets, pier glasses, easy chairs, loo table, ornaments, writing desks, crockery, cooking utensils, and sundries.

Terms, cash—no reserve.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. GEORGE KENT will sell by auction, for Mr. Cockburn, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park-streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, &c., consisting of cheffoniers, horse-hair sofas and chairs, chests of drawers, wardrobes, loo, dining, and dressing tables, state and iron bedsteads, washing stands, book-cases, pianos, pier glasses, safes, matting, carpeting, ornaments, clocks, crockery, pictures, watches, wearing apparel, cooking utensils and sundries.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

English-built Dog-Cart.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

An English-built dog-cart, quite new, very strong and light, and built expressly for this country.

SATURDAY'S Horse Sale.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,

A great many very useful horses, comprising heavy and light draught, saddle, gig, and carriage horses. Also
The usual number of drays, carts, gigs, &c.

Handsome Bay Saddle Gelding.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A very stylish bay gelding, 5 years old, a thorough hackney, perfectly broken, with first-rate paces.

☞ To any gentleman requiring a good town hack, this is a rare opportunity. No reserve.

Also, saddle and bridle, nearly new.

Hackney Carriage.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

An English built clarence carriage, newly lined throughout, dark green cloth and lace, and only just out of the coachmaker's hands, having undergone a thorough repair.

To Buyers for the New Zealand Markets.
Young Horses and Mares.
At the Cattle Market Yards, on FRIDAY, October 6th, at half-past two p.m.

MR. BURT is instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on FRIDAY next, the 6th October, at half-past two o'clock,

Twenty-three well-bred young horses and mares, suited for saddle and harness purposes, and selected from the well-known stock of Thomas Grant, Esq., Lowther Park. They have all been handled, and some are broken in.

To the Sporting Community of New South Wales, Studmasters, and others.
Important unreserved Sale of Racehorses, the property of John Tait, Esq., prior to that gentleman's intended immediate departure for Europe.
SPORTSMAN
VANGUARD, and
PLANET.

MR. BURT has been favoured with instructions from John Tait, Esq., prior to that gentleman's departure from the colony, to submit to public competition, at the Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, at 12 o'clock precisely,

1st. The renowned champion of the Australian turf, Sportsman, bay stallion, five years old, by Waverley.

Performances—1852: April 28th, at the Hawkesbury Meeting won the Maiden Plate, of £40, and the Leger Stakes of £30; 11th August, at the Patrick Plains Meeting, the Glenridding Purse, of £25; 25th August, at Maitland, the Leger Stakes, of £5 each with £35 added; 7th October, at the Drapers' Homebush Meeting, the Drapers' Purse, of £150; 9th November, at Braidwood, the Welter Stakes, of £30. 1853: 27th April, at the Hawkesbury Meeting, the Australian Plate, of £40; 1st June, Homebush Metropolitan Meeting, the Queen's Plate, of £100, and Welter Stakes, of £3 each, with £40 added; 19th July, Newcastle Meeting, the Publicans' Purse, of £40; 29th September, match with Mr. Eales Cooramin, staking £1000 to £500; 6th October, at the Drapers' Homebush Meeting, the Champion Handicap of £200. 1854: 21st February, Goulburn Meeting, the Town Plate, of £75, the County Stakes, of £100, and the Forced Handicap, for all winners of £20; 29th and 31st May, Homebush Metropolitan Meeting, the Homebush Stakes of £2 each, £75 added; the Queen's Plate of £100; and the Forced Handicap for all winners. June 5th, match with Mr. Eales' Cooramin for £1000 aside, mile and a half, was never headed, and won easily. Penrith Annual Races, the Town Plate of £75; and Ladies' Purse, £50. September 5th, Mudgee Races, Town Plate, £150, Cudgegong Purse, £75, and sweep of £5. Publicans' Purse, £100, with sweep of £5 each; also, a forfeit of £25 from Mr. Badgery's Our Nell, half mile match for £500.

Sportsman is, undoubtedly, one of the finest horses the colony ever possessed, and the foregoing list of performances during a short career of little more than two years is almost beyond belief. His immense strength, which the severe handicaps to which he has been subjected have amply proved, combined with his breeding, and faultless symmetry, make what the best judges in England consider to be a perfect racehorse; and it is a matter of fact that no horse yet ever won so large a number of races, or so great an amount of money, whilst under six years old. He has constantly met large fields of picked horses, and, although constantly over-weighted in the handicaps, has never suffered defeat; his gallant conquest over Sampson, at the last Homebush meeting earned him the deserved appellation of the Champion of the Australian turf, which there is every prospect of his bearing for many years longer. His condition is magnificent. For stud purposes, there is no doubt his fame would ensure any one buying him on that account, a very handsome income, for it is impossible that a horse whose performances are so great, of such perfect symmetry, breed, and power, could get other than first-class stock. With these few comments the Auctioneer with every confidence leaves "Sportsman" to the unfailing good judgment of the sporting community of New South Wales.

No. 2 is the thoroughbred bay stallion "Vanguard," 5 years old, bred by Charles Roberts, Esq., and got by imported "Ether" out of the celebrated mare, "Giggler," imported by H. H. Kater, Esq.

Performances, 1853: Campbelltown meeting, the Ladies' Purse, £30; September 20th, Western Road Meeting, the Cossack Purse, £50. 1854: June, Homebush Metropolitan Meeting, Australian Plate, £100; Ladies' Purse, £100; Penrith Annual Races, the Publicans' Purse, £50; September 5, Mudgee Meeting, the Meroo Purse of £40, Australian Stakes of £75.

Vanguard is now in his prime, has done very little severe work, and, with comparative ease, has defeated several of the best fields of horses in the colony. His running has been marked with constant improvement, and there is no doubt that in good hands he would add still further to the list of his performances. His pedigree shows him to be one of the best bred horses in the colony; whilst the manner in which he won the Australian Plate at the last Homebush Meeting proves him to be as good a bottomed horse as ever ran upon a course.

No. 3. Planet, bay gelding, 5 years old, half-brother to Sportsman; bred by Messrs. A. and W. Busby, and got by Waverley out of Prudence, by old Gratis out of Fidget, by old Camerton.

Planet is a maiden of great promise, possesses great strength and power, with matchless symmetry, and is considered by the best judges in the colony as one of the most promising maiden horses we ever had, and is termed by his owner the makings of a racehorse.

Sir Peter, handsome grey gelding, 5 years old, a really perfect hackney; he has splendid paces, is a very fast trotter, with showy action, and a capital fencer. He is well known as Mr. Tait's own hackney.

☞ The Auctioneer is desired to assure intending purchasers that the sale of these horses will be wholly unreserved, as Mr. Tait has positively determined to leave Sydney for England immediately after the Draper's Meeting.

Terms, liberal.

THIS DAY, Saturday, Sale of Horses, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

30 head of horses and mares, among them are some good saddle and cart horses, all broken in to saddle and harness, and will be sold on trials.

10 heavy cart horses, subject to trial up Druitt-street
5 light cart horses, subject to trial up Brickfield Hill
5 good gig horses, warranted, subject to one hour's trial
5 good mail horses
5 superior saddle horses, warranted
3 stock horses, with saddles and bridles
15 other horses, fit for journey purposes
1 team of three horses, dray and harness complete
1 gig horse and harness
1 horse, cart, and ditto
1 new gig, just arrived from London
1 new light cart
1 stone truck
2 spring carts
1 old gig, in good order
5 new box drays
1 new carriage
1 old ditto
2 sets of cart harness
2 ditto gig
12 new saddles
2 old saddles and bridles, &c., &c.

To Shipping Agents, Captains of Vessels, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to announce that he will offer for sale by auction, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock, precisely,

4 hogsheads Barclay and Perkin's XXX. ale, in superb condition. Also

7 tierces of prime mess beef, fresh cured, and in new tierces.

No reserve. Terms at sale.

Damaged Underclothing.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by auction at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

On account of whom it may concern, ex Herder, Captain Von Hagen, from London, damaged by fire and sea water.

F in triangle GB over GR&Co. under.

11-6 Six cases, comprising
Women's chemises
Georgian ditto
Favourite ditto
Hebe ditto
Night jackets
Frill ditto
Ditto gowns
Drawers
Indian night gowns
Feather frill ditto
Irene ditto
Eugenia ditto
Girls' drawers
Ditto frill nightgowns
Ditto slips
Ditto chemises
Boys' drawers
Ditto body drawers
Ditto round shirts
Ditto nightgowns
Infants' scollop ditto
Men's white shirts, washed and boxed
Bradshaw's patent collars
Wellington ditto.

Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Purveyors, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, October 3, at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of whom it may concern,

7 casks, containing about 400 hams, slightly damaged. Also, 50 barrels, containing 150 dozen eggs, sound.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Shirtings, Sheetings
Carpeting, and Cotton Blankets.
Ex Acasta, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at half-past 10 o'clock,

DJ & Co. in diamond—
| 343—34 pairs 36-inch shirting
2 10-4 rugs
344—32 pieces 36-inch sheeting
2 rugs
345—24 pieces 36-inch shirtings
2 rugs
819—15 pieces long cloths
874—52 10-4 counterpanes
17 9-4 ditto
3 rugs
Part 876—10 pair cotton blankets
Part 894—1 piece figured carpeting
896—4 pieces 72-inch sheeting
21 pieces 36-inch shirting
8 10 4 counterpanes
Part 897—2 pieces 45-inch sheeting
1 piece 90-inch ditto
3 counterpanes

Terms cash.

Damaged Carpets.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Duke of Wellington.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at half-past 10 o'clock,

H & P S under | 39 |—bale containing 5 pieces 3-ply carpeting

Terms, cash.

Damaged Shirtings.
On account of whom it may concern.—Ex Mencius, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at half-past 10 o'clock,

IC | 4943 | case containing 40 pieces white shirtings
4946 ditto ditto 40 ditto ditto
846 ditto ditto 50 9-8 prints.

Terms, cash.

Damaged Cobourgs.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Countess of Elgin, Venus, master, from Liverpool.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, at half-past 10 o'clock,

AD with F under, in diamond, S at side | 148 |—
20 pieces cobourg cloth
8 pieces ditto ditto

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY and MONDAY.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell, THIS DAY,

Wine corks and ginger beer corks
Oil paintings and engravings
Brushes, meerschaums
Genuine Paris perfumery
Cane seated chairs
Pocket books
Portemonnaies
Mirrors and combs
Eye preservers
And a large assortment of fancy articles

THIS DAY.—Toilet Soap.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 cases superior toilet soap, assorted

Terms at sale.

Genuine French Perfumery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of first quality genuine French perfumery, comprising—

Choice Extracts
Macassar oil, in round and oval bottles
Cosmetics, toilet soap
Dentifrice, rose-water
Eau de Cologne, lavender water
Millefleur, pastilles
Pomades, &c., &c., &c.

☞ All genuine, and direct from Paris.

Terms at sale.

Drawing-room Chairs.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

48 drawing-room cane-seated chairs.

Terms at sale.

Oil Paintings and Engravings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of superior oil paintings, in gilt frames—subjects, various,

Also French coloured heads, framed engravings, &c.

Terms at sale.

Brushware, Perfumery, Meerschaums, Studs, Fancy Goods, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of
Brushes, assorted, brooches
Merschaums, studs
Assorted perfumery
Smelling salts
Pocket-books, portemonnaies
Portfolios, dressing and back combs
Looking glasses, inkstands
Eye preservers, and
General fancy goods.

Terms at sale.

Wine Corks, Gingerbeer Corks.
To Wine Bottlers, Gingerbeer Brewers, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

2 bales, each 50 gross, fine wine corks
3 ditto, 100 gross, best gingerbeer ditto
1 bale, 300 gross, assorted corks.

Terms at sale.

Gold Jewellery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of gold jewellery, consisting of—
Gold bracelets
Gold Brooches
Gold earrings
Gold shirt studs
Gold and enamelled ditto
Gold shawl brooches, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Beams and Scales.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hannibal, Walker, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

5 scale beams, 2 ft. 2 in.
3 ditto, 2 ft. 6 in.
8 ditto, 2 ft.
4 ditto, 1 ft. 10 in.
5 ditto, 1 ft. 8 in.
4 large wholesale beams
1 counter beam
chemists' scales
8 cheesemongers' scales, porcelain plates
2 iron standards
All more or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

Dressing Cases, Desks, Workboxes, Glove Boxes, Accordeons, &c.

CHATTO AND HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock,

Russia leather dressing cases
Russia leather travelling desks
Writing desks
Rosewood and mahogany workboxes
Cedar glove boxes
French accordeons, &c.

Terms at sale.

Chintz and Delaine Dresses, Gauze and Damask Dresses.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,

2 cases girls' and children's damask dresses
2 cases printed chintz dresses
Printed delaine ditto
Printed barege ditto,
Coloured and white ground
2 cases delaine and gauze dresses
Delaine mantles and visites, &c.

Terms at sale.

Seasonable Goods.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,

6 cases print dresses
2 cases muslin dresses
3 cases delaine dresses
2 cases bayadere dresses
2 cases organdi dresses
1 case handkerchiefs
1 case bordered ditto
2 cases worked petticoats
1 case neck ties
4 cases S. F. shirts
2 cases Swiss curtains
1 case cotton fringes, &c.

Terms cash.

Cotton Drills, Moleskins.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd October,

Two cases cotton drills
Two cases moleskins.

Terms at sale.

Hosiery and Haberdashery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of
Ladies' white cotton hose
Lisle thread gloves, ladies' and gents'
Silk cravats, silk socks and stockings
Gauze handkerchiefs, silk vestings
Reticules, flowers, wreaths
Ribbons, parasols, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Sawn and Hewn Felloes
Split Spokes.
To Wheelwrights and Shippers to Melbourne.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Saturday), the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

100 sawn felloes
400 hewn ditto
1000 spokes, more or less.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale.
To Cabinetmakers, Ironmongers, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned assortment of cabinetmakers' furniture, brassfoundry, &c.

Case No. 1. Zebra and satinwood knobs, ½ inch to 2 inch
2. Brass escheutcheons, flush handles, centre hinges, &c.
3. Best bed screws, 6, 7, and 8 inch
4. Iron bolts and washers, 25 and 26 inch
5. Improved screw and plate castors, 1 inch to 2 inch
Cornice pole rings, brass hinges
6. Japanned wire springs, 8 inch, No. 6 wire guage
7. Mahogany cornice pole rings, 1½ inch to 2½ inch
Bow saws with frames, 7 inch to 18 inch
Extra saws for the same
8. Japanned wire springs, 7 inch, No. 7 wire guage
9. Best brass till locks, chest and cupboard locks.

Terms at sale.

Register Grates
Bronze Fenders.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Saturday), the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

7 register grates
40 bronze fenders.

Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd October, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the Sale of Garden and Field Seeds,

A genuine assortment of ironmongery, comprising—
Gas cooking stoves, of sizes, found to be a most useful and economical article, now much used in England in gentlemen's families and hotels
Register grates
Kitchen grates, with ovens
Iron book and money safes
Spades and shovels
Nails, assorted
Planes, chisels, saws
Bedscrews
Chair webbing
Fryingpans
Ironware
And a variety of other goods.

Card Tables
Ivory Chessmen
Vases, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,

2 Chinese card tables
6 sets superior ivory chessmen
3 sets billiard balls
2 Chinese workboxes
1 ditto table
10 ditto vases
1 ditto lady's cabinet
Handsome Chinese jugs and basins, &c.

Terms at sale.

Garden, Field, and Rye Grass Seeds,
From the well-known house of Mr. Wright, Edinburgh.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of October, at eleven o'clock,

An invoice of garden, field, and rye grass seeds, from the well known house of Mr. Wright, Edinburgh.

FIFTY PACKETS GARDEN SEEDS, each containing an assortment of

Peas, beans, turnips, carrots
Cabbage, kidney beans, onions, leeks, cauliflowers
Brocoli, green curled savoy, German greens
Brussels sprouts, beet, cress, celery
Lettuce, radish, curled parsley, asparagus
Parsnip, spinage, salsafy, scarzonera, endive
Nasturtium, melon, cucumber, gourd, seakale
Pot herbs. Also,

FLOWER SEEDS, comprising—
Thirty sets hardy annuals, and
Twelve sorts hardy perennials

FIFTY PACKETS FIELD SEEDS, each containing an assortment of

Mangel wurzel, swedish turnip, yellow Scotch turnip
White globe turnip, cattle cabbage
Sheep parsley

RYE GRASS.
Thirteen bushels rye grass seeds.

Terms at sale.

The fine Teak-built Brig CORSAIR.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The well-known brig CORSAIR, built at Moulmein, of the best teak, 227 tons register, and 300 tons burthen, just launched from the Patent Slip, where she has been re-fastened, caulked, chinanned, sheathed, and coppered with heavy metal. Is well found in sails, boats, gear, and ground tackle, and may be sent to sea at a very small expense.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to the morning of sale.

The Largest Book Sale on record in Australia.
Upwards of Four Thousand Volumes of the newest and most popular Works of the present day.
Two Days' Sale.

☞ Catalogues will be issued, gratis, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant.

*** The Books are only recently landed—and were purchased from the celebrated publishers

Messrs. George Virtue and Co.
Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Bohn
Bradbury and Evans
Blackwood and Sons
William and Robert Chambers
Fullarton and Co.
Hamilton, Williams, and Co., &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on the 4th and 5th October, each day's sale commencing at 11 o'clock,

Twenty cases, in all upwards of 4000 volumes, Books.

A mere outline of the quantity and variety of works is specified, namely,

The Art Journal, bound, 1847 to 1854
Barclay's Dictionary, completely bound, and in parts
Baxter's Works, Books of Art, Beauties of Bosphorus
Becket's Works, Brown's Bible, Buchanan's Medicine
Buckingham's Gazetteer, Burkitt's New Testament
Burns' Works, Butler's Analogy, Byron's Poetical Works
Canadian Scenery, Clarke's Atlas
Daily Bread, Douay Bible
Drawing room books
Fletcher's Family Devotion and Devotional Works
Fleetwood's Life of Christ, Forty Days in the Desert
Fox's Martyrs, Gems of Art, Hall's Works
Henry's Bible, Hervey's Meditations, Cumming's Works
Hume and Smollett's History of England
Illustrative Catalogue
Ireland Illustrated
Josephus's Works
Kirke White's Remains, Lamartine, Locke
People's Music Book, Robertson's Works
Scottish Chiefs, Scripture Illustrations
Sharp's Magazine, Sturm's Reflections, Taylor's Works
Tomlinson's Cyclopædia, Wesley's Works
Wilkie Gallery, Hogg's Instructor, Leisure Hour
Life of Wellington, National Library, Campbell's Works
City of London Tales, Universal Library
Illustrated News, Books of songs and music
Parlour Library, Uncle Tom's Cabin, White Slave
Paley's Annual
Hemans' Works, Sheridan's Works, Household Words
Brown's Epistle, Milton's Chamber Library, &c., &c.

N.B.—The above only will convey a slight and very imperfect outline of the quantity of choice and rare works for sale.

The catalogues will be ready on Monday, and when issued the trade and public generally will one and all acknowledge there has never been previously such an important and extensive sale of books in the colony.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Champagne, in one dozen cases,—more or less damaged by sea water.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on MONDAY next, October 2, at 11 o'clock precisely,

G in diamond
1 to 19 19 cases champagne, more or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Sardines.
More or less damaged by sea water.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

K&Coy.
1 to 29 29 cases sardines, more or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

Brass Urns.
Genuine Russian manufacture.
Just adapted for Proprietors of Taverns, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

WS.W.
|3| One case, containing brass urns, manufactured solely in Russia, and of the newest possible designs.

Terms, Cash.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.
Gold and Silver Watches
Brooches
Magnifiers
Eye Preservers, &c., &c.
Invoice of the above, just landed, for immediate sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Silver watches, open face
Ditto, hunters
Signet and diamond rings
Gold watches
Gold hunters
Fine gold brooches
Ear-rings
Patent eye preservers
Magnifiers, &c., &c.

Terms at sale

TWO SUBSTANTIAL and WELL-FINISHED COTTAGES, in O'CONNELL-STREET, NEWTOWN.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th October, at 12 o'clock,

Two Substantial Cottages, situate in O'Connell-street, Newtown, near its junction with the City Road, and almost immediately alongside of Prendergrast's grocery establishment, and close to the church.

LOT 1

Is a Two-story Cottage, built of brick, on stone foundation, completed in the most workman-like manner, and containing, on the ground floor—

Parlour, 12 feet x 11 feet 10 inches, with grate and chimney-piece, and handsomely-finished presses on either side the fire-place.

Dining room, 12 feet x 11 feet, with convenient closet under the staircase.

Kitchen, 9 feet 4 inches x 7 feet 9 inches, with a tiled floor.

UP-STAIRS.

Front Bedroom, 12 feet 2 inches x 12 feet, with fire-place and press.

Back Bedroom, 12 feet x 11 feet 2 inches.

The Cottage stands on an allotment having 13 feet 1 inch frontage to O'Connell-street, by a depth of about 87 feet to a back entrance 9 feet 6 inches wide. The Yard is securely fenced, and the out-offices are brick-built.

LOT 2

Is a Two-storey Cottage, in dimensions and every other respect similar to Lot 1, which it adjoins. The allotment has also a frontage of 13 feet 1 inch to O'Connel-street, by a depth of about 87 feet. Around this house are water-spouts, and there are covered drains in the yard.

On this lot is a brick-lined well, 40 feet deep, having a never-failing supply of excellent water.

The above compact property is well worthy of the attention of capitalists and others. The buildings are substantial and well-finished. They are close to the Railway Station, and omnibuses to and from Sydney pass several times daily. Household property in this locality is much sought after, as tenants are free of all city rates and taxes.

Terms, liberal. Title unexceptionable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

TOWN OF NORWOOD, PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1854, at 12 o'clock,

THE TOWN OF NORWOOD, which is divided into TWELVE SECTIONS, each section being subdivided into VARIOUS SIZED ALLOTMENTS, to suit the VIEWS OF ALL CLASSES OF PURCHASERS.

SECTION No. 1
Contains 17 Allotments, which have, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to Addison-road, Victoria-street, Albert-street, and Belgrave-street.

SECTION No. 2
Contains 16 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to Victoria-street, Albert-street, Oxford-street, and Belgrave-street.

SECTION No. 3
Contains 19 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 38 and 40 feet each to Victoria-street, Oxford-street, Albert-street, and St. James'-street.

SECTION No. 4
Contains 18 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of 36 and 40 feet each to Victoria-street, St. James'-street, Albert-street, and Chester-place.

SECTION No. 5
Contains 17 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 36, and 40 feet each to Victoria-street, Chester-place, Albert-street, and the New Canterbury Road.

SECTION No. 6
Contains 36 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to the New Canterbury Road, Audley-street, Chester-place, and Victoria-street.

SECTION No. 7
Contains 30 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to Audley-street, Oxford-street, Victoria-street, and Chester-place.

SECTION No. 8
Contains 17 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to Audley-street, Belgrave-street, Victoria-street, and Oxford-street.

SECTION No 9
Contains 17 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to Audley-street, Addison Road, Victoria-street, and Belgrave-street.

SECTION No. 10
Contains 30 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to Audley-street, Addison Road, New Cook's River Road, and Oxford-street.

SECTION No. 11
Contains 11 allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to the New Cook's River Road, Chester-place, Audley-street and Oxford-street.

SECTION No. 12
Contains 16 Allotments, having, respectively, frontages of about 40 feet each to the New Cook's River Road, Chester-place, Audley-street, and the New Canterbury Road.

The position of NORWOOD for a Township is one of the MOST ELIGIBLE to be found in the COLONY. It occupies that picturesque and splendid site, PETERSHAM HILL, immediately over the RAILWAY STATION, any portion of the town being within FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF THE STATION. The TRAINS to and from Sydney will not occupy more than TEN MINUTES, thus affording a PLEASANT, ECONOMICAL, and EXPEDITIOUS MODE OF TRAVELLING to the metropolis, the distance being only THREE AND A HALF MILES. NORWOOD is also accessible either by the PARRAMATTA ROAD, by which it is about twenty minutes' drive to Sydney, or the NEWTOWN ROAD, passing by Enmore. From the great elevation of the town it commands views of EXCEEDING BEAUTY; towards the north-east there is a most MAGNIFICENT LANDSCAPE, including BOTANY HEADS, THE BAY, the PACIFIC OCEAN, NEWTOWN and all the adjacent country, several Gentlemen's Seats diversifying the scene. Also a most picturesque view of Newtown Church

Towards the south-west, there is altogether a different character of landscape, and equally as pleasing. In the immediate foreground is THE RAILWAY STATION, in the middle distance the Mansion and Grounds of ELSWICK, the Village of PETERSHAM, the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, the road leading to Parramatta; in the distance, KISSING POINT, PROSPECT HILL, and the range of the BLUE MOUNTAINS, altogether forming a MOST INVITING AND LOVELY SCENE.

The auctioneers could dwell much longer on the pleasing duty of illustrating the splendid site selected for Norwood, but they think enough has been said to awaken the desire of intending purchasers to see for themselves the beauties of nature displayed to such advantage. In order to give the public some idea of the varied grandeur of the scenes, the proprietor has had views drawn on the Plan, to which the auctioneers would call particular attention.

Terms—10 per cent. deposit, and the residue at 6, 9, and 12 months, at bank interest.

Title unquestionable.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

MONDAY, 2nd October, 1854.

LENEHAN and HARRIS have received instructions to sell on the premises, No. 102, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, near the City Arms, without reserve, on MONDAY next, the 2nd October, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the household furniture and other effects, consisting of sofas, cheffoniers, dining tables, glasses, paintings, engravings, bedding, carpeting, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock precisely,

Pictures, window sashes, arrowroot, tobacco, tea, cards, oil-cloth, table damask, blouses, alpacca coats, doeskin trousers, merino shirts, cigars, counterpanes, white and Scotch twill shirts, clocks, watches, jewellery, and quantity of good second-hand clothing, to be sold without reserve.

N.B.—All goods sent in for sale must be without reserve, or they will not be attended to.

COOPER-STREET, BALMAIN.
Six Weather-boarded Cottages, and two Building Allotments, situate immediately adjoining the Scotch Church, and close to Darling-street.
Terms:—One-half cash, the remainder may remain secured on the property at bank interest.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th of October,

SIX WEATHER-BOARDED COTTAGES, fronting COOPER-STREET, BALMAIN, and immediately adjoining the Presbyterian Church, each containing two good rooms, with large yard at the rear.

Also TWO BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in COOPER-STREET, immediately adjoining the above, each having a frontage of 19¼ feet by a depth of 60 feet, more or less.

☞ These cottages are now let to old tenants, at a yearly rental of £26 each, but would readily fetch a higher rental. They are admirably adapted for the residence of respectable mechanics, and are of that class of buildings that always command tenants.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, Elizabeth-street South.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th October,

Two first-rate BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, situate in Elizabeth-street South, at the corner of Devonshire-street.

Allotment No. 1.—As per plan, has 26 feet frontage to Elizabeth-street, 14 feet to Devonshire-street, and a depth of 100 feet, all more or less.

Allotment No. 2.—As per plan, is a corner allotment, has 70 feet to Elizabeth-street, and 110 to Devonshire-street, all more or less.

☞ These are two very fine building allotments; and in a capital position, being close to the railway terminus, a portion of the city in which the population is rapidly increasing. The corner allotment would make a capital stand for a public-house, as there is not one in the neighbourhood.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. S. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

The splendid estate of Farindon, on which estate a township has been laid out, comprising about 150 one-acre lots. Also, about 600 acres will be subdivided into farms, varying from five to fifty acres each. The whole is now undergoing a careful survey by a first-rate surveyor.

S. Richardson begs to call particular attention to the sale of this property. Farindon is situated on the Shoalhaven River, about nine miles from Braidwood, and only four miles from the gold diggings on Major's Creek, thereby giving the purchaser a ready market for his produce. The land is of the very best for agriculture—second to none in the district. A great portion is already cleared, the remainder only lightly timbered.

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement. In the mean time, for particulars enquire of Mr. T. Steward, Mount Elrington; or to the Auctioneer, Braidwood.

September 12.

WOLLONGONG.

MR. F. R. COLE has received instructions to submit to public competition, at Mr. R. Osborne's Commercial Hotel, Wollongong, on MONDAY, October 9th, at 1 o'clock,

An exceedingly desirable Building Allotment, containing half an acre, at the corner of Crown and Church streets, directly opposite the above well-known hotel, and decidedly one of the best situations for business in this rapidly rising town.

There is now daily communication between Wollongong and Sydney, and all that is required to ensure the prosperity of this fashionable watering place is more accommodation for the numerous visitors, for the erection of which this allotment is most eminently adapted.

Terms at sale.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Rouse Hill, Windsor Road, the thoroughbred horse Black Diamond (own brother to Industry, by St. John, dam Crazy Jane, true sister to Bessy Bedlam). Terms, £5 5s. per mare, groomage included. Paddocks provided gratis until 31st December, 1854, but no risk incurred, when all mares must be removed and paid for. As only a few mares will be taken, early application is necessary.

TO STAND, this season, at Mr. BERNARD M'CAWBY'S, Wollongong, the draught stallion FARMER'S GLORY, and travel to Dapto and Jamberoo. Farmer's Glory is a dappled grey, 17¼ hands high, 7 years old, got by the imported horse Farmer's Glory, out of a Clydesdale mare, and is considered by competent judges to be the strongest and at the same time the handsomest draught stallion that ever stood in the district of Illawarra. The proprietor has the pleasure to state that out of 120 mares served in the district last season, he has only heard of four mares not proving in foal. Terms, two pounds ten shillings each mare; all payments to be made on or before the 1st of January 1855. JAMES M'CAWBY, Proprietor.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Bloomfield, Wollongong, and Dapto, the splendid draught stallion GLENELG. Glenelg is a rich brown, with black points, 17¼ hands high, got by the imported draught stallion Glenelg out of a pure Lincoln mare; has immense bone and muscular power, and is altogether, by most of the best judges, allowed to be one of the best draught stallions in the colony. Terms, £2 10s each mare. All payments to be made on the 1st January, 1855. JOHN MINSGROVE, Proprietor. September 21st.

CASH ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* will be received by Mr. W. T. PINHEY, Chemist, Parramatta-street; and Mr. J. WILSHIRE, Surrey House, South Head Road, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	...	One shilling.
Four ditto	...	Two shillings.
Six ditto	...	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	...	Four shillings.

SUBSCRIPTION: £4 per annum in advance.

*** All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 1s., if booked to Advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Saturday, September 30, 1854.

TATION.
KT are
nt their
ber, 1854,

TWELVE
US SIZED
OF PUR-

ontages of
et, Albert-

es of about
street, and

ges of about
et, Albert-

es of 36 and
lbert-street,

res of about
coe, Albert-

ges of about
udley-street,

rs of about
n-street, and

ges of about
toria-street,

ges of about
toria-street,

ges of about
Cook's River

es of about
hester-place,

ges of about
heater-place,

of the MOST
s that picta-
diately over
being within
The TRAINS
, MINUTES,
and EXPE-
oil', the dis-
NORWOOD
D, by which
NEWTOWN
at elevation
BEAUTY;
GNIFICENT
THE BAY,
ent country,
Also a most

ent character
o immediate
, in the
ELSWICK,
C CHURCH,
e, KISSING
the BLUE
ITING AND

easing duty of
ut they think
ng purchasers
ed to such ad-
of the varied
drawn on the
attention.
6, 9, and 12

ceived in-
, No. 102,
rms, without
Eleven o'clock

Tools, consist-
ces, paintings,

uction, at
DAY, at 2

ca, cards, oil-
skin trousers,
al Scotch twill
ntity of good
rve.
out reserve, or

g, Allotments,
and close to

in secured on

nstructions
blic auction,
DAY, the 17th

ting COOPER-
ning the Pres-
ed rooms, with

PER-STREET,
ing a frontage
es.
nts, at a yearly
er rental. They
able mechanics,
mand tenants.

-street South.
ons to sell
Pitt-street, at

situate in Eliza-
eet.
ge to Elizabeth-
of 100 feet, all

ant, has 70 feet to
more or less.
ey and in a capi-
a portion of the
E. The corner
e-house, as there

eceived in-
uction, on an

o a township has
nts. Also, about
ing from five to
a careful survey

to the sale of this
ven River, about
s from the gold
purchaser a ready
best for agricul-
portion is already

vertisement. In
Steward, Mount

instructions
ction, at Mr.
, on MONDAY,

containing half an
directly opposite
of the best situa-

Wollongong and
prosperity of this
pulation for the
allotment is most

t Rouse Hill
e Black Diamond
Crazy Jane, true
mare, groomage in-
December, 1854, but
moved and paid for,
ation is necessary.

. BERNARD
talion FARMER'S
Farmer's Glory is s
got by the imported
se, and is considered
the same time the
the district of Illa-
tate that out of 120
only heard of four
ten shillings each
the 1st of January

Bloomfield, Wol-
stallion GLENELG,
7] hands high, got
of a pure Lincoln
and is altogether,
of the best draught
mare. All payments
HN MINGROVE,

insertion in t
be received by Mr.
reet; and Mr. F.
ad, until 6 o'clock

ALD.—CASH

shilling.
shillings.
shillings.
shillings.

be charged 3s.,

FAIRFAX, at the
ver George-street,